

### Pompeii and its Archaeological Ruins

↳ Once a Greek Apulia, Romans evolved from the Greek cultures

- Similar story for the city of Naples
- mainland Italy was inhabited by tribes disadvantaged in technology
- The most well-developed people in Italy were the Etruscans
- The earliest record of Etruscan civilizations is in Villa Nova
- A Etruscan League (of 11 states) adopted much of the Greek culture
  - \* ① Greek alphabet (reflecting it in its vertical axis)

② Copied some funerary processes (paintings + burial practices seen in Taranto)

• Romans adopted the Etruscan adoptions on Greek culture... then it all blew up

↳ 10<sup>th</sup> century: latest trace of Etruscans found here, with proof of cemeteries

↳ 7<sup>th</sup> + 6<sup>th</sup> century: Etruscans + Greeks mesh here together, near the gulf area

• The Oskian people, where Samnites eventually take over

↳ 2<sup>nd</sup> century till 80 BCE: Romans take over the city

- Pompeians fight for civil rights, to be represented as a Roman colony
- General Cornelius helps Pompeii transition from autonomy to colony
- \* Cornelia Veneria Pompeianorum
- Venus becomes the patron goddess of the Romans

↳ 62 AD: seismic activity, causing its stature to fall, and aristocracy flee city

• becomes a "NOLA" of a city, struggles and returns back to its former glory

↳ 79 AD: August 24, volcano eruption

↳ 17<sup>th</sup> century: excavation brings the buried city back to life

↳ Private Life and the city's Domestic Architecture

- it allows modern world to see an ancient civilization frozen in time
- home of Private, Public, and Political Structures

### Central Forum

- Very first settlement + establishment of Roman cities (the 'heart' of the city)
- has axuality + frontality, a rectangular shape, elongated with Temple of Jupiter
- Romans elevated their Temples higher with an axial/frontal entrance, mimicing forums
- A copied design from Etruscans, with temples made of stone w/ corinthian columns
- Hellenistic era had peristyles, stoas, theaters, + colennades: an evolution from older works
- An area encompassing religious, political, administrative, + public works

\* Home of the Imperial cult (?)

↳ Administrative services south side of the Forum

↳ Umahia Building: East side of Forum (a dedicated meeting area for Wool Guild)

- Latrines collected urine, which helped produce wool back then

## Oldest Surviving Basilica

- Basileos = King, Basilica = royal, Hellenistic World = audience hall for the King
- evolved into a courthouse (2 interior colonnades and a central nave)
- semiengaged ionic outer walls, central corinthian columns (stucco exterior, brick structure)
- interior columns supported higher elevations, bringing light into the structure w/ windows

## northern Market (of Forum)

- ↳ fish and goods sold in central area of this market (why? - drainage + bones here)
- vegetable market located on the other side of the Forum

## Temple of Apollo (across from Basilica)

- ↳ 6<sup>th</sup> cent. BCE
- Combination of Greek + Etruscan
- Greek peristyle, ionic capitals supporting Doric friezes
- Temple is Corinthian (central part = Etruscan, but potentially something else?)

## Triangular Forum

- ↳ housed a Doric temple, still unknown to which god (commonly referred to Heracles)

## Roman Theater

- ↳ Greek style, also built into a natural slope
- cavea, more extended sitting compared to semicircle (like Epidaurus)
- originally had an open view of natural scenery
- Marcus Rufus established a stage of Roman style later on
- a gymnasium built behind the later constructed stage
- this theater used for music and arts, housing 5,000
- ↳ smaller Boule-theater, a hellenistic style, was next to the open grander one
- able to be covered, a box shape with two private boxes above entrances
- could house 1,500

## Temple of Isis

- ↳ look up the mythology of the Egyptian story behind it!
- Horus (?)
- Pompeii made a new god
- the new god resembled characteristics of Zeus (fertility + recreation)
- Syrapese, like Dionysus

## Domestic Portion of Pompeian Ruins

### ↳ Past the Temple of Jupiter: Roman Baths

- 3 baths within the city
- Used in afternoons after morning excursions to the Forum
- had 4 traditional stages to the bath procession (cold → hot, or hot → cold?)
- didn't have water, it was a dry procession (steam sauna)
- Terracotta pipes, with raised floors

### ↳ House of Sallust: upper class homes called Domus Italicas (faucis = main entrance)

- Read Varo + Vitruvius
- Facade of homes are shops to the street, its private residence behind
- atrium-organized house structure, where rainwater + light are collected
- compluvium = its oculus, impluvium = basin underneath
- a Tuscan style architecture with beamed supports
- Tablinum (landlord) had a centralized office for payment arrivals in rent
- Tricliniums - dining rooms, where private dinners were held (atae)
- Cubicula - the sleeping quarters, opened to 2 wings, giving it a T-shape
- behind atrium was usually a private garden for the family to grow things

### ↳ 2<sup>nd</sup> Century Domus: House of the Fawn

- houses became more formalized, where gardens expand + columns appear
- gardens become peristyles, hellenized columns of the Domus, atrium bigger
- ~~Public~~ <sup>public</sup> atrium bigger + more basic, Private atrium smaller + more elaborate
- Private has tetrastyle corinthian columns in its atrium

### ↳ Alexander the Great vs. Darius mosaic within (9 x 17 ft)

- 36 volume essay, Natural History (3 4<sup>th</sup> cent mosaic masterpieces)

### ↳ House of 2 Brothers: (home of 2 slaves who rose in societal status)

- brothers avoided a home facade open to public streets
- completely private villa, where brothers went to other Domuses to work
- famous painting at front entrance (god of fertility + luck?)

