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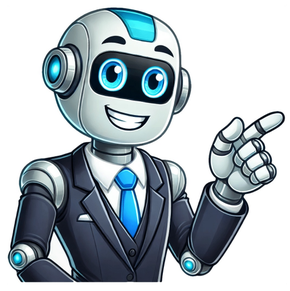

English edit English Wikipedia has an article on:columnWikipedia Ancient Egyptian columns in Philae (Egypt) Corinthian columns in temple of Bel (Syria) Columns in typography Etymology edit From Middle English columne, columpne, columpe, borrowed from Old French columne, from Latin columna (“a column, pillar, post”), originally a collateral form of columen, contraction culmen (“a pillar, top, crown, summit”). Akin to Latin collis (“a hill”), celsus (“high”), probably to Ancient Greek κολοφών (kolophṓn, “top, summit”). Pronunciation edit Noun edit column (plural columns) (architecture) A solid upright structure designed usually to support a larger structure above it, such as a roof or horizontal beam, but sometimes for decoration. A vertical line of entries in a table, usually read from top to bottom. A body of troops or army vehicles, usually strung out along a road. A body of text meant to be read line by line, especially in printed material that has multiple adjacent such on a single page. It was too hard to read the text across the whole page, so I split it into two columns. A unit of width, especially of advertisements, in a periodical, equivalent to the width of a usual column of text. Each column inch costs $300 a week; this ad is four columns by three inches, so will run $3600 a week. (by extension) A recurring feature in a periodical, especially an opinion piece, especially by a single author or small rotating group of authors, or on a single theme. His initial foray into print media was as the author of a weekly column in his elementary-school newspaper. 2024 January 10, Christian Wolmar, “A time for change? ... just as it was back in issue 262”, in RAIL, number 1000, page 60:I have always argued that despite my opposition to rail privatisation, I should be grateful that John Major won the 1992 election on a platform to sell off the railways, as otherwise my column would have disappeared given the paucity of things to write about. Something having similar vertical form or structure to the things mentioned above, such as a spinal column. 1892, James Yoxall, chapter 5, in The Lonely Pyramid:The desert storm was riding in its strength; the travellers lay beneath the mastery of the fell simoom. Whirling wreaths and columns of burning wind, rushed around and over them. (botany) The gynostemium (chemistry) An instrument used to separate the different components of a liquid or to purify chemical compounds. Synonyms edit (upright structure): post, pillar, sile Antonyms edit (antonym(s) of “line of table entries”): row (which is horizontal) Hypernyms edit (upright structure): beam Derived terms edit Translations edit Arabic: عَمُود f (ʕamūd) Armenian: սյուն (hy) (syunak) Bashkir: баҫана (bağana) Belarusian: слупо́к m (slupók), кало́нка f (kalónka), шпа́льта f (špálʹta) Bulgarian: колóна (bg) f (kolóna), шпáлта f (špálta) Burmese: ကော်လံ (daungluik capuid) Catalan: corondell m, columna (ca) f Chinese: Mandarin: 欄 / 栏 (zh) (lán), 列 (zh) (liè) Czech: sloupec m Danish: klumme c Dutch: kolom (nl) Esperanto: kolumno Finnish: palsta (fi) French: colonne (fr) f German: Spalte (de) f, Druckspalte f, Kolumne (de) f Hungarian: hasáb (hu) Irish: colún na Japanese: 段 (ja) (だん, dan) Korean: (段) (ko) (dan) Macedonian: шпалта (špalta), колона f (kolona) Maori: tīwae Norwegian: Bokmål: spalte (no) m Nynorsk: spalt f Ottoman Turkish: جدول (cedvel) Portuguese: coluna (pt) f Russian: столбе́ц (ru) m (stolbéc), графа́ (ru) f (grafá), коло́нка (ru) f (kolónka) Slovak: stĺpec m Slovene: stolpec (sl) m Spanish: columna (es) f Swedish: kolumn (sv) c, spalt (sv) c Ukrainian: коло́нка f (kolónka), графа́ f (hrafá), сто́впчик m (stóvpčyk), шпа́льта m (špálʹta) Arabic: عَمُود f (ʕamūd) Armenian: սյուն (hy) (syunak) Bashkir: баҫана (bağana) Belarusian: кало́нка f (kalónka), слупо́к m (slupók), калёнка f (kaljónka) Bulgarian: колóна (bg) f (kolóna) Burmese: ကော်လံ (my) (kaulam), ကော်လံတိုင် ကော်လံတိုင် c (ca-myakhna kaulam) Catalan: columna (ca) f Chinese: Mandarin: 專欄 / 专栏 (zh) (zhuānlán) Czech: sloupek (cs) m Danish: klumme c, avisklumme c Esperanto: kolumno Estonian: veerg, leheveerg Finnish: palsta (fi), kolumni (fi) German: Kolumne (de) f Greek: στήλη (el) f (stíli) Hebrew: טור (he) m (tur) Hungarian: hasáb (hu) Indonesian: kolom (id) Irish: colún m, colún páipéir m Italian: colonna (it) f Japanese: コラム (ja) (koramu) Korean: (原稿) (ko) (won'go), (ko) (kalleom) Macedonian: колумна f (kolumna) Malay: kolum (ms) Maori: tīwae Persian: Iranian Persian: ستون (sotun) Polish: kolumna (pl) f Portuguese: coluna (pt) f Romanian: coloană (ro) f Russian: коло́нка (ru) f (kolónka), разде́л (ru) m (razdél) Scottish Gaelic: colbh m Serbo-Croatian: Cyrillic: колу́мна f Roman: kolùmna (sh) f Slovak: stĺpček m Slovene: kolumna f Spanish: columna (es) f Swedish: kolumn (sv) c, spalt (sv) c Thai: คอลัมน์ (th) (kɔɔ-lâm) Ukrainian: коло́нка f (kolónka) Further reading edit “column”, in Webster’s Revised Unabridged Dictionary, Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam, 1913, →OCLC. William Dwight