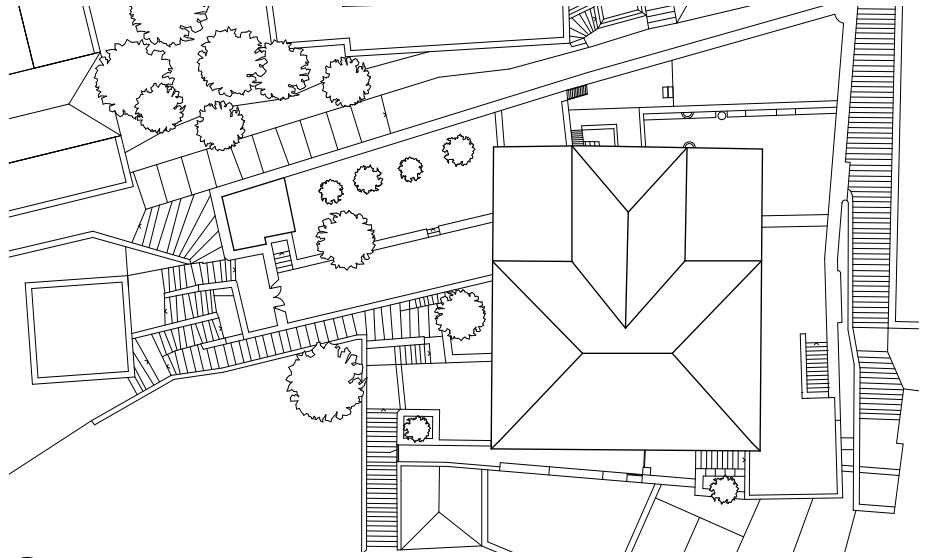




Entry terrace



Site plan 1:500



View from the harbor

Tombazis House

Typology	Archontico
Built in	Beginning of the 19th century
Purchased	1936
Renovated	1960's, 1990's
Floors	4
Used as	School of Fine Arts

The four-story Tombazis house with its elegant arched loggias and terraces, dominates the western slope of Hydra's port. The original owner of the house, Iakovos Tombazis (1782 – 1829) was a merchant and shipowner who was the first admiral of the Greek navy during the Greek War of Independence. He was one of the first to propose the use of fireships against the overwhelming seapower of the Turkish fleet. In 1822 he turned over his position as commander of the fleet to Andreas Miaoulis. Since 1936 the mansion has served as a dependency of the National School of Fine Arts with the painter Periklis Byzantios as its first director.

Entry to the house is possible on the first, third and fourth levels by means of the public stairway next to the house although the formal entry is on the fourth level at the height of the saddle that connects Kiafa with the western hill. A marble doorway opens on a terrace that leads to a second marble doorway to a large vestibule. A central hall with flanking rooms on the top floor is connected by means of an internal wooden staircase with the floor beneath which has the same floor plan and a vaulted loggia under the entrance terrace above. A terrace to the north has a stairway down to the second and first levels that are currently used as ateliers and were originally probably servants quarters and storage spaces.

The walls surrounding the house as well as the walls of the house itself are of exposed stone with a redish mortar that contains grated tile. The walls of the house are 80 – 100 centimeters thick and are of the opus incertum type with outer layers of hewn stone and an inner core of rubble. Iron tie bars were used here instead of the wood used in simpler houses. The cornice is of sandstone. Windows are on the same plane as the exterior walls and are typical Hydriot windows consisting of two casement windows above and below a horizontal transom. Wooden shutters open to the inside in openings that are arched. The ceilings of the formal rooms of the house are of decorative coffered or "carved" wood left unpainted. The cornices under these ceilings are decorated with stucco molding in relief. The floors of the anterooms, terraces and loggias are paved with gray and white marble. The formal rooms have floors of diagonally laid, soft brown and white regional stone. The vaulted loggia with intrados of sandstone and delicate columns and balustrades of marble are evidence of Italian, influence.



