

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE I

ARC 2313 - SPRING 2022

LECTURE-12
18 FEBRUARY 2022

For Monday, 21 February:

Ingersoll pages 148-174

Republican Rome

~ First ~

The *Etruscans*

Their region being *Etruria*

Now known as *Tuscany*



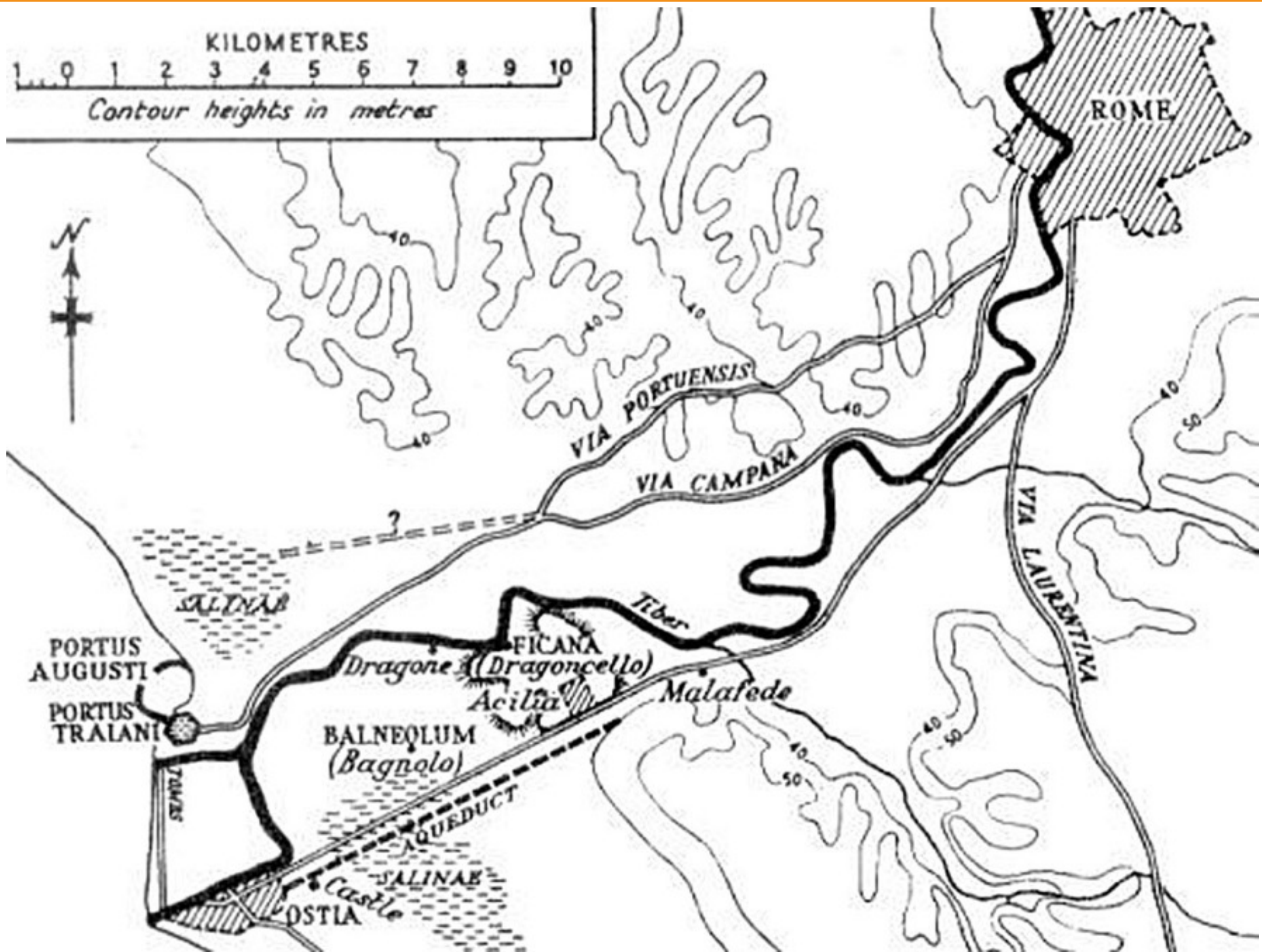
Ancient Etruria
predates Rome

Etruscan
civilization from
c 900-400 BCE
when it was
absorbed by the
Romans



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predates Rome

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Rome founded 753 BCE

Founded by mythological twins **Romulus & Remus** who are suckled by a she-wolf

Rome is the *caput mundi* — *head of the world*



The Seven Kings of Rome

From about **753** to **509** BCE, Rome was ruled by seven kings who borrowed the legal codes and religious practices of the Etruscans

However, Romans grew to have a strong aversion to *kings*

UPPER CLASS = PATRICIANS
COMMON PEOPLE = PLEBS

(If you could trace your lineage back to the original Senators of 750 BCE, you were a *patrician*. Everyone else was a *pleb*.)

In **509 BCE**, the *Roman Kingdom* fell, the kings were run out of town, and Rome established a ***Representative Republic***

Res publica means a public affair
~ ***Republic*** ~

At first it was only a ***Senate*** (wealthy aristocrats) but conflict arose — the Conflict of the Orders — and a lower body of government was created solely for the plebs called the ***Plebian Assembly***

A form of government that lasted until the death of Julius Caesar in 44 BCE



Senatus Populusque Romanus

(se-NA-tus-pop-you-LOOSE-kwai-ro-MAN-oose)

This means: *The Senate and the People of Rome*

This is how Classical Architecture
was changed by the Romans:

TRABEATED SYSTEM OF THE GREEKS
+
ARCHED SYSTEM FROM THE ETRUSCANS

*The **Roman Forum*** was the public political space in the heart of the city from **500 BCE** onward

It was the Roman equivalent to the **Greek Agora**

*The **Roman Forum*** had a great number of temples, and other important buildings for:

... elections, worship, public speeches, criminal trials, social gatherings, business dealings, public meetings, religious ceremonies, education, and buying and selling



The Roman Forum



The Roman Forum



Legend

- 1 Arch of Titus
- 2 Antinuarum Forense
- 3 House of M. Aemilius Scaurus
- 4 Basilica of Maxentius
- 5 Horrea Vespasiani
- 6 Medieval Portico
- 7 Sacellum Bacchi
- 8 Domus Publica
- 9 Temple of Romulus
- 10 House of the Vestals
- 11 Private Residences
- 12 Sepulcretum Archaicum
- 13 Edicola
- 14 Temple of Antoninus and Faustina
- 15 Regia
- 16 Great Dedicatory Inscriptions
- 17 Temple of the Divine Julius
- 18 Basilica Aemilia
- 19 Porticus of Gaius and Lucius Caesar
- 20 Tabernae Novae
- 21 Rostra to the Divine Julii
- 22 Sacellum Cloacinae Veneris
- 23 Curia Iulia
- 24 Comitium
- 25 Lapis Niger
- 26 Base of Arcadius, Honorius, and Theodosius
- 27 Base of statue of Mars
- 28 Base of the Decennales
- 29 Base of Constantine II
- 30 Rostra Vandalica
- 31 Arch of Septimius Severus
- 32 Imperial Rostra
- 33 Umbilicus Urbs
- 34 Altar of Saturn
- 35 Miliarium Aureum
- 36 Temple of Saturn
- 37 Temple of Concordia
- 38 Tabularium
- 39 Temple of Vespasian, Titus
- 40 Porticus Deorum Consentium
- 41 Basilica Iulia
- 42 Column of Phocas
- 43 Inscription of Naevius Surdinus
- 44 Ficus, Olea, Vitis
- 45 Lacus Curtius
- 46 Little wells
- 47 Doliola
- 48 Late Ancient Doliola
- 49 Honorary Columns
- 50 Arch of Augustus
- 51 Temple of the Dioscuri
- 52 Aula in opera Lateritia
- 53 Horrea Agrippiana
- 54 Santa Maria Antiqua
- 55 Oratory of the Forty Martyrs
- 56 Lacus Iuturnae
- 57 Temple of Vesta

THE ROMAN FORUM

Places and buildings in red date from the republic.

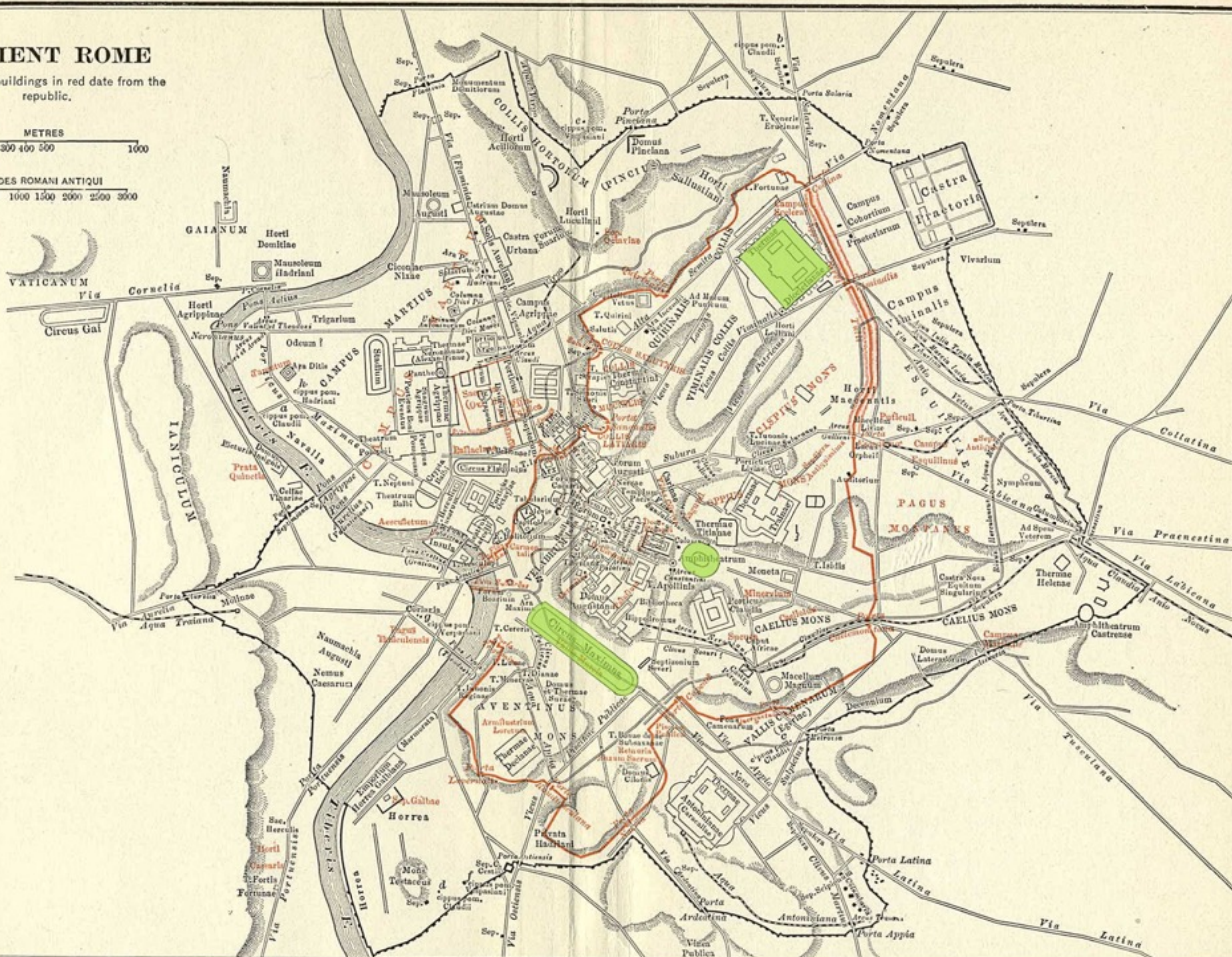
Places and buildings in red date from the republic.