Whitney, Benjamin E[li] Smith, editors (1911), “column”, in The Century Dictionary […], New York, N.Y.: The Century Co., →OCLC. Dutch edit Dutch Wikipedia has an article on:columnWikipedia nl Etymology edit Borrowed from English column, from Middle English columne, borrowed from Old French columne, from Latin columna (“a column, pillar, post”), originally a collateral form of columen, contraction culmen (“a pillar, top, crown, summit”). Doublet of kolom and colonne. Pronunciation edit IPA(key): /ˈkɔ.lɪm/ Hyphenation: co·lum Noun edit column m (plural columns) edit Architecture. a rigid, relatively slender, upright support, composed of relatively few pieces.a decorative pillar, most often composed of stone and typically having a cylindrical or polygonal shaft with a capital and usually a base.any columnlike object, mass, or formation.a vertical row or list.Add this column of figures.a vertical arrangement on a page of horizontal lines of type, usually typographically justified.There are three columns on this page.a regular feature or series of articles in a newspaper, magazine, or the like, usually having a readily identifiable heading and the byline of the writer or editor, that reports or comments upon a particular field of interest, as politics, theater, or etiquette, or which may contain letters from readers, answers to readers' queries, etc.a long, narrow formation of troops in which there are more members in line in the direction of movement than at right angles to the direction (line).a formation of ships in single file.Botany. a columnlike structure in an orchid flower, composed of the united stamens and style./ ˈkɒləm,neɪtɪd, ˈkɒləm, kəˈlʌmnə /an upright post or pillar usually having a cylindrical shaft, a base, and a capitala form or structure in the shape of a columna monumenta row, line, or file, as of people in a queueimilitary a narrow formation in which individuals or units follow one behind the otherjournalismany of two or more vertical sections of type on a printed page, esp on a newspaper pagea regular article or feature in a papera vertical array of numbers or mathematical termsbotany a long structure in a flower, such as that of an orchid, consisting of the united stamens and styleanatomy zoology any elongated structure, such as a tract of grey matter in the spinal cord or the stalk of a crinoid“Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged” 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012columned adjectivecolumnated adjectivecolumnar adjective'columned adjectiveOrigin of column11400–50; late Middle English columne < Latin columna, equivalent to colum (e) n peak + -a feminine ending; akin to excel; replacing late Middle English colompne < Anglo-French < Latin, as aboveOrigin of column1C15: from Latin columna, from columen top, peak; related to Latin collis hillColumn, pillar refer to upright supports in architectural structures. Pillar is the general word: the pillars supporting the roof. A column is a particular kind of pillar, especially one with an identifiable shaft, base, and capital: columns of the Corinthian order.Examples have not been reviewed.As a producer, he had to travel the world to scout for film locations, and was later invited to write a column in a local newspaper, he told the South China Morning Post in 2016.The Statesman followed suit, printing blank columns to signal censorship.May I suggest a special profile column on the local major winner when you are “Dodger’d” out and have a slow news day.Sunabe had neatly penciled columns of numbers for me on a sheet of lined paper, outlining the math of her mother’s care.Reflecting on its grandeur, one former staffer recalled how "this place had columns".columelliformcolumnarBrowse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day!© 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC 1 : a long post made of steel, stone, etc., that is used as a support in a building a facade with marble columns 2 a : a group of printed or written items (such as numbers or words) shown one under the other down a page Add the first column of numbers. b : any one of two or more sections of print that appear next to each other on a page and are separated by a blank space or a line The article takes up three columns. The error appears at the bottom of the second column. — see picture at table 3 : an article in a newspaper or magazine that appears regularly and that is written by a particular writer or deals with a particular subject She writes a weekly column for the paper. — see also advice column 4 : something that is tall and thin in shape — often + of Columns of smoke rose from the chimneys. — see also steering column 5 : a long row of people or things — often + of From Old French columne, from Latin columna (“a column, pillar, post”), originally a collateral form of columen, contraction culmen (“a pillar, top, crown, summit”), o-grade form from a Proto-Indo-European *kʷel- (“going around”). Akin to Latin collis (“a hill”), celsus (“high”), probably to Ancient Greek κολοφών (kolophōn, “top, summit”). From Wiktionary Middle English columne from Latin columna kel-2 in Indo-European