### ↳ Brothel of Pompeii

- home of city's prostitution ring, 2 stories tall

### ↳ Amphitheater: 2 theaters in one, in an elliptical shape, housing 20,000 people!

- was built after Pompeii became a colony, next to city Palestra (training area)
- basic design, vaulting in a radial form, with an inefficient entrance/exit
- not built in a natural slope, but a planar field (hence the vaulting!)
- higher officers sat closer to the field of play
- seating arranged by societal hierarchy (poor people sat higher up)
- shade provided by sails, like Roman Colosseum



~~off~~  
Official places we saw in Pompeii

- Porta Marina + the city walls (2)
- Temple of Venus (3)
- Forum (6)
- Basilica (5)
- Temple of Apollo (4)
- Public Administration Buildings (7)
- Building of Eumachia (8)
- Aedes Genii Augusti (9)
- Sanctuary of the Public Lares (10)
- Macellum (11)
- Temple of Jupiter (12)
- Forum Baths (15)
- House of Sallustio (25)
- House of the Tragic Poet (22)
- House of the Faun (17)
- House of the Baker (24)
- Stabian Baths (40)
- Triangular Forum and Doric Temple (41 + 42)
- Great Theater (43)
- Quadriporticos of the Theaters (44)
- Small Theater (45)
- Temple of Isis (47)
- Thermopolium of Vetutius Placidus (67)
- Lupanare (39)
- Great Palaestra (61)
- Amphitheater (20)
- Villa of the Mysteries (30)

Capri Island, and the city of Naples

- ↳ walked through lemon fields on countryside (stole a lemon)
- got lost, asked a local farmer for directions (only spoke Italian)
- found a beach, collected stones + had lunch at a secluded restaurant
- ferry-ride to + from Capri
- climbed up mountainside to city plaza
- found a famous restaurant with pics of celebrities, must go back!
- ↳ Naples train ride from Sorrento
- went to see the first Western Mosaic in a Church
- went to the Naples underworld. AWESOME!
- Napoli Sotterranea

Herculaneum

↳ a harbor city, with shipyards and ports

- we begin the tour facing the old harbor, where the waters would've been
- city was covered with volcanic lava and ash, preserving a majority of the city
- ash/lava height of 65 ft, where some wood frames, cloth, + papers preserved
- an enclosement of the city froze the town in time

↳ estimated size of the city is 20 hectares

- we only see 4.5 hectares
- city estimated to have approximately 4000 inhabitants

↳ not much is known about the city's functionality yet, besides its harbor

- no city center has been found/excavated yet
- city layout divided into 3 'decumani', intersected by 5 cornerstones
- housed a mix of high + low social status members, like any city
- coastal homes near harbor were more lavish and extravagant

↳ similar situation to Pompeii with aristocracy moving out after the earthquake

- had paved roads, like Pompeii, but without wheel ruts
- its predicted that goods were transferred by foot or by oxen
- Herculaneum had an aqueduct, running water, and sewage systems in every building! (Terracotta pipes?)

↳ Sequences of Homes

- What is the difference between the Domus Italica + Domus Hellenistica
- House of Aristides (41), House of Argus (40)
- House of the Skeleton (42)
- Suburban Baths, Men and Women (3) - Coastal + Suburban baths here
- Public establishments, or Thermopoliums (22)
- Samnite House (31)
- House of Neptune and Amphitrite (29)
- Hall of the Augustals (24)
- Trellis House (35)
- House of the Wooden Partition (36)
- Palaestra (12)
- House of Relief of Telephus (7)
- Barrel Arches of the Harbor (1) and Terrace of M. Nonius Balbus (2)

\* Look Up: Packard Humanities Institute  
British School at Rome



Tiber Island

- ↳ April 21, 753 BCE (Rome's founding day + year)
  - primitive villages and huts
  - societal ascension of Romans through salt trade ports on Tiber
  - easiest place to cross the Tiber is the island; calmer waters
- ↳ Pons = bridge, Pont → Pontificus → derives from control
  - origin of river trade
  - the Forum slowly emerged from this business boom
  - Forum originally a marshland and old cemetery, becomes central place of city
- ↳ Janus points on the bridge, 2 of them, depicting cardinal directions

Roman Forum

- ↳ 4 central periods to the Roman dynasty
    - 753 - 506 BCE: Period of the Kings, 7 Kings (Etruscan) ruled Rome
    - 506 - 27: Republic of 300 senators, 2 consuls, Julius Caesar (44), + Augustus (27)
    - 27 - 436: Imperial Period influencing Titus, Trajan, Hadrian, Nerva, + Constantine
    - post-436: late Roman Antiquity, and the collapse of the Empire
  - ↳ sewage systems drained the marshes
    - 1<sup>st</sup> temple built is Temple of Jupiter after the Curia
  - ↳ Curia: senate building
    - assembly of the people (Comitium) would be here, along with prison cell (Carcer)
    - First basilica of Rome was here too
    - Caesar destroyed these to build his Forum right next to the Roman Forum
    - What we see today is the construction Augustus added to the Forum!
  - ↳ Shrine of Venus Cloacina
    - The young Virginia was murdered by her brother here to avoid her fall into the hands of Appius Claudius, and the fall of the Sabine Armies
  - ↳ Basilica Julia: replaced the former basilica
    - the sewage system entrance is below this structure
  - ★ ↳ Lacus Curtius: an elevated shrine, research the oracle + Marcus Curtius story
    - look more up on Column of Phocas, date 602 CE (Byzantium Maurice)
  - ↳ Temple of Saturn (one of the most ancient in Rome)
    - Severian walls of Gold (Milliarium Aureum) built by Augustus 20 BCE
  - ↳ Temple of Concord:
    - Etruscan, Jupiter Capitoline
    - site of archives here? What is Concordia?
- "Rome: one night a city of terracotta, the next a city of marble" (Who says this)