METRES



A horizontal scale bar with a solid line. Above the line, the word "METRES" is centered. Below the line, there are tick marks and numbers at 0, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, and 1000. The line extends from 0 to 1000.

PEDES ROMANI ANTIQUI



ANCIENT ROME

Places and buildings in red date from the republic.

METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500 1000

PEDES ROMANI ANTIQUI
0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000

Vatican

Tiber River
(Tiberis)

Quirinal Hill
(Collis Quirinalis)

Viminal Hill
(Collis Viminalis)

Field of Mars
(Campus Martius)

Capitoline Hill
(Collis Capitolinus)

Esquiline Hill
(Collis Esquilinus)

Tiber Island
(Insula Tiberina)

Palatine Hill
(Collis Palatinus)

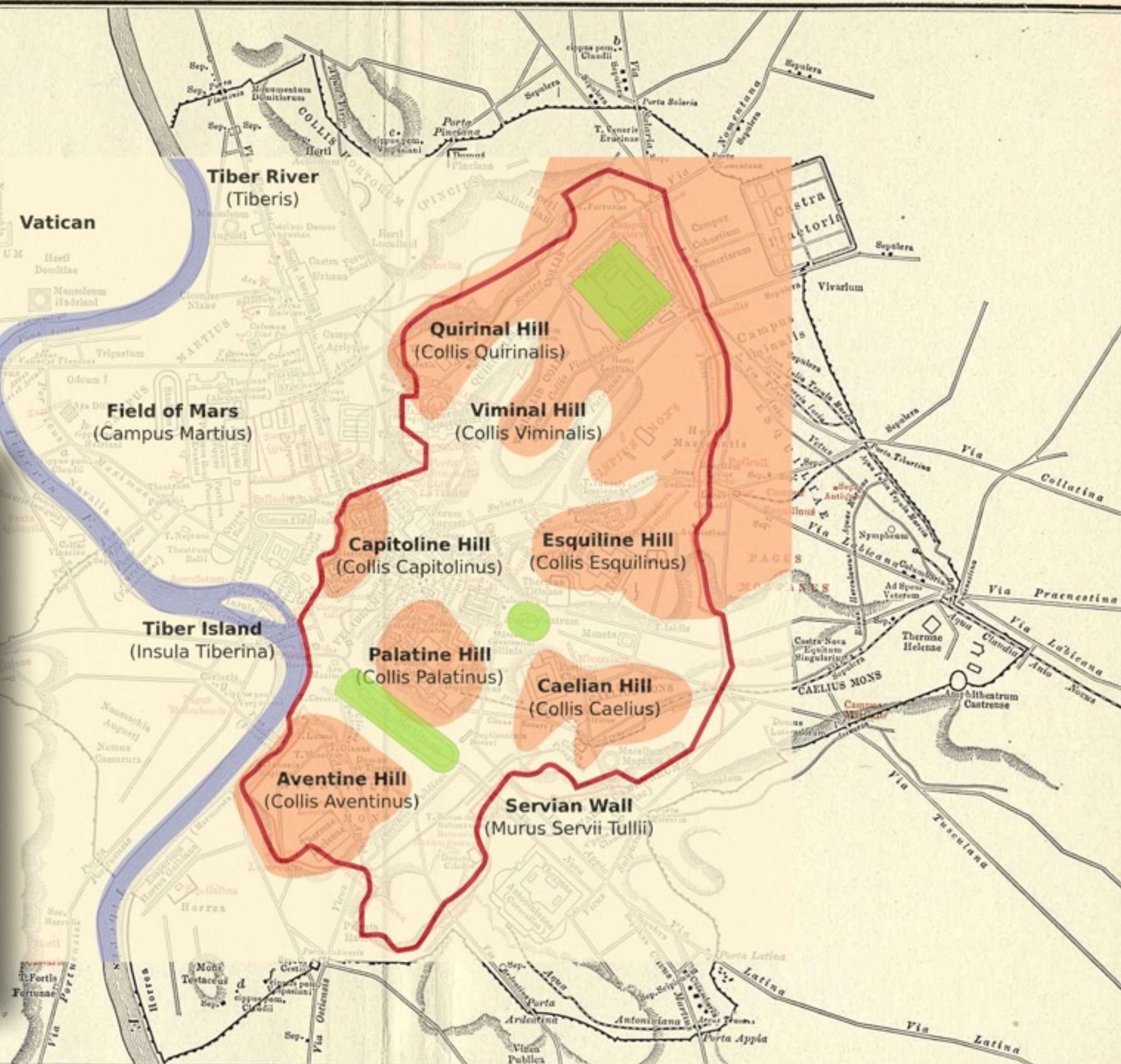
Caelian Hill
(Collis Caelius)

Aventine Hill
(Collis Aventinus)

Servian Wall
(Murus Servii Tullii)

SEVEN HILLS OF ROME:

- PALATINE
- CAPITOLINE
- CAELIAN
- AVENTINE
- ESQUILINE
- VIMINAL
- QUIRINAL



ANCIENT ROME

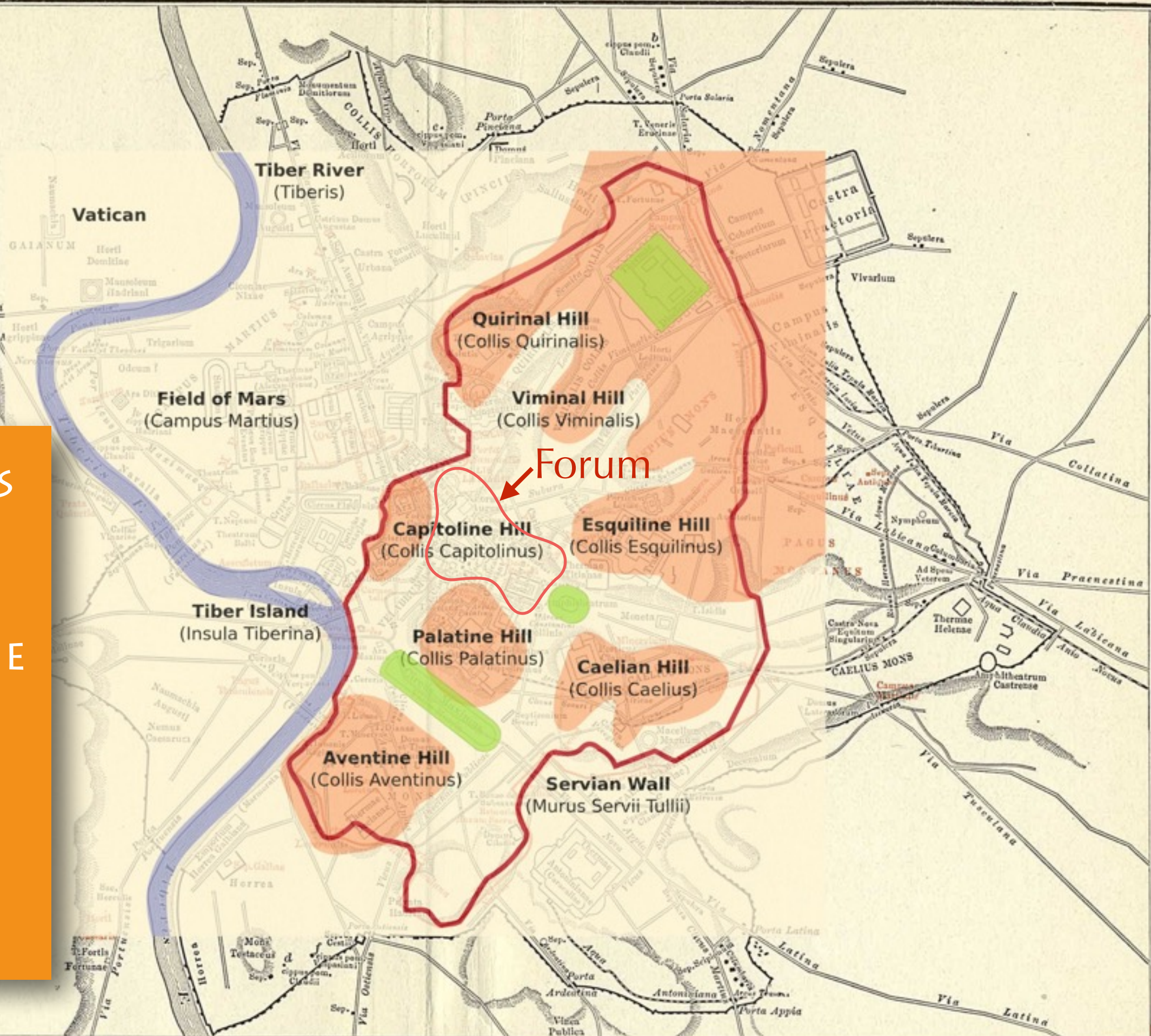
Places and buildings in red date from the republic.