roots From American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 5th Edition This article is about the structural construction elements that bear and transmit vertical loads (weight). For other uses, see Column (disambiguation). "Pillar" redirects here. For other uses, see Pillar (disambiguation). A column or pillar in architecture and structural engineering is a structural element that transmits, through compression, the weight of the structure above to other structural elements below. In other words, a column is a compression member. The term column applies especially to a large round support (the shaft of the column) with a capital and a base or pedestal,[1] which is made of stone, or appearing to be so. A small wooden or metal support is typically called a post. Supports with a rectangular or other non-round section are usually called piers. National Capitol Columns at the United States National Arboretum in Washington, D.C. Columns of the Parliament House in Helsinki, Finland Column of the Gordon Monument in Waterloo. For the purpose of wind or earthquake engineering, columns may be designed to resist lateral forces. Other compression members are often termed "columns" because of the similar stress conditions. Columns are frequently used to support beams or arches on which the upper parts of walls or ceilings rest. In architecture, "column" refers to such a structural element that also has certain proportional and decorative features. These beautiful columns are available in a broad selection of styles and designs in round tapered, round straight, or square shaft styles.[2] A column might also be a decorative element not needed for structural purposes; many columns are engaged, that is to say form part of a wall. A long sequence of columns joined by an entablature is known as a colonnade. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Column" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Dragon pillar from the Yingzao Fashi, Song dynasty All significant Iron Age civilizations of the Near East and Mediterranean made some use of columns. Main article: Ancient Egyptian architecture § Columns In ancient Egyptian architecture as early as 2600 BC, the architect Imhotep made use of stone columns whose surface was carved to reflect the organic form of bundled reeds, like papyrus, lotus and palm.[3] In later Egyptian architecture faceted cylinders were also common. Their form is thought to derive from archaic reed-built shrines. Carved from stone, the columns were highly decorated with carved and painted hieroglyphs, texts, ritual imagery and natural motifs. Egyptian columns are famously present in the Great Hypostyle Hall of Karnak (c. 1224 BC), where 134 columns are lined up in sixteen rows, with some columns reaching heights of 24 metres. One of the most important type are the papyriform columns. The origin of these columns goes back to the 5th Dynasty. They are composed of lotus (papyrus) stems which are drawn together into a bundle decorated with bands: the capital, instead of opening out into the shape of a bellflower, swells out and then narrows again like a flower in bud. The base, which tapers to take the shape of a half-sphere like the stem of the lotus, has a continuously recurring decoration of stipules. Examples of Egyptian columns Illustration of papyriform capitals, in The Grammar of Ornament Illustration of various types of capitals, drawn by the egyptologist Karl Richard Lepsius Columns with Hathoric capitals Papyriform columns of the Luxor Temple See also: Classical order and Minoan civilization § columns Illustration of Doric (left three), Ionic (middle three) and Corinthian (right two) columns Very detailed illustrations of the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite orders Very simple detailed of the Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite orders The Minoans used whole tree-trunks, usually turned upside down in order to prevent re-growth[dubious – discuss], stood on a base set in the stylobate (floor base) and topped by a simple round capital. These were then painted as in the most famous Minoan palace of Knossos. The Minoans employed columns to create large open-plan spaces, light-wells and as a focal point for religious rituals. These traditions were continued by the later Mycenaean civilization, particularly in the megaron or hall at the heart of their palaces. The importance of columns and their reference to palaces and therefore authority is evidenced in their use in heraldic motifs such as the famous lion-gate of Mycenae where two lions stand each side of a column. Being made of wood these early columns have not survived, but their stone bases have and through these we may see their use and arrangement in these palace buildings. The Egyptians, Persians and other civilizations mostly used columns for the practical purpose of holding up the roof inside a building, preferring outside walls to be decorated with reliefs or painting, but the Ancient Greeks, followed by the Romans, loved to use them on the outside as well, and the extensive use of columns on the interior and exterior of