## Forum cont'd

↳ Arch of Severus: 200 AD

- Depicting Alexander the Great destroying the Persians
- near the Umbilicos Urbis (the naval of the Roman world)
- Mythical story of Titus + Vulcan (Titus Tatius = mythical King of Sabines)
- Umbilicos Urbis is apparently the tomb of Romulus?
- arch has Partheons

↳ Basilica of Vesta: hearth of the city, holding the eternal flame, guarded by vestals

- similar to the Greek Tholos and virgin oracles

↳ Basilica Aemilia (?): 179 BCE, Marcus Fulvius Nobilior

, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus

↳ Basilica Maximus: started by Maximus, finished by ~~the~~ Constantine

- Look at notes from Laura's class

- hexagonal, 4 layered coffers

## Why was Rome even established/founded?

↳ 2 general stories:

① Mythical King, daughter Rea declared a virgin (no successor). Mars gets the King's daughter pregnant, birthing Romulus + Remus. As punishment, the King exiles the bastard children via basket in the ~~the~~ Tiber. The She-wolf finds + raises them until shepherds take care of them, where Romulus grows up to live on Palatine Hill and Remus lives on another hill. Fighting over land, Romulus kills his brother, Romulus = King

② Time of Augustus: Iliad story (title?) where they migrated from Troy and established Rome with Venus. The story behind Rome is a connection and city establishment built on the foundations of ancient cities that previously flourished.

↳ House of Augustus was built atop Romulus' hill, supposedly where the She-wolf protected + raised the brothers

- Temple of Apollo built on to his house as well

- housed a library of Greek + Latin texts

- an establishment, the Palace of the Royals, created + housed here!

## Area Sacra (Largo Argentina)

↳ monuments paid for with spoils collected from defeated persons, commemorating victories by Roman Generals of the time

↳ 4 different temples in this location, all with the same orientation

- 3<sup>rd</sup> century BCE

- unsure which gods were celebrated here, if any, but it's predicted that they were again monuments given to Rome by its generals to show the power and success of the Republic

- Temples with axiality, Etruscan shell, Greek structure, + Roman design

- U-shaped peristyles

## Temple of Fortuna

↳ most preserved Roman temple in Italy

- 4 x 7, axial, made from tuffa and local stone

- of Ionic order, copying the Greek principles differentiating from Roman style

- Semi-engaged columns

- Pseudo-peripteral style

## Tholos next to Temple of Fortuna

↳ made out of marble that was most likely imported

- circular staircase surrounds the ~~staircase~~ Tholos (relates to Greeks)

- Lucius Municius, who destroyed Corinth, built this temple for Hercules which has also been called Temple of Vesta to commemorate his win

- Corinthian capitals, 3-step crepidoma, with an emphasis on stairway

- Still follows Roman axiality principles

## Campidoglio Museum

↳ Sculpture Overview: Renaissance → Roman/Greek → Etruscan → Greek/Archaic

- Kori, archaic smile distinguished difference between mouth + cheeks

- Contra posto, the beginning of marble figurine movement!

- Thoryphoros phase: practicing depiction of bodily movement/form (bronzing)

- Romans didn't use marble till after Etruscans, using wax death masks

- Using ~~use~~ youthful faces for marble bodies conveyed wisdom

- Verism: being truthful (which the Romans, Augustus, didn't do haha)

## Eclecticism: Romans, Etruscans, Greeks, Egyptians, who before?

↳ Augustus pick/chose what to use from Greeks in Roman society

Ostia

- ↳ founded in 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE by the last ancient King of Rome
  - Tests and theories prove this fact invalid; proof of existence 350-330 BCE
- ↳ a Republic and Imperial city at the mouth of the Tiber River
  - became urbanized, expanding its city boundaries over time
  - a very busy harbor city, full of trade and commerce mainly with naval influences
  - similar characteristics to the island of Delos
  - big horreas (storage warehouses) near harbor and surrounding markets for goods
  - a city mainly consisting of middle class with apartments rather than Domus
  - Lares Augusti: imperial construction with a Republic layout (evolution)
  - 300 sectors divided into 194m x 125m grids, determined by Rome senators
- ↳ Three senators would travel + relocate themselves to outside lands to check and see if the newfound land would be good for an establishment
  - They stayed on the lands for years and then would sacrifice their animals, checking their livers to see if the animal organs were still healthy from eating the food produced there, determining yay/nay
  - mundus ritual, the significance of the Lares and the Forum orientation based on cardinal directions
- ↳ Rome a part of the 'Latin League' 350-330 BCE
  - Principles: finding strategic colonies to establish and control, spreading Roman culture and principles to create independent colonies
  - City of Veii Battle (340 BCE)
  - Colonies at the time were only Latin and Roman at the time
  - Principle of new establishment/spread vs relocation/spread
- ↳ Closest colony to Rome founded with true Roman citizenship
- ↳ Theater: semicircular, with a stage and semicircular orchestra
  - placed by the city's main street, dividing theater from market
  - has no god-like resemblance or homage, purely a theatrical area
- ↳ Horrea: Storage warehouses for goods near the harbor
  - Shops surrounded by the horrea, with an open piazza in center
  - similar form to peristyle (held goods like papyrus, olive oils, etc)
- ↳ Cult of Mithras (?)
- ↳ Insula: next to Forum, a location of multiple apartments
  - the higher the home from the ground, the cheaper the space
- ↳ Thermae publicae: restaurants on main roads serving food in the center-city
- ↳ Schools: dedicated to Trajan (or other current emperors) zoned for specific guilds
  - promotion/accomplishments/graduation based on skills within school settings




Ostia cont'd

- ↳ Condo life: higher price of living, mainly location of upper class
  - comprised of a central square, 6 fountains, and two substructures
  - homes/condos had kitchens, bathrooms, bedroom (very lavish living)
- ↳ Baths of Porta Marina: baths on the very outskirts of the city
  - mosaics of athletes and philosophers
  - had a HUGE palestra
- ↳ had public latrines, and eventually a synagogue
- ↳ had sources of water for fountains and latrines... sewage system ???