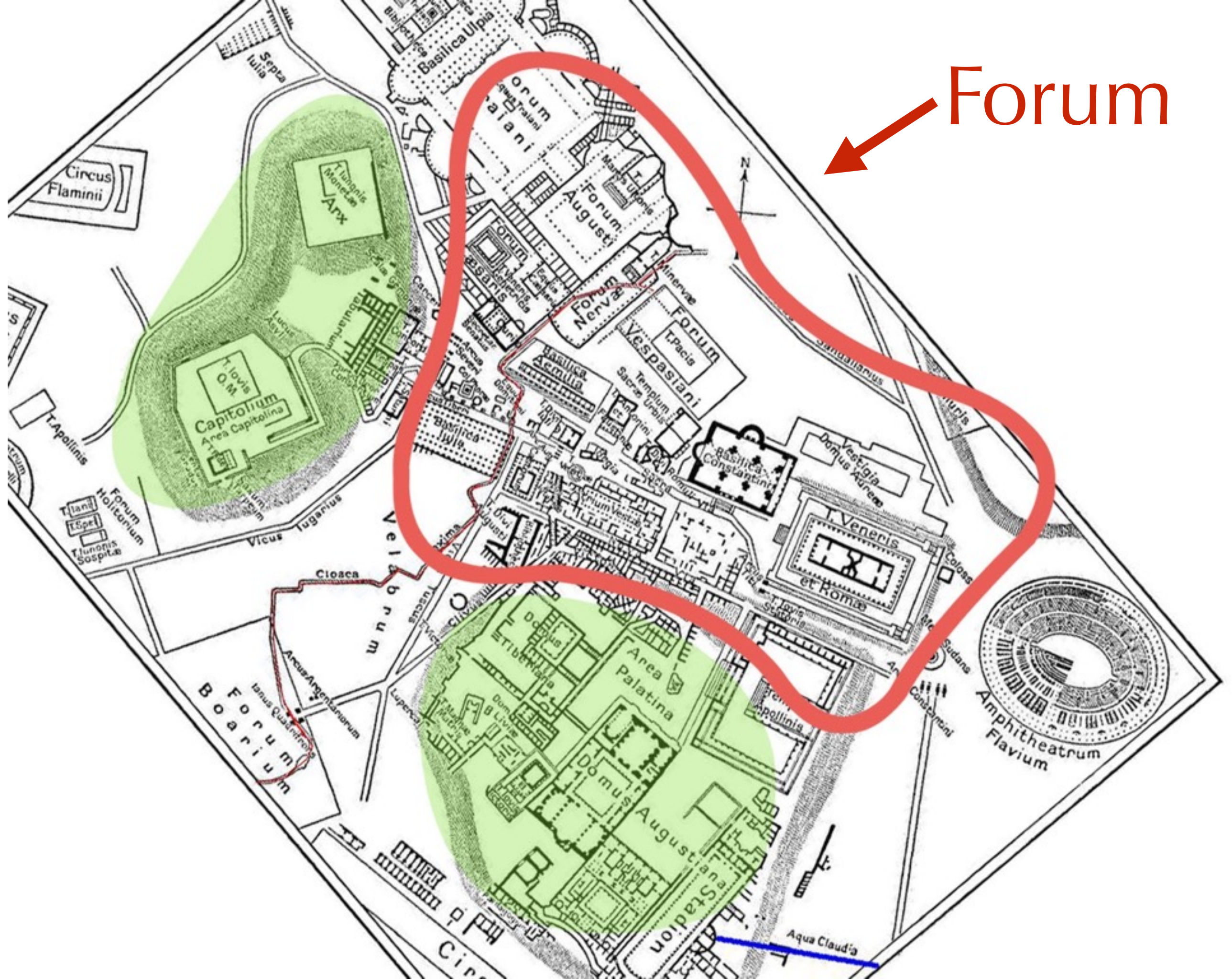
METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500 1000

PEDES ROMANI ANTIQUI
0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000

SEVEN HILLS OF ROME:

- PALATINE
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Here is the
area of the
Roman Forum
we are
talking about



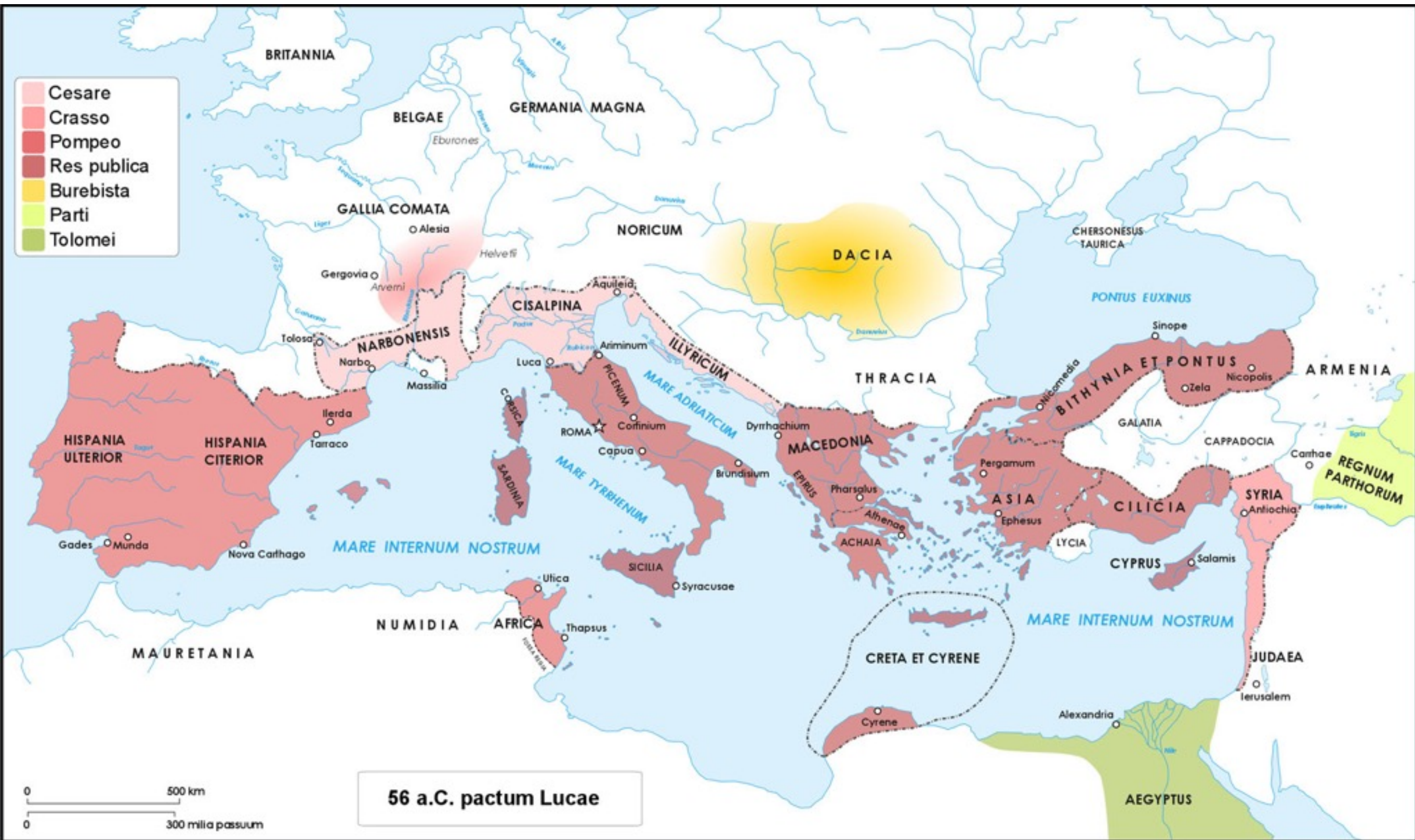
Between 300-100 BCE:

- ¶ Republican Rome absorbed the Etruscan and Greek settlements in Italy.
- ¶ Rome defeated Carthage in 146 BCE.
- ¶ Rome defeated Macedon in 146 BCE.
- ¶ Rome established sovereignty over the rim of the Mediterranean.

First Triumvirate

(battle for power among these three)

Julius Caesar, Pompey, Crassus



First Triumvirate

Caesar conquers Gaul (France) and Britain

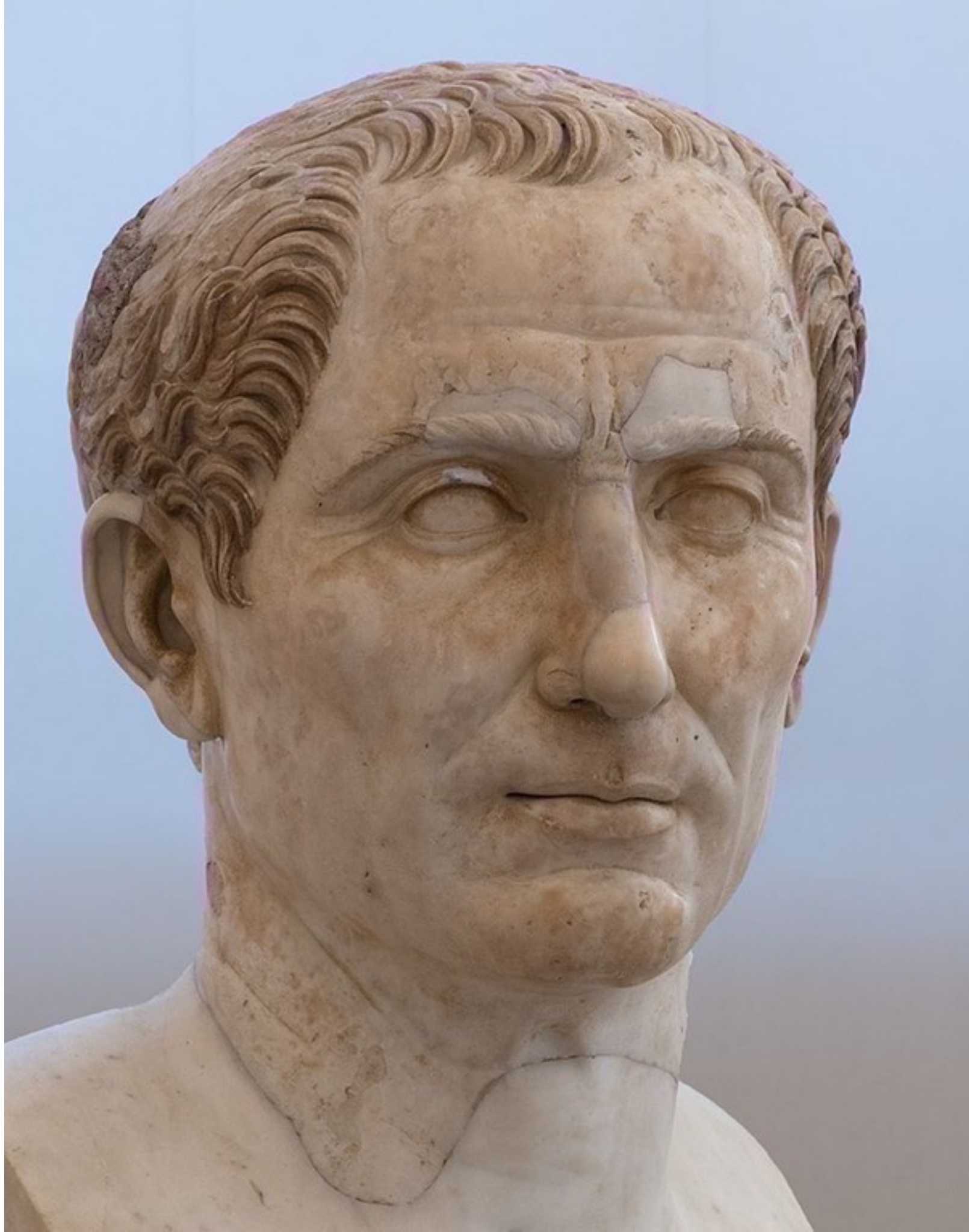
Pompey and the Senate orders him to
disband his expeditionary Roman
army in **49 BCE** before returning to Rome

Caesar refuses... instead
~ ***Crosses the Rubicon*** ~
thus beginning the *Roman Civil War*
with Caesar installing himself as
Dictator for Life