buildings is one of the most characteristic features of classical architecture, in buildings like the Parthenon. The Greeks developed the classical orders of architecture, which are most easily distinguished by the form of the column and its various elements. Their Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders were expanded by the Romans to include the Tuscan and Composite orders. Minoan columns at the West Bastion of the Palace of Knossos Illustration of the end of a Mycenaean column, from the Tomb of Agamemnon Illustration of the Tuscan order Illustration of the Doric order Illustration of the Ionic order Evolution of the Corinthian order Illustration of the Composite order Praying Woman between two ionic columns, 2nd century, marble, in the Louvre Main article: Persian column Plan, front view and side view of a typical Persepolis column, of Persia (Iran) Some of the most elaborate columns in the ancient world were those of the Persians, especially the massive stone columns erected in Persepolis. They included double-bull structures in their capitals. The Hall of Hundred Columns at Persepolis, measuring 70 × 70 metres, was built by the Achaemenid king Darius I (524–486 BC). Many of the ancient Persian columns are standing, some being more than 30 metres tall.[citation needed] Tall columns with bull's head capitals were used for porticoes and to support the roofs of the hypostyle hall, partly inspired by the ancient Egyptian precedent. Since the columns carried timber beams rather than stone, they could be taller, slimmer and more widely spaced than Egyptian ones. Indo-Corinthian capitals are capitals crowning columns or pilasters, which can be found in the northwestern Indian subcontinent, and usually combine Hellenistic and Indian elements. These capitals are typically dated to the first centuries of the Common Era, and constitute an important aspect of Greco-Buddhist art. Indo-Corinthian capitals display a design and foliage structure which is derived from the academic Corinthian capital developed in Greece. Its importation to India followed the road of Hellenistic expansion in the East in the centuries after the conquests of Alexander the Great. In particular the Greco-Bactrian kingdom, centered on Bactria (today's northern Afghanistan), upheld the type at the doorstep of India, in such places as Ai-Khanoum until the end of the 2nd century BCE. In India, the design was often adapted, usually taking a more elongated form and sometimes being combined with scrolls, generally within the context of Buddhist stupas and temples.[4] Main article: Medieval architecture Columns, or at least large structural exterior ones, became much less significant in the architecture of the Middle Ages. The classical forms were abandoned in both Byzantine and Romanesque architecture in favour of more flexible forms, with capitals often using various types of foliage decoration, and in the West scenes with figures carved in relief. During the Romanesque period, builders continued to reuse and imitate ancient Roman columns wherever possible; where new, the emphasis was on elegance and beauty, as illustrated by twisted columns. Often they were decorated with mosaics. Examples of columns Byzantine columns from Basilica of Sant'Apollinare Nuovo (Ravenna, Italy) The capital of a Byzantine column from Hagia Sophia (Istanbul, Turkey) Romanesque columns from the 12th century Gothic columns of a church from Neuwiller-lès-Saverne (France) Slender Gothic columns at a portal of Marienkirche Gelnhausen [de] (Gelnhausen, Germany) Column use is common in Ottoman architecture, an example in Topkapı Palace (Istanbul, Turkey) This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. (June 2025) Renaissance architecture was keen to revive the classical vocabulary and styles, and the informed use and variation of the classical orders remained fundamental to the training of architects throughout Baroque, Rococo and Neo-classical architecture. Further information: Fluting (architecture) This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Column" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Early columns were constructed of stone, some out of a single piece of stone. Monolithic columns are among the heaviest stones used in architecture. Other stone columns are created out of multiple sections of stone, mortared or dry-fit together. In many classical sites, sectioned columns were carved with a centre hole or depression so that they could be pegged together, using stone or metal pins. The design of most classical columns incorporates entasis (the inclusion of a slight outward curve in the sides) plus a reduction in diameter along the height of the column, so that the top is as little as 83% of the bottom diameter. This reduction mimics the parallax effects which the eye expects to see, and tends to make columns look taller and straighter than they are while entasis adds to that effect. There are flutes and fillets that run up the shaft of columns. The flute is the part of the column that is indented in with a semi circular shape. The fillet of the column is the part between each