Hadrian's Villa

- ↳ Hadrian and his structures: Spanish emperor after Trajan, also Spanish
  - Library of Hadrian, re-created Athens to revive it, Pantheon, his villa
  - dedicated to reconstructing significant cities based on architecture glory
  - he has the most portraits and sculptures dedicated to him
  - he was a lover of the arts, married to Sabina
  - his goal was to restore things and innovate older styles, creating new ones
  - spoke better Greek than Latin!
- ↳ the villa was Hadrian's playground, trying new forms of construction
  - chose to live outside the city of Rome (Rome's Versailles?)
  - first emperor to leave the Imperial Palace on Palatine hill
  - acted as a PERMANENT RESIDENCE, not a vacation spot!
  - approximately 80 hectares, total size of Pompeii
  - Academy of Plato (?)
- ★
- ↳ Pekila the large Roman garden first seen with a large central fountain
  - Pergamon, the stitching to create unexpected connections
- ↳ concrete style and masonry techniques: pumice and pozzolana/lime
  - wooden frame used to pour concrete, encasing it to create forms
  - diamond bricking to horizontal bricking (Opus lateritium)
- ↳ Hadrian was at the peak of his concrete production
  - played with forms, different + new techniques with complex volumetric forms
  - Apollodorus: Trajan's chief architect, Hadrian's worst enemy
  - Pantheon used concrete and marble
- ↳ Villa full of mosaic floors, marbles, and famous sculptures
  - the world's largest marble quarry during middle ages
  - Popes later directed projects on restoration/research on it in 1600-1700
  - one a highly fortified location, with a private army
  - 3 zones: private palace/home, public administrative offices, slave quarters
  - mosaics distinguish the zone division
  - office zone had similar mosaics seen in homes at Ostia!
  - slave quarters didn't have mosaics (a dam-style house)
- ↳ Philosophers Hall: 7 huge niches (7 Philosophers of antiquity)?
  - a conventional name based on this comparison
- ↳ Private Palace Entrance: the other side of the central Pekila fountain
  - structures have highest quality mosaics (hints of prestige?)
  - everything opens up to the surrounding landscapes
- ↳ Villa Adriana: underground tunnels with groin vaulting, hidden from sight

### Hadrian's Villa cont'd

- ↳ Peschiera: Opus Sectila, a floor design later found in churches
- ↳ Multi-purpose buttresses: functionally the slave quarters, hidden/camouflaged structurally support higher structures
- ↳ Caserma dei Vigili - thought to be either a firemen's house, or storage room
- ↳ Triclinio Estivo: half dome
- ↳ Sala dei Pilastri Dorici
  - incorporates square columns with barrel vaulting
  - groin vaults in the corners, half overlapped
- ↳ Piazza d'Oro
  - has a form of a Greek gymnasium and library of Hadrian vibe
  - Hadrian's pumpkin dome seen here (La Alhambra???)
- ↳ The Great Bath (need more info on this!)
- ↳ Praetorium: location next to baths, acting as administrative buildings
  - Hadrian's private bath in-between these structures
- ↳ Temple and Cult of Serapis: a temple, shrine, and library
  - one of the most beautiful Egyptian structures
  - thought to believe the fountain is named after this story
- ↳ Canopus: western-most delta channel, closest to Alexandria
  - sculptures revealed ancient stories of legend + mythology
  - a peristyle, copied by Renaissance designers
  - sculptures of a Nile Crocodile, Greek Cyclops, Zeus, + Achilles
  - Palladian motif (Tristesius?)
  - Serapeo design: 

### Museum stuff

- ↳ Hadrian, Sabina, and the OTHER Woman (Sister??)
  - his wife's sister
- ↳ What is Antinous?
- ↳ Resembling Egyptian gods at Buxiza?
  - blasphemy to the pagan gods?
  - ~~Piraeus~~ Piraeus

### Portico d' Ottavia

- ↳ built by Augustus to commemorate his sister
  - originally, a Roman General had a Portico of Meteluse constructed as a monument
  - had a Temple of Juno + Jupiter, with refurbished marble by Augustus
  - Middle Ages use: La Chiesa di S. Angelo e il cimitero
- ↳ now a part of the modern-age Jewish sector of Rome

### Theater of Marcellus

- ↳ Marcellus was the son of Augustus
  - Marcellus died very young, so Augustus constructed this theater to honor him
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> theater in Rome, constructed in 23 BCE
  - free standing theater on a planar field, as seen in Ostia
- ↳ included sophisticated ramps for emergency exit
  - columns were disengaged, enabling the archways to be framed
  - considered to have been one of the most beautiful ancient structures of Rome
- ↳ Bottom columns: Doric, Middle Columns: Ionic, Top Columns: assumed to be Corinthian
- ↳ its design techniques used here were later used + amplified in Colosseum construction