The Career of Julius Caesar

Rome in the time of Julius Caesar



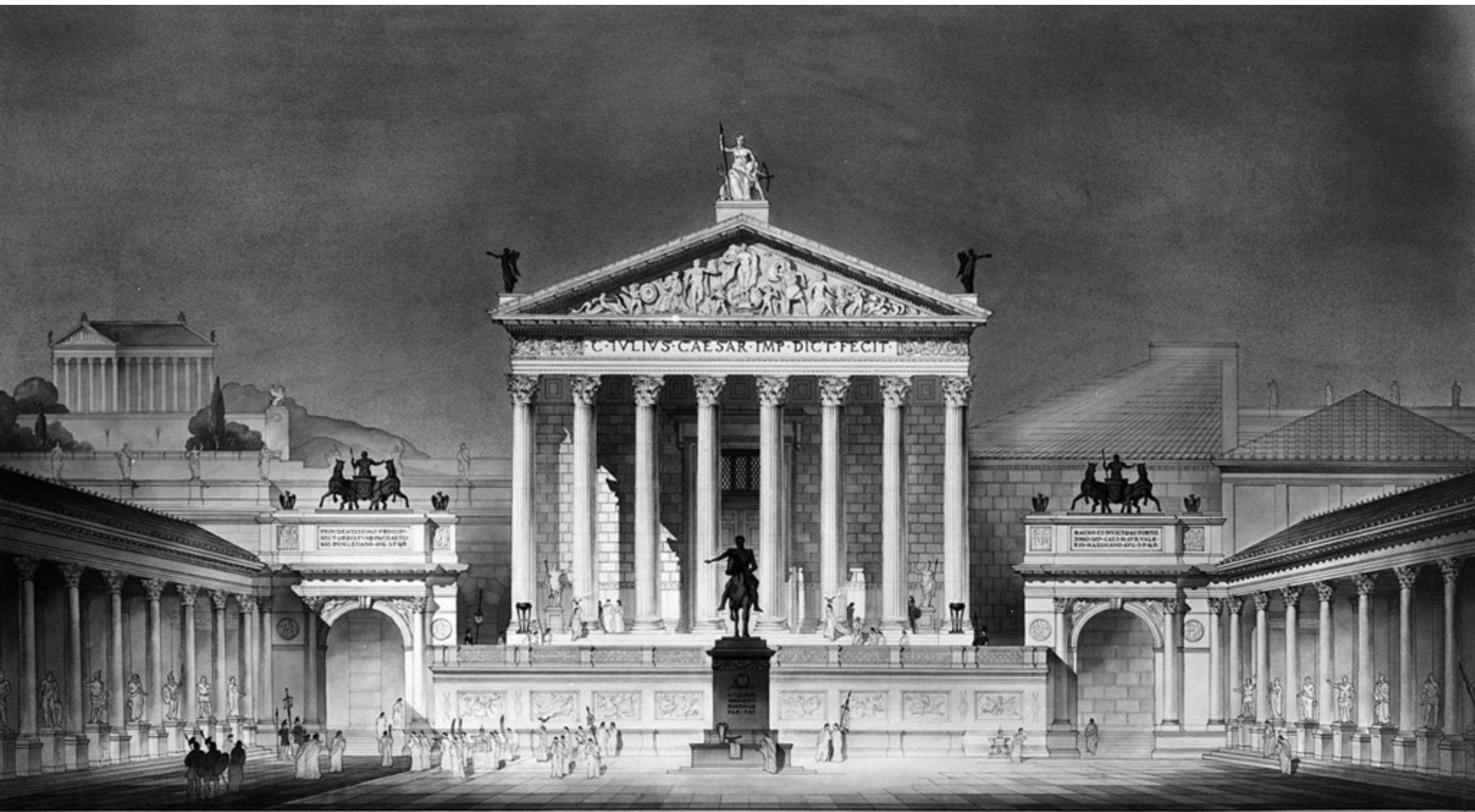
Julius Caesar

100-44 BCE

A complicated history that leads Rome from being a Republic to an Empire



The Forum of Caesar



FORVM OF IVLIVS CAESAR • TEMPLE OF VENVS GENETRIX •
QUARTER INCH SCALE - *unifont* RESTORED ELEVATION DRAWN BY OLINDO GROSSI 1934

The Forum of Caesar

That is the political setting
that brings an end to the *republic*
and ushers in the *empire*

What is the architectural impact?

*Roman Cities and the
architecture of public space*

Rome used architectural projects to ***impose the power*** of the empire

Rome designed a new type of city to provide a formal envelope, a physical place, for ***daily existence***

Roman army built ***hundreds of cities*** across Europe and Africa

Roman cities planned on basis of
north-south // east-west axes

north-south axis called: ***cardo***

east-west axis called: ***decumanus***

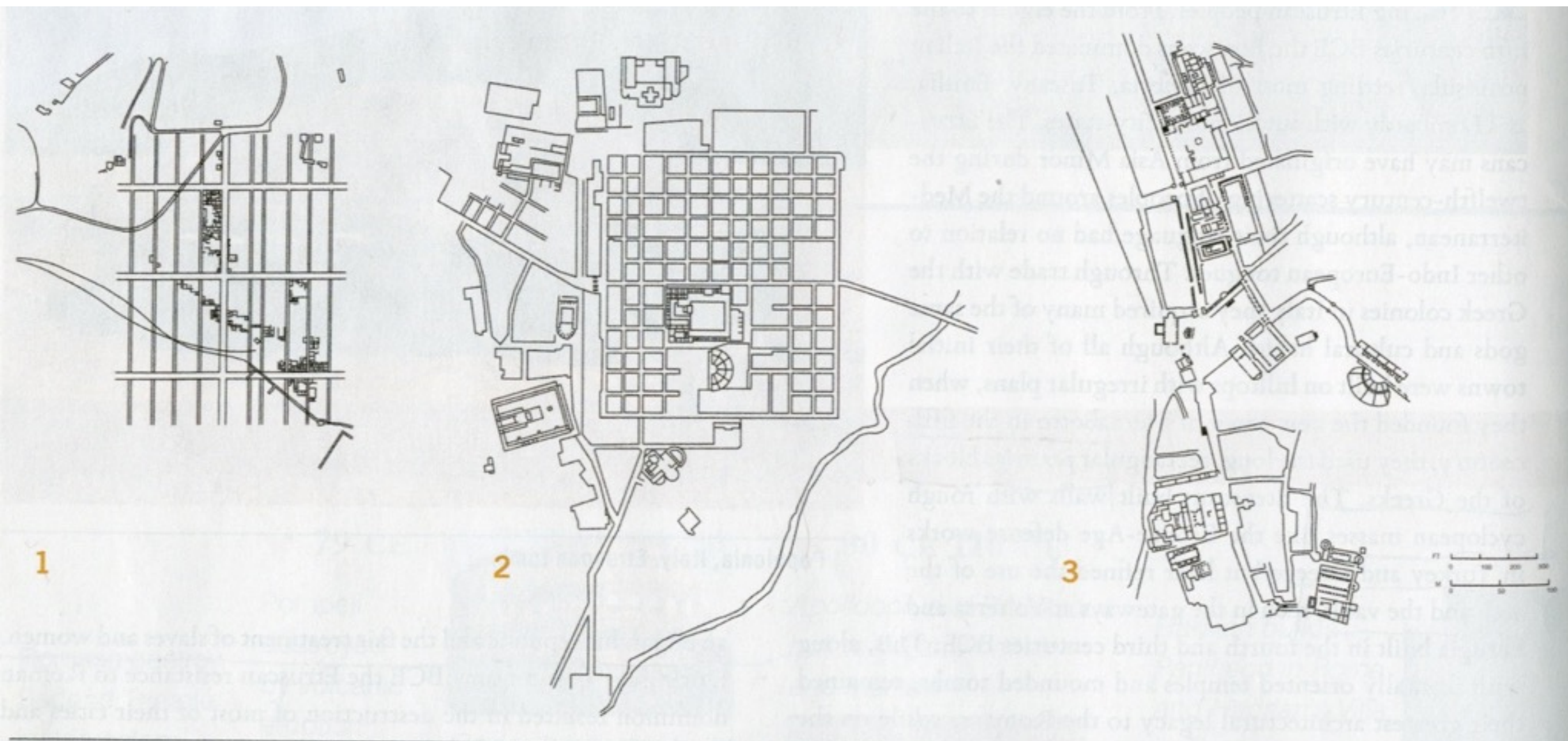


Figure 5.1-5 Comparison of three town plans: (1) Etruscan city of Marzabotto ca. 400 BCE, showing grid of long blocks; (2) Timgad, Algeria, ca. 100 CE, showing grid of short blocks with forums at crossroads and large public buildings on outskirts; (3) Djémila, Algeria, ca. 100 CE, which follows the natural topography while using typical Roman structures.

*Elements of the
Roman Forum as shown
in the example of **Pompei***

We will take a look at Pompeii because it was largely preserved due to its being blanketed in volcanic ash almost instantly