of the flutes on the Ionic order columns. The flute width changes on all tapered columns as it goes up the shaft and stays the same on all non tapered columns. This was done to the columns to add visual interest to them. The Ionic and the Corinthian are the only orders that have fillets and flutes. The Doric style has flutes but not fillets. Doric flutes are connected at a sharp point where the fillets are located on Ionic and Corinthian order columns. Most classical columns arise from a basis, or base, that rests on the stylobate, or foundation, except for those of the Doric order, which usually rest directly on the stylobate. The basis may consist of several elements, beginning with a wide, square slab known as a plinth. The simplest bases consist of the plinth alone, sometimes separated from the column by a convex circular cushion known as a torus. More elaborate bases include two toruses, separated by a concave section or channel known as a scotia or trochilus. Scotiae could also occur in pairs, separated by a convex section called an astragal, or bead, narrower than a torus. Sometimes these sections were accompanied by still narrower convex sections, known as annulets or fillets.[5][6] At the top of the shaft is a capital, upon which the roof or other architectural elements rest. In the case of Doric columns, the capital usually consists of a round, tapering cushion, or echinus, supporting a square slab, known as an abax or abacus. Ionic capitals feature a pair of volutes, or scrolls, while Corinthian capitals are decorated with reliefs in the form of acanthus leaves. Either type of capital could be accompanied by the same moldings as the base.[5][6] In the case of free-standing columns, the decorative elements atop the shaft are known as a finial. Modern columns may be constructed out of steel, poured or precast concrete, or brick, left bare or clad in an architectural covering, or veneer. Used to support an arch, an impost, or pier, is the topmost member of a column. The bottom-most part of the arch, called the springing, rests on the impost. Main article: Buckling § columns Table showing values of K for structural columns of various end conditions (adapted from Manual of Steel Construction, 8th edition, American Institute of Steel Construction, Table C1.8.1) As the axial load on a perfectly straight slender column with elastic material properties is increased in magnitude, this ideal column passes through three states: stable equilibrium, neutral equilibrium, and instability. The straight column under load is in stable equilibrium if a lateral force, applied between the two ends of the column, produces a small lateral deflection which disappears and the column returns to its straight form when the lateral force is removed. If the column load is gradually increased, a condition is reached in which the straight form of equilibrium becomes so-called neutral equilibrium, and a small lateral force will produce a deflection that does not disappear and the column remains in this slightly bent form when the lateral force is removed. The load at which neutral equilibrium of a column is reached is called the critical or buckling load. The state of instability is reached when a slight increase of the column load causes uncontrollably growing lateral deflections leading to complete collapse. For an axially loaded straight column with any end support conditions, the equation of static equilibrium, in the form of a differential equation, can be solved for the deflected shape and critical load of the column. With hinged, fixed or free end support conditions the deflected shape in neutral equilibrium of an initially straight column with uniform cross section throughout its length always follows a partial or composite sinusoidal curve shape, and the critical load is given by f c r ≡ π 2 E I m i n L 2 (1) {\displaystyle f_{cr}\equiv {\frac {\pi ^{2}{\textit {E}}I_{min}}{{L}^{2}}}\qquad (1)} where E = elastic modulus of the material, Imin = the minimal moment of inertia of the cross section, and L = actual length of the column between its two end supports. A variant of (1) is given by f c r ≡ π 2 E T (K L r) 2 (2) {\displaystyle f_{cr}\equiv {\frac {\pi ^{2}E_{T}}{({\frac {KL}{r}})^{2}}}\qquad (2)} where r = radius of gyration of column cross-section which is equal to the square root of (I/A), K = ratio of the longest half sine wave to the actual column length, Et = tangent modulus at the stress Fcr, and KL = effective length (length of an equivalent hinged-hinged column). From Equation (2) it can be noted that the buckling strength of a column is inversely proportional to the square of its length. When the critical stress, Fcr (Fcr =Pcr/A, where A = cross-sectional area of the column), is greater than the proportional limit of the material, the column is experiencing inelastic buckling. Since at this stress the slope of the material's stress-strain curve, Et (called the tangent modulus), is smaller than that below the proportional limit, the critical load at inelastic buckling is reduced. More complex formulas and procedures apply for such cases, but in its simplest