Entry to upper terrace



Entry door



Loggia and entry terrace above



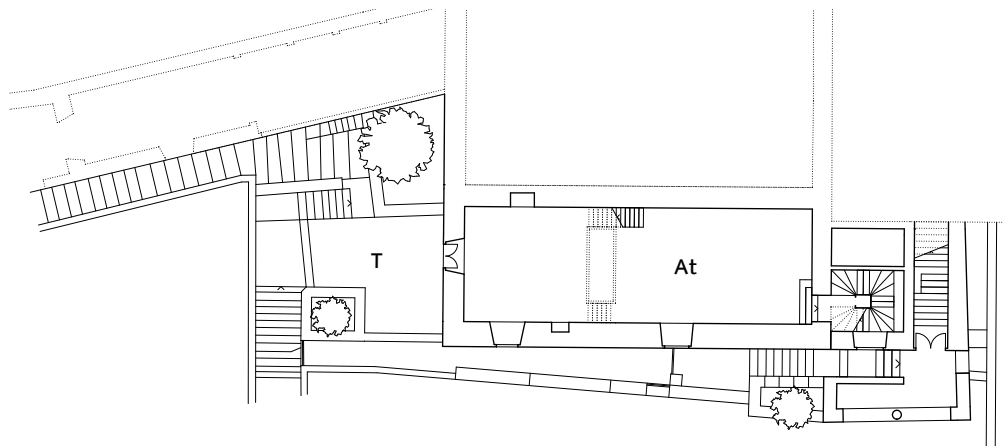
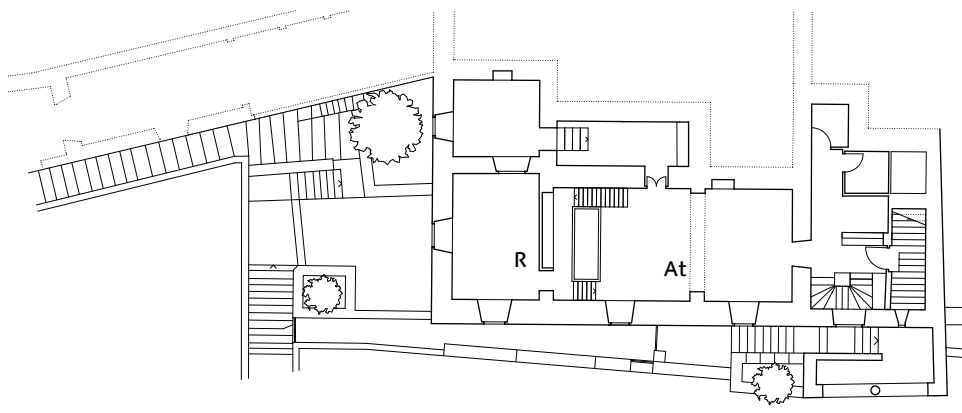
Terrace on the second floor