Mount Vesuvius blows up in 79 CE

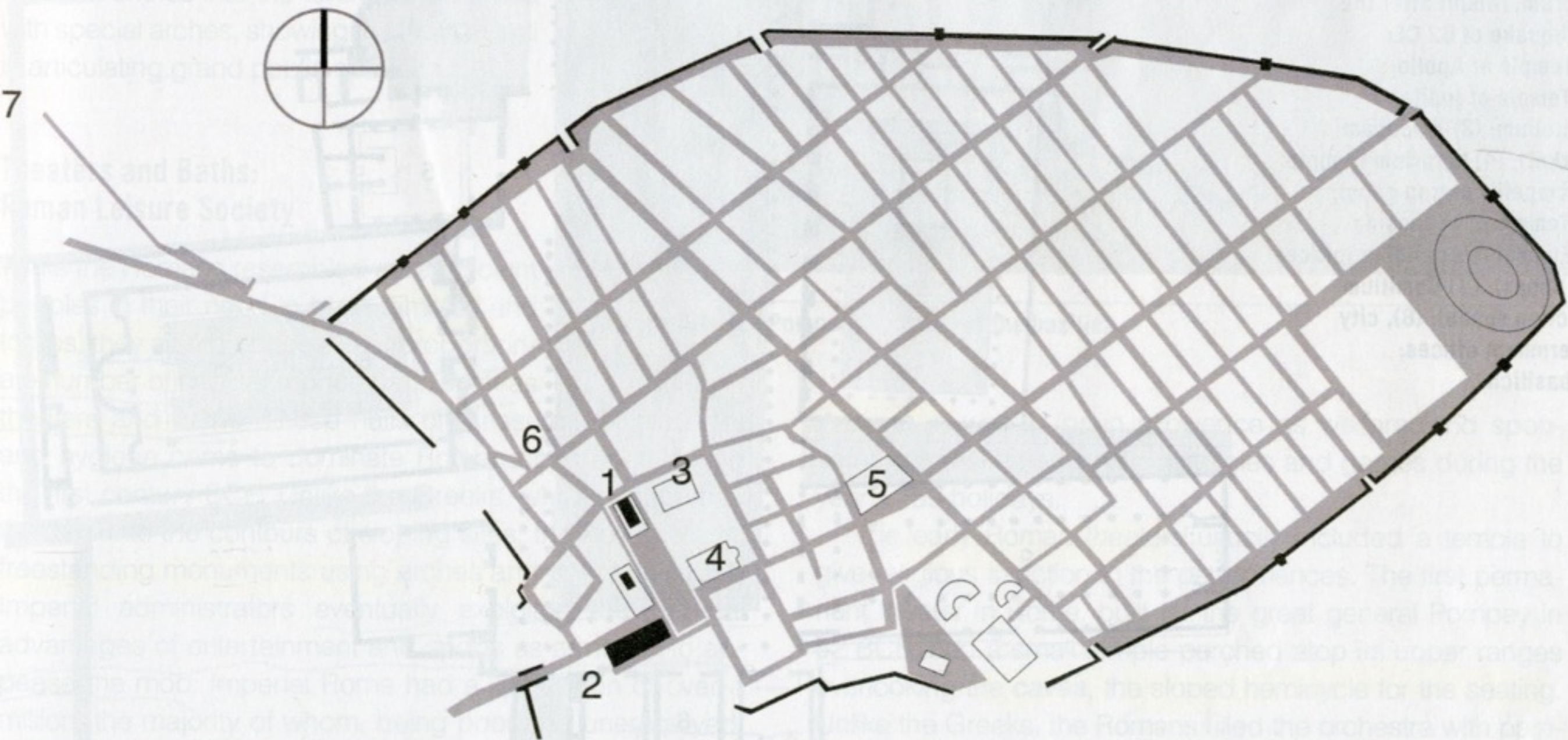


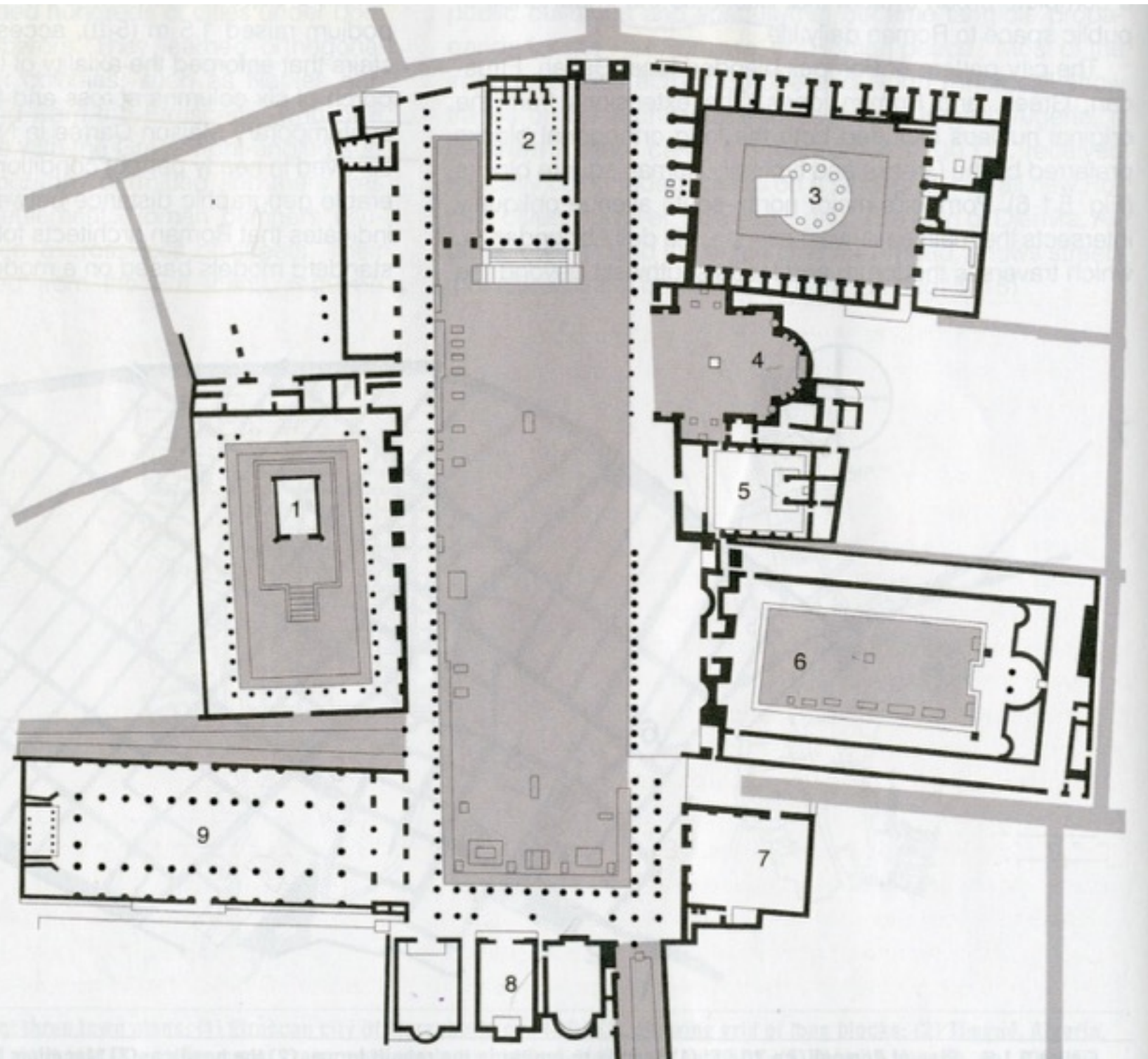
Figure 5.1-6 Plan of Pompeii, ca 70 CE. (1) Temple to Jupiter in the rebuilt forum; (2) the basilica; (3) Macellum (market); (4) Eumachia's building; (5) Stabian baths; (6) Domus of Pansa; (7) Villa of the Mysteries.

Pompeii buried in volcanic ash from Vesuvius in **79 CE**, thus an excellent preserved example of a Roman city



Pompei prior to 79 CE

Figure 5.1-8 Pompeii. Plan of forum, rebuilt after the earthquake of 62 CE:
(1) Temple of Apollo;
(2) Temple of Jupiter Capitolium; (3) *macellum* (market); (4) Lararium (temple of Pompeii's patron gods); (5) Temple of Vespasian; (6) Eumachia's building (offices and shops); (7) Comitium (election space); (8), city government offices; (9) basilica.



Roman city included: a ***forum***, a ***temple***, a ***basilica***, ***baths (thermae)***, and a market called a ***macellum***



Figure 5.1-7 Pompeii. Typical street with raised sidewalk, fountain, and stones for crossing street with gaps left for vehicles to pass.

Pompei's basilica



Figure 5.1-10 Pompeii. Remains of the basilica.



basilica - this is the building where the political leader would hold court on a dais at the end of the axis opposite the door

basilica - as a building *form* or *type* = is a long double-height center aisle with two side aisles and clerestory lighting

basilica - in the Christian era, this *building type*, the basilica, evolves into the form of the ***church***

Bread & Circuses

grain allowances (welfare),
spectacles, amusements, games, and
lots of holidays

The political idea behind ***Bread & Circuses*** is this:
if people are cared for and entertained, they
won't mind so much being controlled by tyrants

*Roman architectural types
including the architecture of the
Bread & Circuses*

~

¶ **basilica** - long double height central aisle

¶ **theater** - semi-circular form w/ stage

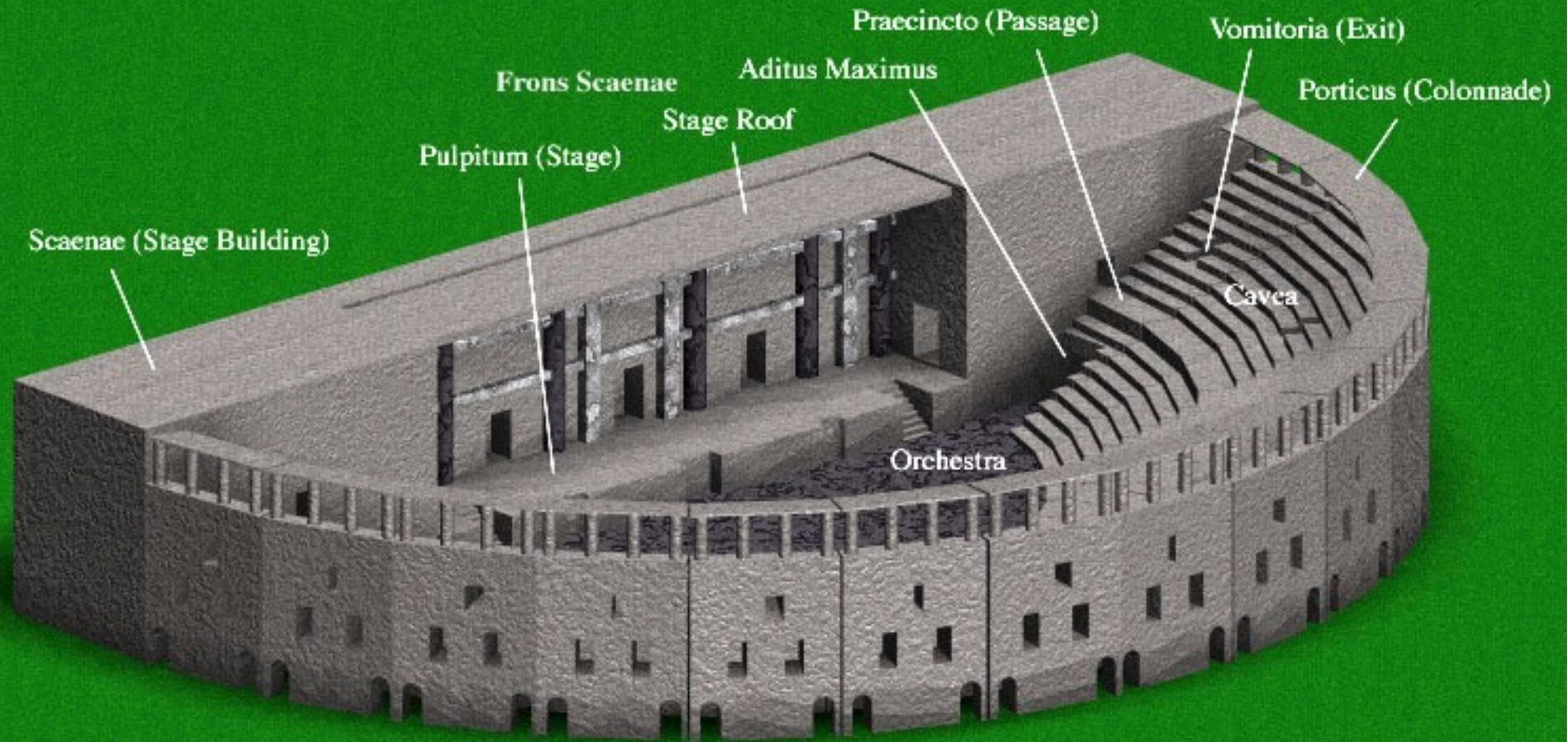
¶ **circus** - long oval racetrack w/ stands