form the critical buckling load formula is given as Equation (3), f c r ≡ F y − F y 2 4 π 2 E (K L r 2) (3) {\displaystyle f_{cr}\equiv {F_{y}}-{\frac {F_{y}^{2}}{4\pi ^{2}E}}\left({\frac {KL}{r^{2}}}\right)\qquad (3)} A column with a cross section that lacks symmetry may suffer torsional buckling (sudden twisting) before, or in combination with, lateral buckling. The presence of the twisting deformations renders both theoretical analyses and practical designs rather complex. Eccentricity of the load, or imperfections such as initial crookedness, decreases column strength. If the axial load on the column is not concentric, that is, its line of action is not precisely coincident with the centroidal axis of the column, the column is characterized as eccentrically loaded. The eccentricity of the load, or an initial curvature, subjects the column to immediate bending. The increased stresses due to the combined axial-plus-flexural stresses result in a reduced load-carrying ability. Column elements are considered to be massive if their smallest side dimension is equal to or more than 400 mm. Massive columns have the ability to increase in carrying strength over long time periods (even during periods of heavy load). Taking into account the fact, that possible structural loads may increase over time as well (and also the threat of progressive failure), massive columns have an advantage compared to non-massive ones. When a column is too long to be built or transported in one piece, it has to be extended or spliced at the construction site. A reinforced concrete column is extended by having the steel reinforcing bars protrude a few inches or feet above the top of the concrete, then placing the next level of reinforcing bars to overlap, and pouring the concrete of the next level. A steel column is extended by welding or bolting splice plates on the flanges and webs or walls of the columns to provide a few inches or feet of load transfer from the upper to the lower column section. A timber column is usually extended by the use of a steel tube or wrapped-around sheet-metal plate bolted onto the two connecting timber sections. A column that carries the load down to a foundation must have means to transfer the load without overstressing the foundation material. Reinforced concrete and masonry columns are generally built directly on top of concrete foundations. When seated on a concrete foundation, a steel column must have a base plate to spread the load over a larger area, and thereby reduce the bearing pressure. The base plate is a thick, rectangular steel plate usually welded to the bottom end of the column. Main article: Classical order This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Column" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message) The Roman author Vitruvius, relying on the writings (now lost) of Greek authors, tells us that the ancient Greeks believed that their Doric order developed from techniques for building in wood. The earlier smoothed tree-trunk was replaced by a stone cylinder. Main article: Doric order The Doric order is the oldest and simplest of the classical orders. It is composed of a vertical cylinder that is wider at the bottom. It generally has neither a base nor a detailed capital. It is instead often topped with an inverted frustum of a shallow cone or a cylindrical band of carvings. It is often referred to as the masculine order because it is represented in the bottom level of the Colosseum and the Parthenon, and was therefore considered to be able to hold more weight. The height-to-thickness ratio is about 8:1. The shaft of a Doric Column is almost always fluted. The Greek Doric, developed in the western Dorian region of Greece, is the heaviest and most massive of the orders. It rises from the stylobate without any base; it is from four to six times as tall as its diameter; it has twenty broad flutes; the capital consists simply of a banded necking swelling out into a smooth echinus, which carries a flat square abacus; the Doric entablature is also the heaviest, being about one-fourth the height column. The Greek Doric order was not used after c. 100 B.C. until its “rediscovery” in the mid-eighteenth century. Main article: Tuscan order The Tuscan order, also known as Roman Doric, is also a simple design, the base and capital both being series of cylindrical disks of alternating diameter. The shaft is almost never fluted. The proportions vary, but are generally similar to Doric columns. Height to width ratio is about 7:1. Main article: Ionic order The Ionic column is considerably more complex than the Doric or Tuscan. It usually has a base and the shaft is often fluted (it has grooves carved up its length). The capital features a volute, an ornament shaped like a scroll, at the four corners. The height-to-thickness ratio is around 9:1. Due to the more refined proportions and scroll capitals, the Ionic column is sometimes associated with academic buildings. Ionic style columns were used on the second level of the Colosseum. Main article: Corinthian order The Corinthian order is named for the Greek city-state of Corinth, to