### Circus Maximus, the hippodrome

- ↳ a portion of Augustus' Imperial Palace

### Royal Palace General Information

- ↳ The Transition from a Republic to an 'Everlasting' Empire
  - Augustus as Pontifex Maximus and the Pax Romana
  - Augustus dies at age 80, keeping major stability in the city + empire
  - he had a 100x300 ft wall around his house (had a Portico, Temple, + Library)
- ↳ Augustus expanded Caesar's Forum and capitalized on the Roman Forum
  - he adopted Tiberius as the next heir (then the reign of Caligula... Nero)
- ↳ Nero, being pompous, wanted to create a new palace right next to Augustus'
  - The Great Fire was his blessing. Nero confiscated the land, using it for his own personal interests to construct his Domus Aurea

### Arch of Constantine

- ↳ basically a collection of old friezes and marble pieces
  - only new portions added by Constantine were 2 tokens and a frieze on either aisle side archway, depicting the Empire's change to Christianity

## Colosseum and some historical background

↳ Vespasian and his military accomplishments with Titus, defaulting to Republic style architecture and society practices (69-79 CE)

- Vespasian got power of the Empire, and gave back the land previously confiscated by Nero for his Domus to the Roman people

↳ Domitian and Titus were the two sons of Vespasian

↳ Vespasian's constructions + accomplishments:

- Temple of Peace, housing spoils from the Jews in his military success
- Colosseum construction began under him, the first amphitheater
- Vespasian dies and Domitian, his son, finishes his father's legacy

↳ Domitian finishes the Temple of Peace, and constructs an Arch after Titus dies

- Arch of Titus built to honor his brother's short reign, with depictions of him holding the Jewish relics from the Temple

↳ Worked on building the Colosseum on the lake of Nero's Palace/Domus

- his way of giving back to society the lost land through entertainment
- went on to construct Domus Flavia, Domus Augustana, + modern Piazza Navona
- was eventually assassinated, so Senate elected Nerva circa 117 CE based on merit, since he was a political man

• Nerva adopts Trajan later, who adopts Hadrian... the empire prolongs

- before Hadrian, Empire divided into 4 groups, when Constantine prevails eventually and the rest is history

• Nerva = Optimus

↳ an amphitheater like Pompeii's: vaulting on a Planar field

- holds up to 50,000 people (construction phase 80 BCE - 80 CE)
- 80 entrances, 76 available to the public
- seating based on societal status, like every other one
- made of concrete, brick, and marble
- an elliptical shape... see diagrams done with Heather

## Augustus' Forum

↳ Caesar was the first imperial forum, where Augustus expanded

- temples within every Forum had different deities based on the emperor's personal connections politically to the significance of the structure
- Mars, Iulius, + Caesar temples (lineage + Revenge (?))

Museo della Civiltà Romana (L. Gismondi, 1937 model)

ubilee Archaeological investigations - the Forum of Augustus

## Trajan's Market and the Mega-Forum

↳ 2 apses in the Market, where the Basilica Ulpia (Trajan's family name) was perpendicular to the market

- Forma Ulpis Roma, marble cover of building next to Basilica Maxima
- Foro della Pace and its waterworks (museum of galleries, sculptures, + gardens)
- 2 tribunes/apses within this basilica Ulpia
- double colonnade with a central nave higher than its sides (isles)
- The beginning works + transition from an Ancient Republic to Imperial Basilica

↳ Column of Trajan, currently supporting ~~St. Paul~~ St. Paul, then held Trajan

- a continuous 600 ft frieze, with the story of Trajan's Successes in defeating the Romanians

• the column held the ashes of Trajan and his wife

↳ the market was cut into the slope of the ground

- the forum is cut flat from the elevated surface with traditional axiality
- used barrel and groin vaulting
- basically a huge bazaar, concrete filled with brick covering

↳ constructed in 113 CE under chief architect Apollodorus (Hadrian...)

## Pantheon of Hadrian → "A masterpiece, with minor flaws in shape"

↳ Thanos has his presentation

↳ Nobody really knows the structure's true purpose

- first account of an analysis is by Dio Cassius in 200 CE
- the first analysis comes out 75 years after its constructed
- there is proof of having gods present in the niches
- a statue of present emperor would've been in the apse

↳ Cupola looks like the heavens... a portal between heaven + earth?

\* Hadrian commissioned to build it

↳ this is the third Pantheon constructed

- 1<sup>st</sup> burnt down in 80 CE, first constructed in 300 BCE (Agrippa)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> built by Domitian when it was destroyed in 100 CE
- 3<sup>rd</sup> and final one built under Hadrian

↳ what better way to leave the world by surrounding your legacy and success with the gods... immortality is a powerful statement

↳ Dome with 28 coffers (not a perfect, traditional number)

- a new number with new meanings
- ~~astronomy~~ astronomy (#1-100: 1, 2, 3, 6, 14, 28)
- floor curvature (Campidoglio) and floor design (Trajan's Market)



Scavi Tour, St. Peter's

↳ Pope Pius VII and Pope Gregory the Great ... above the Scavi

↳ a sense of Pilgrimage

↳ Progression is elevation: ancient Vatican Hill (2<sup>nd</sup> century)

Vatican's resting place for Popes (bishops buried too)

Modern St. Peter's

↳ 64/67 CE: St. Peter crucified & buried

- Crucified at the Tempietto, shoved in and 'buried' at Vatican hill
- no coffin used, just shoved into the hillside
- Trophy of Givus commemorates the burial location

↳ Constantine in 313 CE: constructs first ancient church built on top the Trophy

↳ Older Mausoleums: locations where rich families were buried together

- most ornamental structures, in a random orientation (like Delphi)
- first one we see: an Egyptian style PAGAN family tomb, with the dome cut off from Constantine's construction & dirt fill up of the pagan cemetery as the new church's foundation
- guessed to be 2<sup>nd</sup> century <sup>CE</sup> style (left wall has Egyptian Apis god, middle wall has Horus god, right has Thor god)
- only Mausoleum held the Emperors' freedmen, the most richly decorated <sup>one</sup>
- evidence of burial and cremation practices, with alabaster marble