¶ **thermae** - sequence of public baths



ROMAN THEATER

freestanding with an outer wall, *not* carved into the landscape



Cavea, scaenae, vomitorium

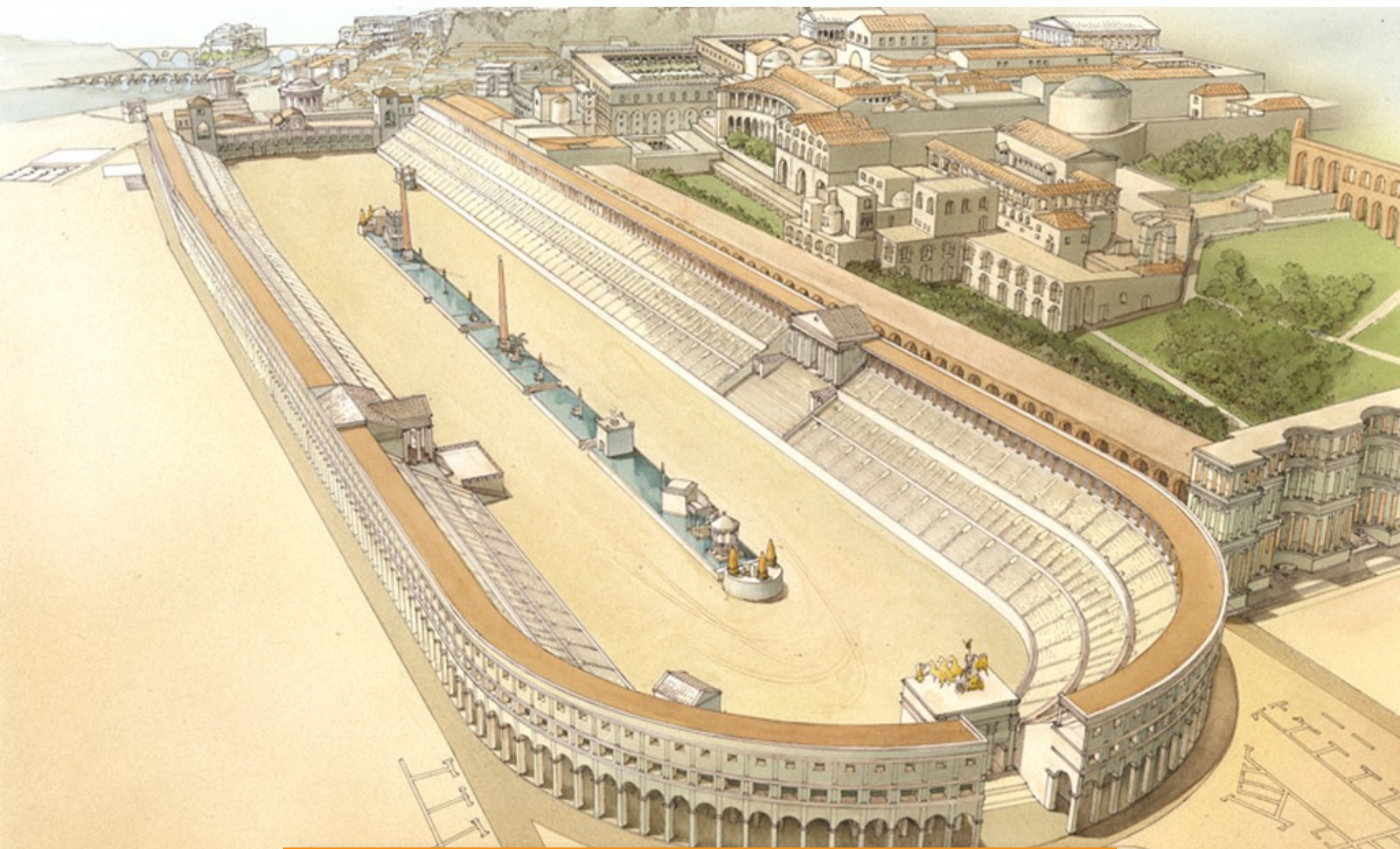


ROMAN THEATER

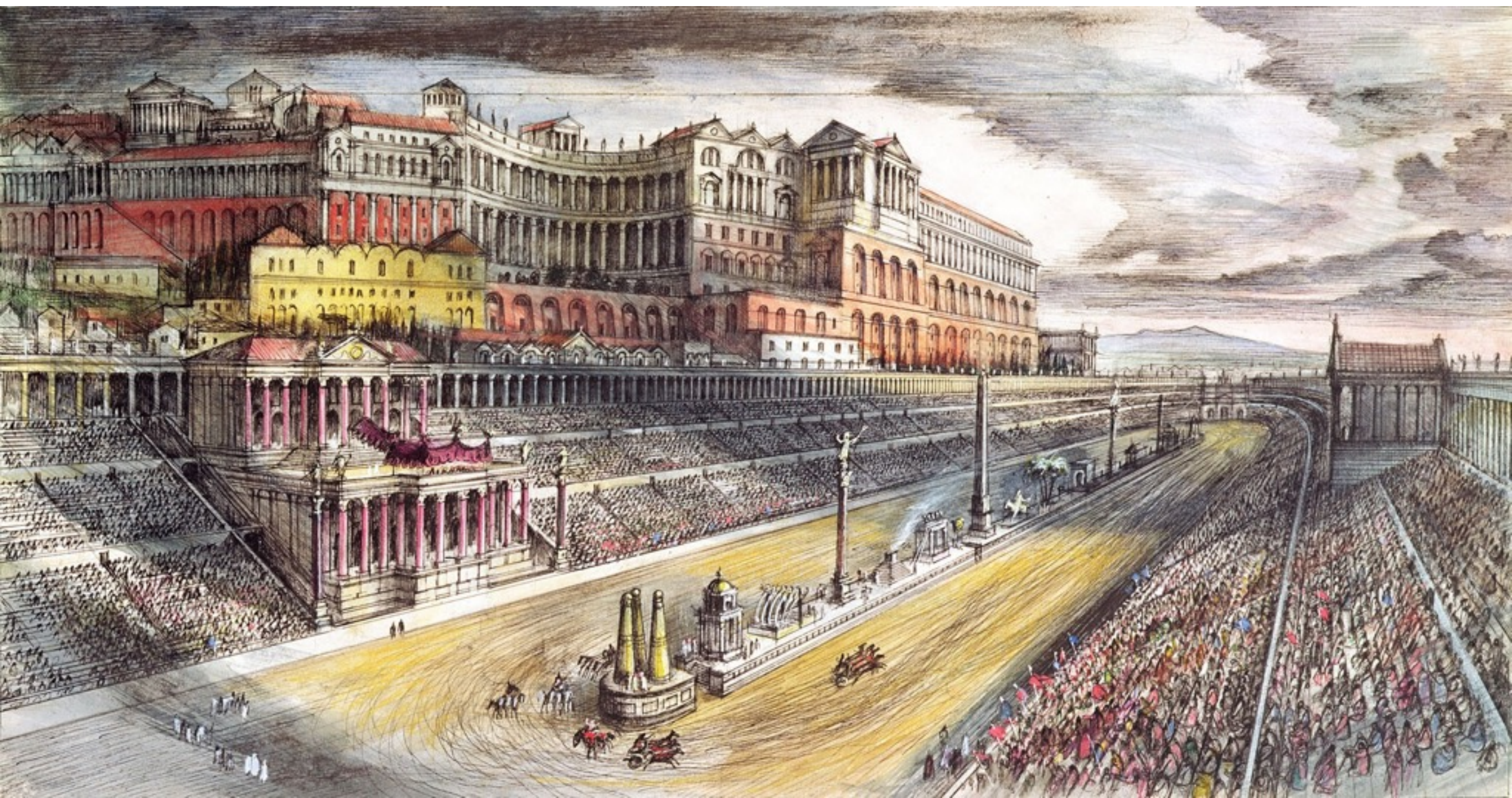
cavea = seating // scaenae = stage or scene



THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS



THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS



THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS



THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS



THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS



ROMAN COLOSSEUM

72 CE — Spectacles, lions, and gladiator fights



ROMAN COLOSSEUM

Largest building in Roman Empire



Made of ***concrete (pozzolana)*** which the Romans used extensively - then exterior clad with travertine



ROMAN COLOSSEUM

classical architecture, combination of trabeated and arched

The ***baths*** or ***thermae*** of ancient Rome
consisted of these functions:

palaestra (wrestling)

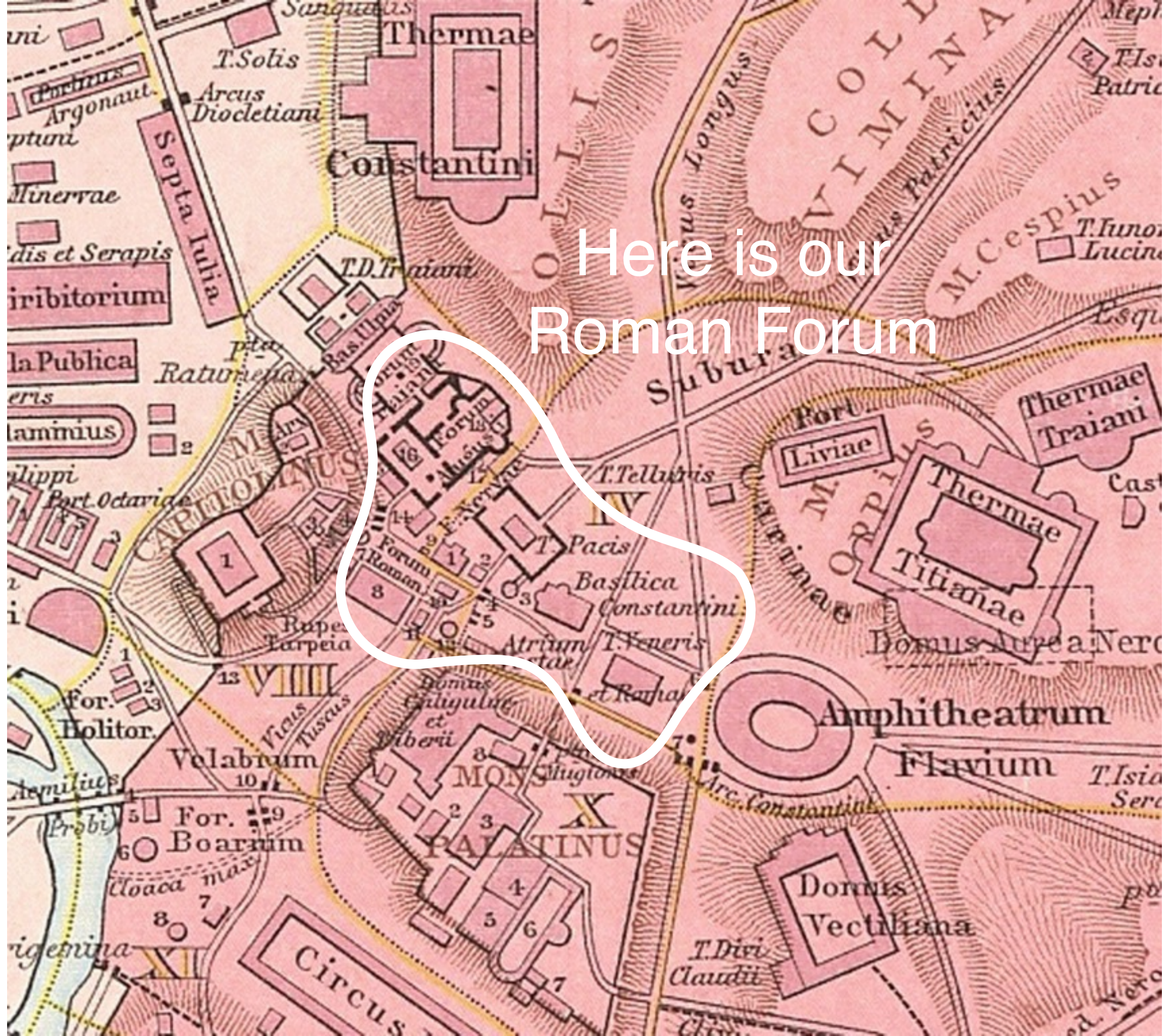
natatorium (swimming pool)

caldarium (hot water)

tepidarium (tepid water)

frigidarium (frigid water)

Here is our
Roman Forum



ROMA.