which it was connected in the period. However, according to the architectural historian Vitruvius, the column was created by the sculptor Callimachus, probably an Athenian, who drew acanthus leaves growing around a votive basket. In fact, the oldest known Corinthian capital was found in Bassae, dated at 427 BC. It is sometimes called the feminine order because it is on the top level of the Colosseum and holding up the least weight, and also has the slenderest ratio of thickness to height. Height to width ratio is about 10:1. The Composite order draws its name from the capital being a composite of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. The acanthus of the Corinthian column already has a scroll-like element, so the distinction is sometimes subtle. Generally the Composite is similar to the Corinthian in proportion and employment, often in the upper tiers of colonnades. Height to width ratio is about 11:1 or 12:1. A Solomonic column, sometimes called "barley sugar", begins on a base and ends in a capital, which may be of any order, but the shaft twists in a tight spiral, producing a dramatic, serpentine effect of movement. Solomonic columns were developed in the ancient world, but remained rare there. A famous marble set, probably 2nd century, was brought to Old St. Peter's Basilica by Constantine I, and placed round the saint's shrine, and was thus familiar throughout the Middle Ages, by which time they were thought to have been removed from the Temple of Jerusalem.[7] The style was used in bronze by Bernini for his spectacular St. Peter's baldachin, actually a ciborium (which displaced Constantine's columns), and thereafter became very popular with Baroque and Rococo church architects, above all in Latin America, where they were very often used, especially on a small scale, as they are easy to produce in wood by turning on a lathe (hence also the style's popularity for spindles on furniture and stairs). Main article: Caryatid A Caryatid is a sculpted female figure serving as an architectural support taking the place of a column or a pillar supporting an entablature on her head. The Greek term karyatides literally means "maidens of Karyai", an ancient town of Peloponnese. Main article: Engaged column In architecture, an engaged column is a column embedded in a wall and partly projecting from the surface of the wall, sometimes defined as semi or three-quarter detached. Engaged columns are rarely found in classical Greek architecture, and then only in exceptional cases, but in Roman architecture they exist in abundance, most commonly embedded in the cella walls of pseudoperipteral buildings. Pillar tombs are monumental graves, which typically feature a single, prominent pillar or column, often made of stone. A number of world cultures incorporated pillars into tomb structures. In the ancient Greek colony of Lycia in Anatolia, one of these edifices is located at the tomb of Xanthos. In the town of Hannassa in southern Somalia, ruins of houses with archways and courtyards have also been found along with other pillar tombs, including a rare octagonal tomb.[8] Different columns Decorated pillars. Mosque. Kashgar The Great Hypostyle Hall from Karnak (Egypt) Columns found at the Temple of Apollo in Delphi Rococo detail of a column from St. Peter's Church (Mainz, Germany) At right, two of the Solomonic columns brought to Rome by Constantine, in their present-day location on a pier in St. Peter's Basilica (Rome). In the foreground at left is part of Bernini's Baldachin, inspired by the original columns. Ionic capital Tuscan columns can be seen at the University of Virginia Church of San Prospero (Reggio Emilia, Italy) Construction of Sigismund's Column in Warsaw, detail of the 1646 engraving. These are composed of stacked segments and finished in the Corinthian style, at the Temple of Bel (Syria) The pillars of Bankstown Reservoir (Sydney, Australia) Reused Roman columns and capitals in the Great Mosque of Kairouan Engaged columns embedded in the side walls of the cella of the Maison Carrée in Nîmes (France) Columnar jointing (geology) Core (architecture) Huabiao Linga Lingodbhava Load-bearing wall Marian and Holy Trinity columns Our Lady of the Pillar Post (structural) Pylon (architecture) Spur (architecture) Structural engineering ^ "Column - Definition and More from the Free Merriam-Webster Dictionary". Merriam-webster.com. 2012-08-31. Archived from the original on 2013-10-04. Retrieved 2013-07-04. ^ "Architectural Columns by Melton Classics | Call 800-963-3060". Melton Classics Incorporated | Hand Crafted, Classically Inspired Architectural Columns, Balustrades & Details. 2021-01-19. Retrieved 2024-06-11. ^ Baker, Rosalie; Baker, Charles (2001). 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The Roman Empire: From the Etruscans to the Decline of the Roman Empire, TASCHEN, 2002 Alderman, Liz (7 July 2014). "Acropolis Maidens Glow Anew". The New York Times. Retrieved 9 July 2014. Stokstad, Marilyn; Cothren, Michael (2014). Art History (Volume 1 ed.). New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc. p. 110. Media related to Column at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " 2 The Fifth Dynasty of ancient Egypt (notated Dynasty V) is often combined with Dynasties III, IV and VI under the group title the Old Kingdom. The Fifth Dynasty pharaohs reigned for approximately 150 years, from the early 25th century BC until the mid 24th century BC. Fifth Dynasty of Egyptc. 