↳ not discovered until 1939 on accident while preparing the tomb of the deceased Pope of the time... the slim odds of that

- excavation between 1939-1942
- Rosarian Palentina ('feeding' the dead through the holes in the ground)
- clay tubes used in this ritual (the circle of life & afterlife - paganism)
- symbol of the Peacock resembled immortality
- servants/slaves buried outside their owning family Mausoleums
- proof of cisterns/water wells all over the Scavi

★ ↳ only one Christian Mausoleum

- first recorded mosaic of Jesus, also resembling Apollo with the <sup>light</sup> ray
- is it Helios or Apollo? No b/c symbol of grape vines (blood of Jesus) surrounds the figure. Proof it is Jesus (rays = Jesus' cross?)
- mosaic of a fisherman; Christian iconography
- proof of a Jonah Mosaic too!

↳ Pope Sylvester was the Pope under Constantine during his Church's construction

- no remains of St. Peter found, thought to have been taken by Constantine
- Givus was before Constantine, as Liber Pontificus

Scavi Tour cont'd

- ↳ Grafitti wall: the right wall of the Trophy
  - covered with inscriptions of prayer (like Israel's Western Wall)
  - shows acts of prayer + pilgrimage by earliest Christians
- ↳ Oculo: square inside the wall
  - the known bones of St. Peter wrapped in a gold + purple cloth
  - inside the old temple built by Constantine, not outside it
  - Remains are still here, some in a silver box in the Papal Apartments
- ↳ Clement's Chapel
  - Pope Pius XII
  - Original Middle Ages altar, with Constantine's temple behind it

- \* Vatican Necropoli Guide
- \* Krautimer => Medieval Churches
- \* Sepulcrum Sancti Petri Apostoli

like list Africa \*  
 Wendy Costa  
 my Daily Shift.com

Vatican's Dome, Basilica, and the Tempietto

ET TIBI DABO CLAVES REGNI CAELORVM + TV ES PETRVS ET SVPER  
 HANC PETRAM AEDIFICABO  
 ECCLESIAM MEAM ET

Dome inscriptions on the outside: Pius IX PM ANNO MDCCCLXX (front)  
 Leo XIII PM ANNO MDCCCLXXX (back)  
 ↳ Dome doesn't seem centered, 16 ribs vs. Brunelleschi's 8

Facade of Church: Pius VI PM ANNO XIV  
 Cartoni dei Mosaici: ~~18~~ Joannes Paulus II PM ANNO X

PIUS XI, Leo XIII, Leo XII PM

Battisterios + their church functions

Cesare Baronio: Anales Ecclesiastic (1593)  
 Casanatense Library: Insula Sapientiae

• S. PETRI GLORIAE SIXTVS • PP. V. A. M. D. X. C. PONTIF. V. •

\*\* [www.pul.it](http://www.pul.it) \*\*

Aventine Hill, Santa Sabina

↳ first signs of Christianity: 4<sup>th</sup> century CE, with Constantine and his mother  
• city wall fortifications re-vamped (Protection of faith + its followers?)

↳ Crisp architecture

- simple archways, a basilical style seen in ancient Roman structures (Pompeii)
- Not yet a traditional Latin Cross Church style yet
- Romanesque style church; the ideal of looking into past structures to produce a future

↳ Roman Martyr Sabina, name behind the title of the Church (430 CE)

- her house located at this church's location
- Re-used pieces from the Temple of Juno for construction in 430 CE

↳ 13<sup>th</sup> cent: given to St. Dominic in 1215, with the establishment of Dominicans 1219

↳ Proto-byzantine structure: Comparable to Constantine's era

- Typology of the cypress-wood gates and their significance
- First known depiction of Jesus being crucified through these door depictions
- Idolatry. Egypt? Crucifixion of Jesus? Missing panels? PARALLELS?

↳ why a flat nave roof? Why hide the pitching now + expose it later?

- San Lorenzo vs. Santa Croce, Florence, different eras? Why?
- Roman basilica style seen in Pompeii

↳ churches were usually built on the edges of cities

- creates a sense of pilgrimage to the sight... a destination for its people

↳ Baptism: where does it start, and why did it begin?

- which came first, the chicken or the egg

↳ Terrestrial realm on the main floor

- Romanesque windows on 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Wide column matching windows 2<sup>nd</sup> floor
- window screens dull the light coming in (controlling settings)
- controlled, soft fixtures allowed a controlled viewing of the interior structure

↳ Procession: ritual (How does this connect back to Greek Temples?)

- Spolia column practice in early Christianity

↳ Triumphal arches: The gateway, allowing a presence to a god (the God?)