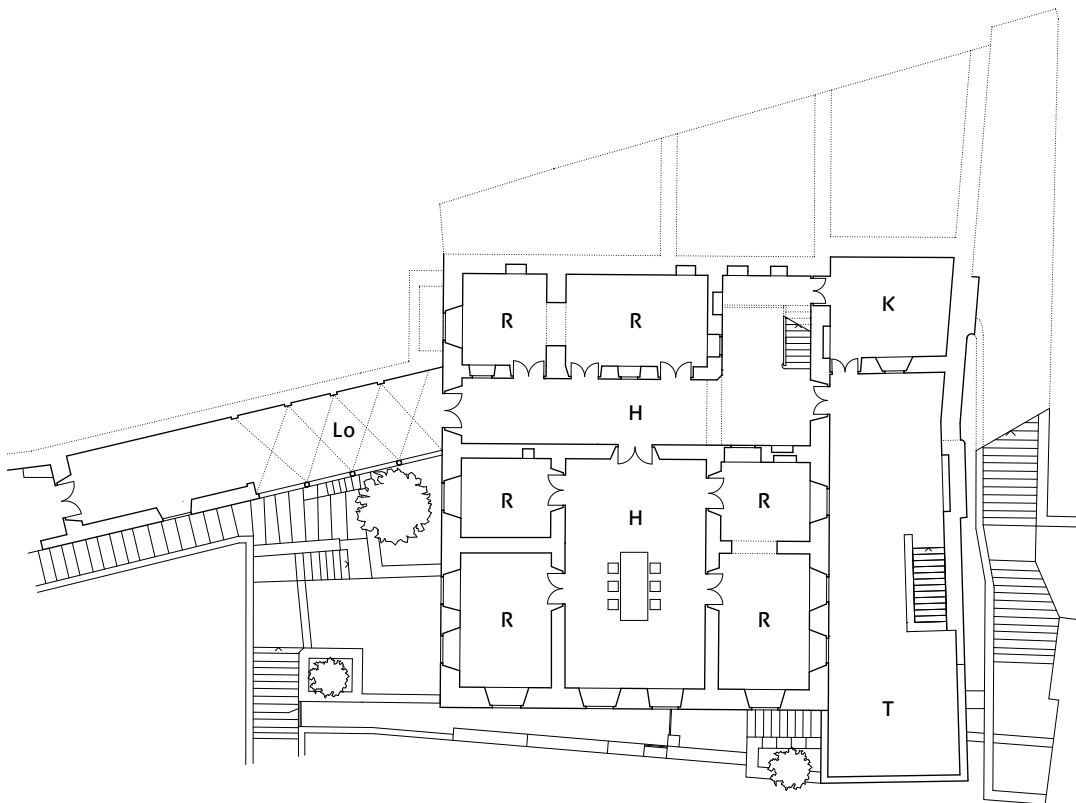
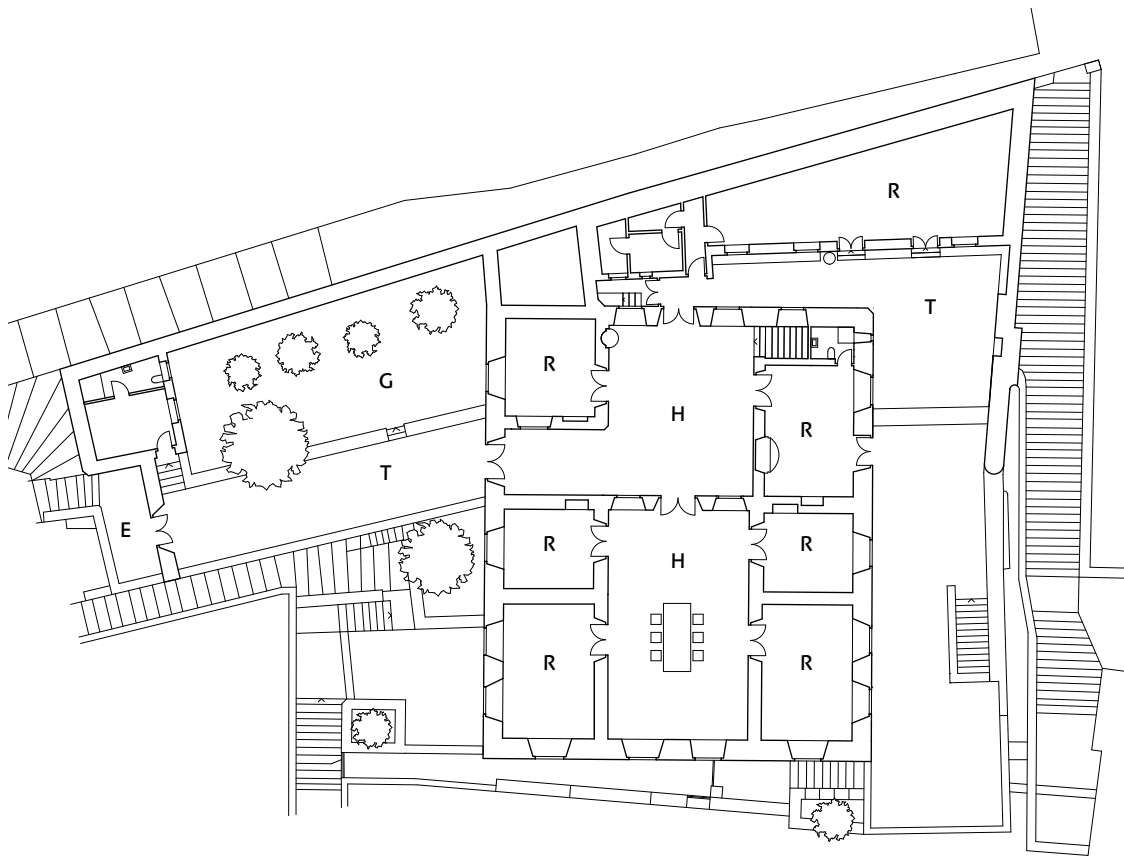
View from upper terrace



Loggia



Section 1:333
First floor 1:333
Ground floor 1:333



Third floor 1:333
 Second floor 1:333



Vestibule on third floor



Central hall on third floor



Door to loggia



Studio on ground floor



Bedroom



Fireplace



Fountain