2498 BC–c. 2345 BCThe pyramid of Unas at SaqqaraCapitalMemphisCommon languagesEgyptian languageReligion ancient Egyptian religionGovernmentAbsolute monarchyMonarch • c. 2498–c. 2491 BC (first) Userkaf• c. 2375–c. 2345 BC (last) Unas Historical eraOld Kingdom of Egypt• Established c. 2498 BC• Disestablished c. 2345 BC Preceded by Succeeded by Fourth Dynasty of Egypt Sixth Dynasty of Egypt The Fifth Dynasty of Egypt is a group of nine kings ruling Egypt for around 150 years in the 25th and 24th centuries BC.[note 1] The relative succession of kings is not entirely secured as there are contradictions between historical sources and archaeological evidence regarding the reign of the shadowy Shepseskare. Known rulers in the Fifth Dynasty are listed below.[7] Manetho assigns 248 years of rule to the Fifth Dynasty; however, the pharaohs of this dynasty more probably ruled for around 150 years.[19] This estimate varies by both scholar and source. The Horus names[18] and most names of the queens[20] are taken from Dodson and Hilton.[21] Dynasty V monarchs Nomen (personal name) Prenomen (throne name) Horus-name Image Reign Pyramid Queen(s) Userkaf Userkaf Irimaat c. 2498 – c. 2491 BC Pyramid of Userkaf Sahure Sahure Nebkhau c. 2491 – c. 2477 BC Pyramid of Sahure Meretnebty Kakai Neferirkare Userkhau c. 2477 – c. 2460 BC Pyramid of Neferirkare Khentkaus II Isi Neferefre Neferkhau c. 2460 – c. 2458 BC Unfinished Pyramid of Neferefre Netjeruser Shepseskare Sekhemkhau Around a few months, c. 2458 BC Ini Nyuserre Setibtawy c. 2458 - c. 2422 BC Pyramid of Nyuserre Ini Reptynub Kaiu Menkauhor Menkhau c. 2422 - c. 2414 BC Isesi Djedkare Djedkhau c. 2414 - c. 2375 BC Pyramid of Djedkare Isesi Unas Unas Wadjtawy c. 2375 - c. 2345 BC Pyramid of Unas NebetKhenut Manetho writes that the Dynasty V kings ruled from Elephantine, but archeologists have found evidence clearly showing that their palaces were still located at Ineb-hedj ("White Walls"). As before, expeditions were sent to Wadi Maghareh and Wadi Kharit in the Sinai to mine for turquoise and copper, and to quarries northwest of Abu Simbel for gneiss. Trade expeditions were sent south to Punt to obtain malachite, myrrh, and electrum, and archeological finds at Byblos attest to diplomatic expeditions sent to that Phoenician city. Finds bearing the names of several Dynasty V kings at the site of Dorak, near the Sea of Marmara, may be evidence of trade but remain a mystery. How Pharaoh Userkaf founded this dynasty is not known for certain. The Westcar Papyrus, which was written during the Middle Kingdom, tells a story of how king Khufu of Dynasty IV was given a prophecy that triplets born to the wife of the priest of Ra in Sakhbu would overthrow him and his heirs, and how he attempted to put these children – named Userkaf, Sahure, and Neferirkare – to death; however in recent years, scholars have recognized this story to be at best a legend and admit their ignorance over how the transition from one dynasty to another transpired. During this dynasty, Egyptian religion made several important changes. The earliest known copies of funerary prayers inscribed on royal tombs (known as the Pyramid Texts) appear. The cult of the god Ra gains added importance, and kings from Userkaf through Menkauhor Kaiu built temples dedicated to Ra at or near Abusir. Then late in this dynasty, the cult of the deity Osiris assumes importance, most notably in the inscriptions found in the tomb of Unas. Amongst non-royal Egyptians of this time, Ptahhotep, vizier to Djedkare Isesi, won fame for his wisdom; The Maxims of Ptahhotep was ascribed to him by its later copyists. Non-royal tombs were also decorated with inscriptions, like the royal ones, but instead of prayers or incantations, biographies of the deceased were written on the walls. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 5th dynasty of Egypt. ^ Several dates have been proposed by the scholars for the Fifth Dynasty: 2513–2374,[1][2] 2510–2370,[3] 2510–2460,[4] 2504–2345,[5] 2498–2345,[6] 2494–2345,[7][8][9][10] 2465–2323,[11][12] 2454–2297,[5] 2450–2335,[13][14] 2450–2325,[15] 2435–2306,[16][17] 2392–2282[18] ^ Verner 2001b, pp. 588–590. ^ Altenmüller 2001, pp. 597–600. ^ Verner 2001d, p. 473. ^ Grimal 1992, p. 390. ^ a b von Beckerath 1997, p. 188. ^ Clayton 1994, p. 60. ^ a b Shaw 2000, p. 482. ^ Bard 1999, p. xlv, Chronology of Ancient Egypt. ^ Málek 2000, pp. 98 & 100. ^ Rice 1999, p. xlix, Chronoloy. ^ Lehner 2008, p. 8. ^ Allen et al. 1999, p. xx. ^ Verner 2001a, p. 418. ^ Krauss 1998, p. 56. ^ Arnold 2003, p. 267. ^ Hornung 2012, p. 491. ^ Bárta 2017, p. 3. ^ a b Dodson & Hilton 2004, p. 288. ^ Altenmüller 2001, p. 597. ^ Dodson & Hilton 2004, p. 65. ^ Dodson & Hilton 2004, pp. 65 & 288. 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