- imperial interpretation: who is who and why the name?
- Patronage shown in this church... forgotten + brought back



San Clemente

- ↳ dedicated to Pope Clement I of Rome
  - significance of St. Jerome
- ↳ originally an Imperial Roman home
  - 4<sup>th</sup> century restored into a church by Constantine
  - 12<sup>th</sup> century addition to the 4<sup>th</sup> century one, which is what's seen today

Santa Maria in Trastevere

- ↳ Titius style of 940 CE
  - Baroque portico, a Middle Age facade with golden mosaic
  - wise & foolish Virgin Mary... What
- ↳ Mosaic of apse: Jesus with Mary at the right hand side
  - column capitals of the church collected from multiple Roman Baths
  - Egyptian marble & stone used for ornamental looks
  - Diadems of column capitals chopped off
  - Byzantine style mosaics... not Roman/Greek style anymore
- ↳ Madonna within: 1 of 5 Medieval portraits that are original relics
- ↳ how do you define nature through Christ? Gaudi?
- ↳ how do you define faith through influences from other faiths?
- ↳ Madonna: pigmented wax, cross is added on later
  - a relic not made by human hands...? How is this HOLY

Campidoglio

- ↳ originally home of the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus
  - center of civic administration for city of Rome in middle ages
  - home of secular & religious power over Rome when Constantine left for Turkey
  - Statues of Casper & Pollux, and the Battle against Deatons
- ↳ 12<sup>th</sup> century: renovated facade by Michelangelo
  - bottom story treated as a finer rustication (smooth stones)
- ↳ Palazzo de Conservatore: the right structure, completely remodeled
- ↳ 1539: the replacement of the central Marcus Aurelius statue thought to be Constantine
  - establishment of stairwells (1544)
  - whole facades are finished (1600)
  - construction of Ramp Cordonata (1550-1553)
  - statue's base made (1560s)
  - Jacomone della Porta takes role of chief architect after Michelangelo dies (1584)
  - second building, mirroring the right side structure made (1700s)
- ↳ Giant scale structuring
  - Complex geometries, angles, details in layering the facades
  - the 'naval' of Rome under the Marcus Aurelius statue
  - irregular shapes & orientations of buildings give an illusion of perfect layout
  - what are the pine cone ornaments, & sea shells, supposed to represent?

Piazza del Popolo

- ↳ Porta, or Gate: high Renaissance exterior, Baroque interior (by Bernini)
  - Aurelian emperor created this gate, where it evolved in shape & size in time
  - outside the gate was the 'wilderness' of ancient Rome
  - Egyptian obelisk placed here 16<sup>th</sup> century from an Ancient Roman location
  - same street patterns/layouts seen in Paris, mainly Versailles
  - Twin Churches of St. Mary, Baroque from 17<sup>th</sup> cent by Ranaldi
- ↳ Santa Maria Church: Ghost of Nero
  - Poplar tree, and the restless dead
  - Sixtus V, with replacement of obelisks with Christian symbols
  - fear of omens/demons if Diadems clash with the God?

Villa Giulia↳ Patron: Pope Julius III

- arrived here from the Vatican by boat

↳ Style: mannerist, rustication, maybe early Baroque

- suburban villa, just on the outskirts of the city (accessible yet separable)
- mixture of ornate fortification yet elaborate design
- 3 bay entrances, with only one open door (Triumphal arch principles)

↳ Loggia: relates to a Portico, a Renaissance style

- wall with the columned porch opens to an archade/atrium/landscape
- annular loggia, a ring-shaped design
- barrel vaulted ceilings

↳ Topography: terracing with artificial styles

- Vignola → architect 16<sup>th</sup> century of structures
- Ammanati → architect of landscape

↳ Purposes: thought to be in the design of a Roman theater?

- nobody knows

↳ Specifics: Vignola's columns don't/shouldn't carry arches (practice of classicism)↳ Enclosed Gardens: Virgin Mary depicted in enclosed gardens with high walls

- focuses on the structural interior, not the world's exterior nature

↳ Nymphaeum: artificial structuring of a building over a "sacred" spot

- life source = water

Villa d'Este

## ↳ countryside villa

- negotium (business life in the city)
- otium (leisure life in the countryside)

↳ 1550: Patron Cardinal Deste

- Cardinal was son of Lucrezia Borgia, grandson to Pope Alexander VI
- Governor of Tivoli at the time, during Julius III reign
- a bastard child appointed control

↳ 1605: 3 levels added to the Villa

- Panorama of the gardens, Grotto of Diana, total of 100 fountains
- Bernini's fountain of 1660

## ↳ a home of fluidity, not a structured pathway

- a sense of wandering, becoming one with nature

Borghese Museum: home of Bernini's sculpture collection

Vatican Basilica and Museum↳ naval lengths:

- Vatican
- London's St. Paul
- Santa Maria del Fiore in Florence
- Ecclesia ~~Cathedralis~~ SS Cordis Jesu Bruxellis
- Sanctuarium Immaculatae Concept Washington
- Ecclesia Cathedralis Rhemensis
- Templum Cathedralis Coloniense
- Primarium Templum Mediolanense
- Ecclesia Cathedralis Spirensis
- Basilica S. Petron II Bononiae
- Templum Metrop Hispalen Sevilla
- Basilica Metrop BMV Parisien
- Basilica S. Pauli via Ostiensis
- Ecclesia Cathedralis S. Viti Pragae
- Primatialis Ecclesia Toletana
- SS Ecclesia Lateranensis
- Ecclesia Cathedralis BVM Angelorum in California
- Ecclesia Cathedralis Metropolitana Platensis
- Ecclesia Cathedralis Metropolitana Mexicana
- Ecclesia S. Iustinae VM Patavin
- Basilica Cathedralis Esztergom
- Ecclesia Cathedralis Ferrariensis
- Basilica Assisien S. Mariae Ang
- Basilica Cathedralis Sydneyensis
- Cathedralis Metropolitana Sancti ~~Pavli~~ Pavli Brasilia
- Ecclesia Cathedralis Westmonasteriensis
- Constantinopolitana Divae Sophiae Ecclesia
- Cathedralis Sanctae Crucis Bostoniensis
- Basilica Geolanensis Beatissimae Virginis Mariae
- Ecclesia Metropolitana S. Patritii Neo Eboracen

## ↳ Pope Nicholas VI, beginning reconstruction

- went through 26 popes, taking 156 years
- 1996 Restoration Services on the Basilica facade