Mafsstab 1:25 000

100 0 200 300 400 500 600
Meter
Stadia (1St.=125passus=625pedes)

Thermae
Constantine

Thermae
Diocletian

Thermae
Trajan

Thermae
Caracalla

Erklärung der Zahlen.

IV Templum Pacis

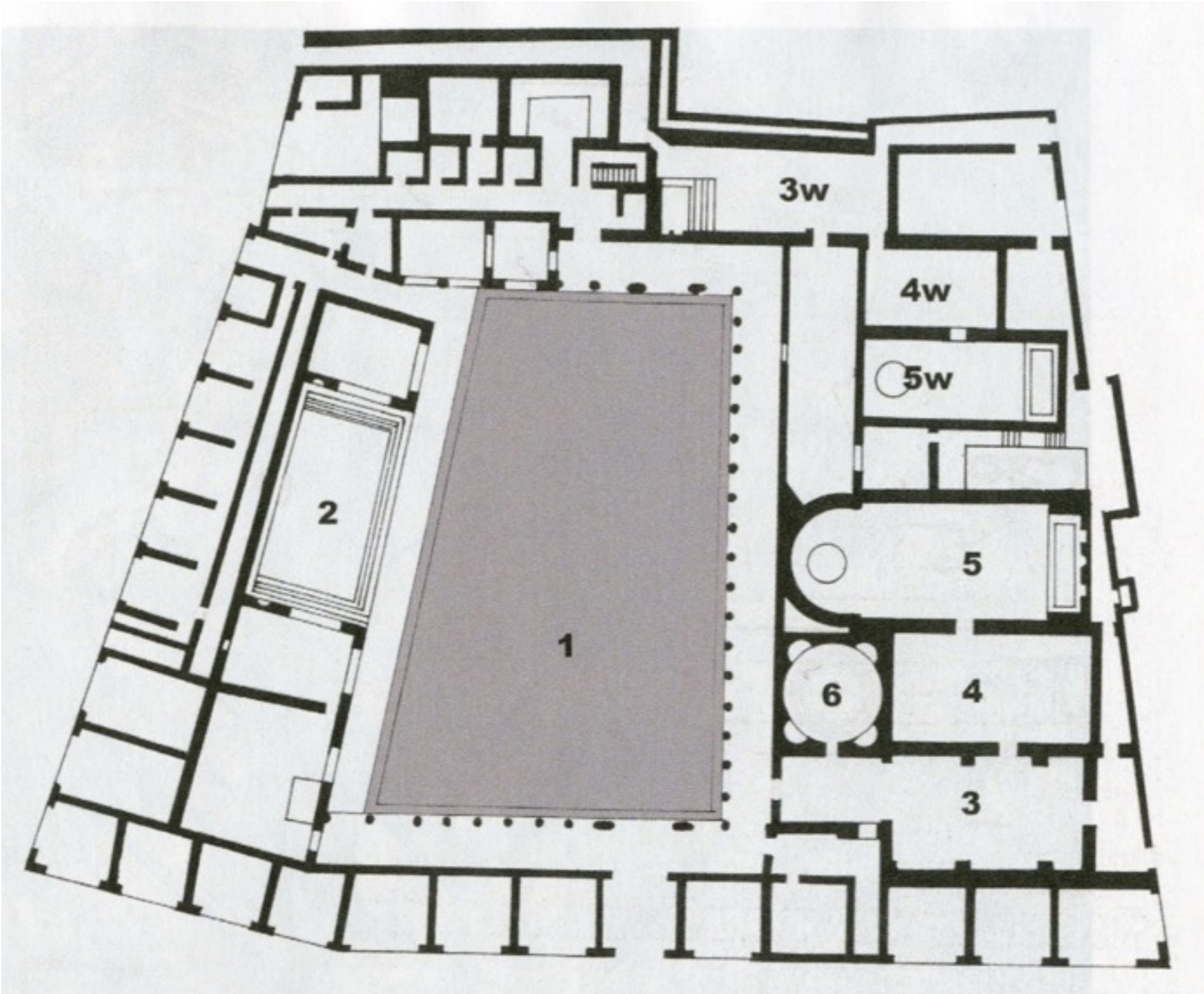
- 1 Basilica Paullina
- 2 Templum Antonini et Faustinae
- 3 - Romuli
- 4 Arcus Augusti
- 5 - Fabianus
- 6 Colossus Neronis
- 7 Meta aurea
- XIII Forum Romanum
- 1 Templum Iovis Capitolini
- 2 - Junonis Montiae
- 3 Tabularium
- 4 Templum Concordiae
- 5 - Vespasiani
- 6 - Salustiana
- 7 Rostra nova
- 8 Basilica Julia
- 9 Rostra vetera
- 10 Templum Divi Iulii
- 11 - Castoris
- 12 - Vestae
- 13 Porta Formientalis
- 14 Curia Julia
- 15 Basilica Argentaria
- 16 Templum Veneris Genetricis
- 17 - Minervae
- 18 - Martis Ultoria
- 19 Equus Traiani

IX Circus Flaminius

- 1 Templum Iovis Statoris
- 2 - Bellonae
- 3 - Apollinis
- 4 - Iovis
- 5 - Iunonis
- X Palatium
- 1 Templum Matris Deum
- 2 - Iovis Victoria
- 3 Domus Flavianae
- 4 Templum Apollinis
- 5 Domus Augustana
- 6 Stadium Palatinum
- 7 Domus Septimii Severi
- 8 Templum Iovis Statoris
- 9 Arcus Titi
- XI Circus Maximus
- 1 Templum Spei
- 2 - Pietatis
- 3 - Junonis Sospitae
- 4 Porta Flumentana
- 5 Templum Fortunae Virilis
- 6 - Portunus
- 7 - Cereris
- 8 - Herculis
- 9 Arcus Constantini (Ianus quadrifrons)
- 10 Arcus Septimii Severi

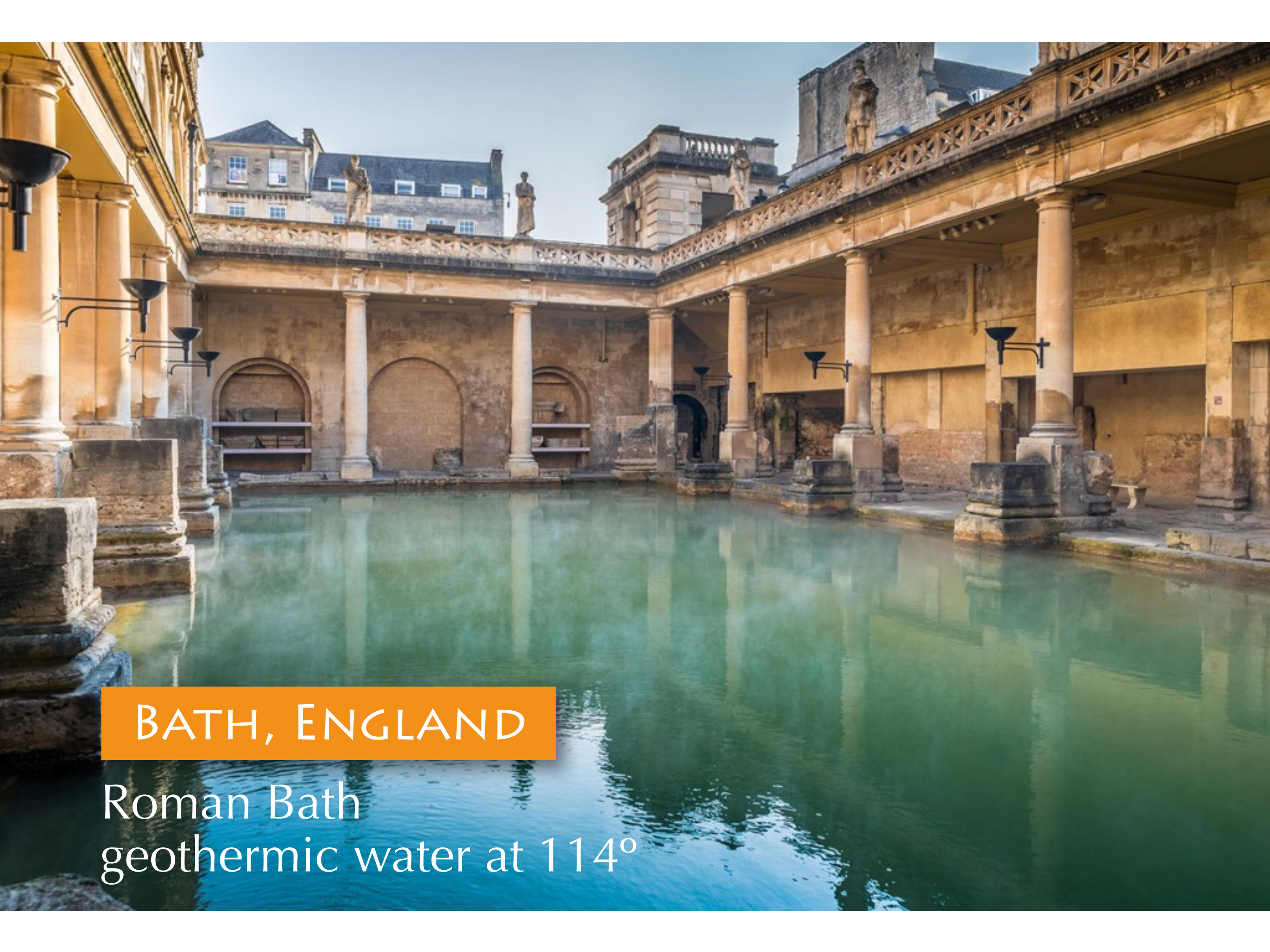
Regionen.