## Papal Carriages

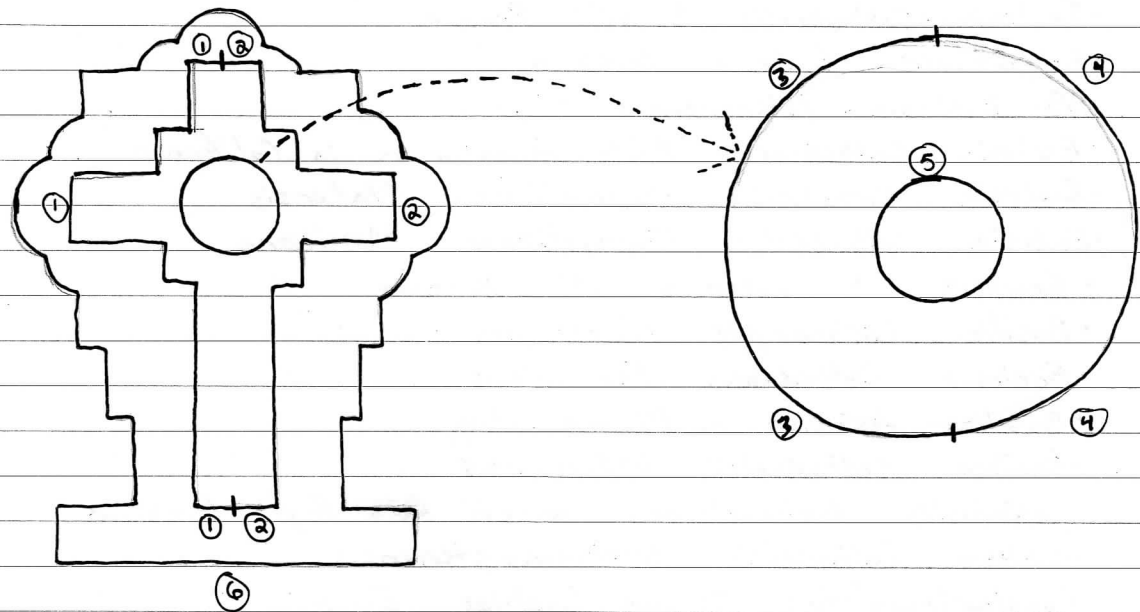
- ↳ Gaetano Peroni: Berlins + Papal Stables
- ↳ Casalini Brothers: Leo XII
- ↳ Carlo Ferretti: Leo XIII and Pius XI

## Papal Cars

- ↳ Citroën Italy: Pius XI + Pius XII
  - Citroën Lictoria Sex
- ↳ Ferdinand Porsche: Pius XI
  - 460 Nürburg Limousine
- ↳ Graham Paige (Joseph, Robert, + Ray Graham): Pius XI
  - Type 837
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> papal car, behind the Fiat 525 + Isotta Fraschini Type B

## Basilica Layout (pg 49 of handout)

## Dome Layout



## Perimeter Inscriptions

① ET IN COELIS EGO ROGAVI PRO TE O PETRE VT NON DEFICIAT FIDES TVA  
ET TV ALIQVAND O CONVERS VS CONFIRMA FRATRES TVOS VNITAS  
EXORITVR Dicit TER TIBI PETRE IESVS DILIGIS ME? CVITER O  
ELECTE RESPONDE SAIS O DOMINE TV OVIOMNIA NOSTITV  
SCIS QVIA DILIGO TE HINC VNA FIDES O PASTOR ELCLESIAE  
TV OMNES CHRISTI PASCIS AGNOS ET OVES

② ΕΥ ΒΟΕΚΕΙΕ ΤΑ ΑΡΝΙΑ ΕΥ ΤΟΙΜΑΙΝΕΙΕ ΤΑ ΤΡΟΒΑΤΙΑ  
ΧΡΙΣΤΟΥ ΜΥΝΔΟ ΡΕΦΥΛΓΕΤ Ο ΡΕΤΡΕ ΔΙΧΙΣΤΙ ΤΥ ΕΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΥΣ  
ΦΙΛΙΥΣ ΔΕΙ ΒΙΒΙΑ ΙΤ ΙΕΣΥΣ ΒΕΑΤΥΣ ΕΣΣΙΜΟΝ ΒΑΡ ΙΟΝΑ  
QVIA CARO ET SANGVIS NON REVELAVIT TIBI HINC  
SACCERDOTII QVODCVMQVE LIGAVERIS SVPER TERRAM ERIT  
LIGATVM ET IN COELIS ET QVODCVMQVE SOLVERIS SVPER  
TERRAM ERIT SOLVTVM

③ TV ES PETRVS ET SVPER HANC PETRAM AEDIFICABO ECCLESIAM  
MEAM ET

④ ET TIBI DABO CLAVES REGNI CAELORVM

⑤ ·S·PETRI GLORIAE SIXTVS·PP·V·A·M·D·X·C·PONTIF·V·

⑥ IN HONOREM PRINCIPIS APOST PAVLVS V BYRGHESIVS ROMANVS  
PONT MAX AN MDCXII PONT VII

Sistine Chapel

Jonas

Aminador

Heremias

Salmon Booz Obeth

Pericha

Roboam Abias

Ezechiel

Ozias Loatham Achaz

Erithrnea

Zorobabel Abivd Eliachim

loel

Achim Eliud

Jacob/Joseph

Zacharias

Naason

Libia

Lesse David Solomon

Daniel

Asa los Aphai lo Ram

Cumaea

Izichias Manasseus Am On

Esaias

Tosias Iechonias Sala Thieu

Delphica

AZ OR Sad Och

Leeazar/Mathan

COA 3115FIN