- I Porta Capena
- II Caelimontium
- III Isis et Serapis
- IV Templum Pacis
- V Esquiliae
- VI Alta Semita
- VII Via Lata
- VIII Forum Romanum
- IX Circus Flaminius
- X Palatium
- XI Circus Maximus
- XII Piscina Publica
- XIII Aventinus
- XIV Trans Tiberim



- 1) Palaestra
- 2) Natatorium
- 3) Men's area
- 4) Tepidarium
- 5) Caldarium
- 6) Frigidarium
- w) Women's areas

STABIAN BATHS OF POMPEI



BATH, ENGLAND

Roman Bath
geothermic water at 114°

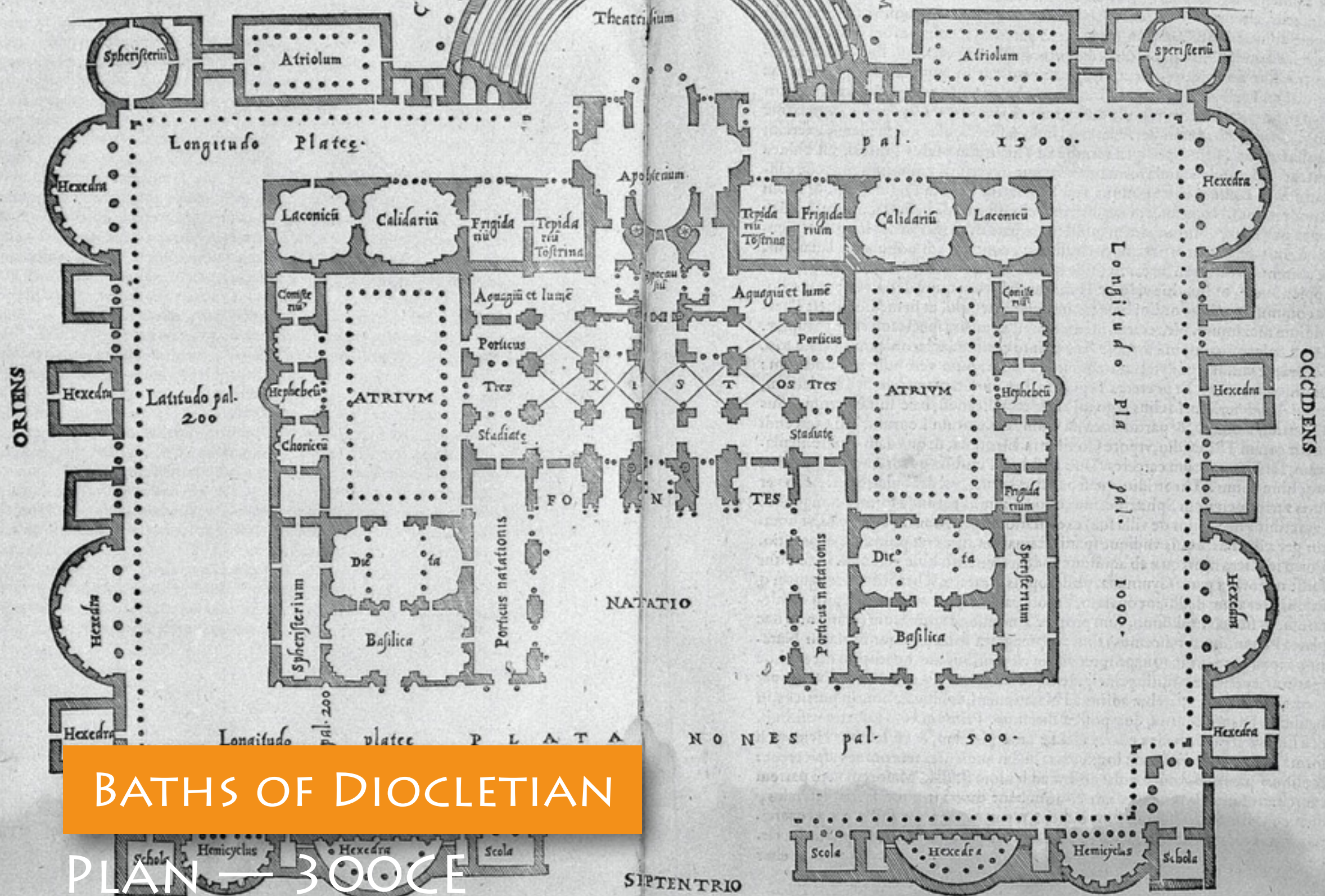


BATH, ENGLAND

Roman Bath
geothermic water at 114°

THERMARVM DIOCLE-

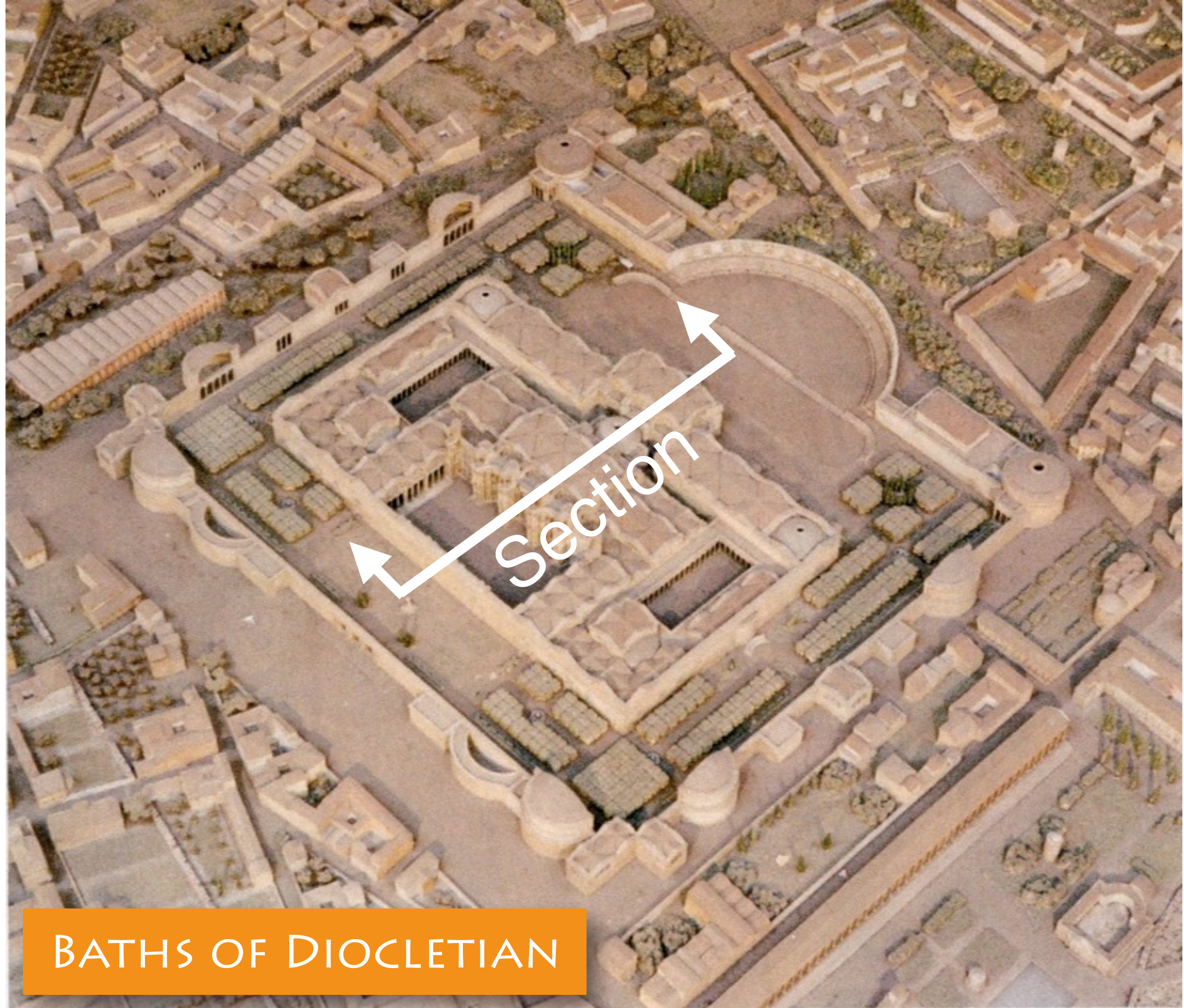
TIANARVM ICON.





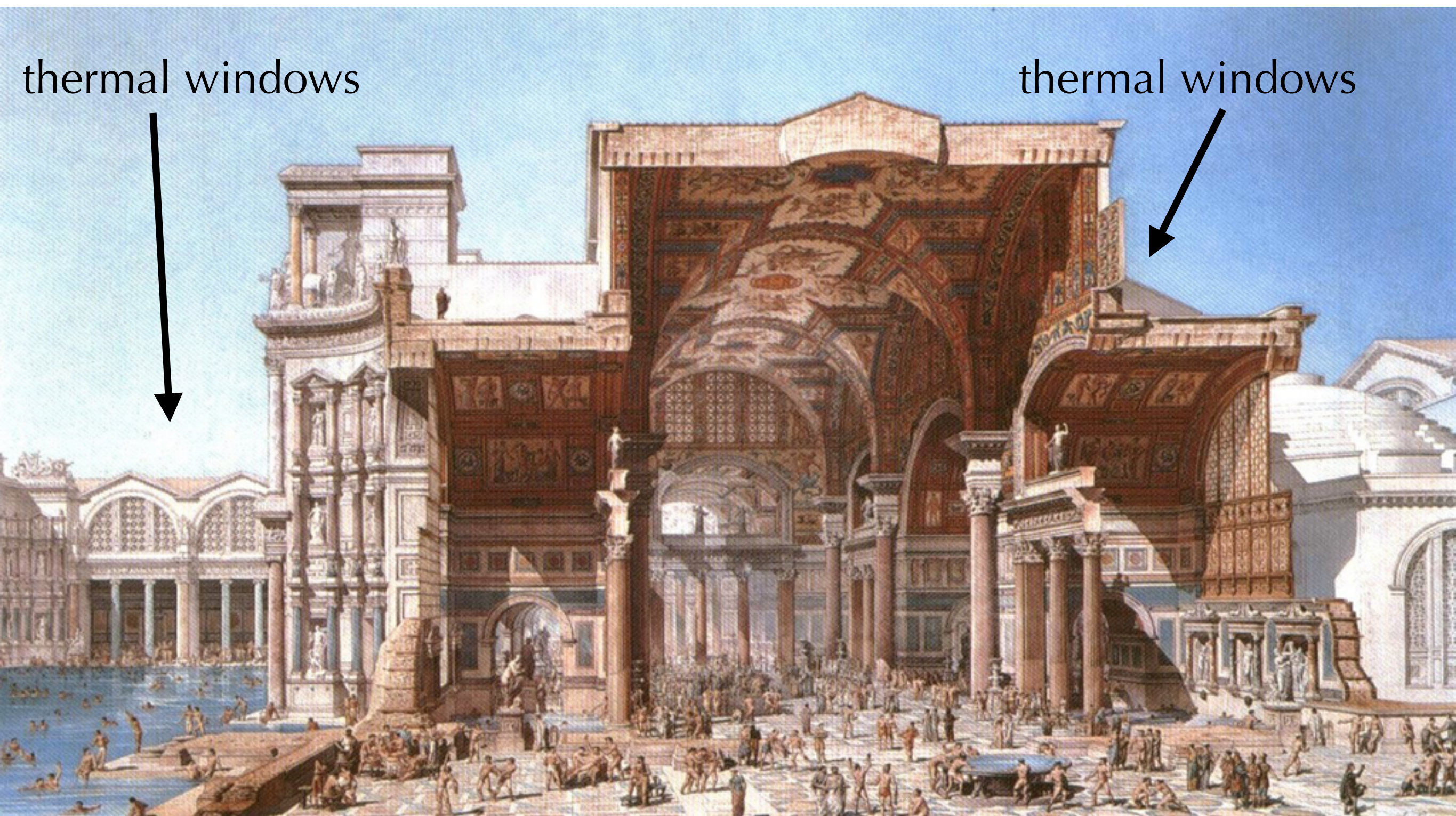
BATHS OF DIOCLETIAN

Figure 5.1-17 Rome. Model of the Baths of Diocletian, late third century CE.



BATHS OF DIOCLETIAN

Figure 5.1-17 Rome. Model of the Baths of Diocletian, late third century CE.



BATHS OF DIOCLETIAN

SECTION — 300CE



BATHS OF CARACALLA

THERMAL WINDOW



BATHS OF CARACALLA

TODAY



Penn Station New York (1911)

Union Station, Jacksonville, Fla.—14



Jacksonville Train Station (1917)

end