

History of Architecture and Culture – I

Lecture 10

Welcome to UGC lecture series architecture, I will be now taking you through AR6101 that is History of Architecture and Culture I. In this lecture you will be seeing the last part of the last unit that is unit V that is the classical period Rome. In this last two lecture there is the first one and two part of the particular subject you would have seen how the classical period of Roman architecture evolved, how Roman architecture became what we now call as the classical Roman architecture, how Roman introduced to extra columns that is Tuscan and composite columns which will be detailed out in this particular lecture and also you would have seen the pantheon and you would have seen the colosseum and you would have seen the amphitheatres and theatres of Rome and many other public places of Rome. Now in this particular lecture there is the last lecture of the subject you would have been seen the other public places of classical Roman architecture that's the Circi, The palaces and then you move onto the private space my private spaces, palaces has private spaces as well as in my private places. So even when we consider the palaces as dwellings so we have in this particular lecture will be seeing palaces and the dwellings of the Romans, again we were seeing another beautiful public art for classical Roman period that is Fountains Rome is nothing without fountains, there were hundreds of fountains in Rome in every new corner of the particular place and now in this particular lecture you will be seeing what are the fountains and what are the architecture features of the fountains of the classical Roman period and then you will be seeing the orders in architecture that is the Tuscan and Composite Orders and the last two orders of the classical orders which is the Roman orders in detail. So that's what you will be seeing this particular lecture

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CIRCI

What is the Circi?

Circi is nothing but the Roman circus and it was an adaption of the Greek Stadium. In this particular picture you can see the Circi of how the Circi would have looked back then, this is the adaptation on understanding on how the particular Circi would have looked back then you know if restored. So this is the picture and this what you see is the Circi in linear way

So in the background you can see that this is all that is left right now of this Circus because it's all gone as so many history happened in the particular places, so many conquests happened, so many new new things came in to place. This Circus kind of perished and reminds of the old Circus's only left right now

So the plan of the Roman Circus was an adaptation of the Greek Stadium. So the only major difference between the Greek stadium and the Roman Circus is that in Greek stadium it was used for Horse races you know chariot races or foot races or athletic race whereas in Roman circus whose used only for Horse chariot races. So there was no other sports that used to happen in this particular place only horse chariot races only happen in this particular circus.

So at Rome many they were much important examples among which were the Circus Maximus and Circus Maxentius. So these are the two major important examples of the Roman Circus. So right now this particular lecture you will be seeing Circus Maxentius in detail this was near Rome and it was known as Circus of Romulus also and it was built by Maxentius in A.D. 311

So only a part of that only remains right now, so background was the picture of circus Maxentius only so that's all the remaining right now, this is the most perfect example of the existing Roman circus. So you know everything else completely perished so the maximum possible example there is the available right now is the circus Maxentius.

So it consisted of a nothing but long open circular arena with a "spina" along its axis. This is the long arena with circular apses or circular ends so that is what how its use to look back then this might have look back then

So surrounding it were Rows of marble seats supported by raking vaults and an external wall of concrete. So what happened see any Roman public architecture you see Romans were more and more as I said before it's very public and social people. They used to like spending time around and you know sending watching literature and presenting order literature, presenting sports exactly like the Greeks. So the Public architecture of Rome was very detailed and very decorative, so the seating of this particular circus is completely made of marbles and the external wall made of concrete

So at one end they were the "carceres" or stalls for horses because as I said this place use for the horse races and chariot and there was the central entrance for processions and they were two side entrances at the semicircular end and that is how the plan used to be we can see here this may be they had the horse stadiums or the place where the you know chariot was place in all inside. So then there was central opening from where they used to come out and there was the procession that was to happen between

This is how we presume the Circus would have look back then and this is the central apse which we talking about and then you have the horse races in all sides. This were the places from where you know the horse were and the Chariots were stored and use to come out and this were the

central entrance that were talking about. Moving onto the next and foremost Roman architecture that is the Private personal dwelling places or the personal architecture. So right now we saw the public places, now you will see the private architecture. So for the first and foremost and the most magnificent example of the private architecture is the palaces

- **PALACES**

So of the Roman Palaces ruins or the only thing remaining right now and but there is enough to show their enormous extent to which this particular architecture of the palaces was kind of made. It the reminds made actually shows directly how imposing the architecture characteristic of this palaces use to be back then the foremost example which we have right now it was

THE ROMAN OF THE PALACE EMPERORS

That's how the particular palace is called itself is the palace of the Roman Emperors

- The principal of this particular palace was from the Forum Romanum, we did learn about for a Forum Romanum in the previous lecture. So this particular palace was approach from the Forum Romanum by road and it branched out form the Via Sacra on the west side of the Arch of Titus
- So in 1863, and afterwards you know there was an Italian government they continued and they have reveals the reminds of certain magnificent palace and this is one of that. So this particular palace was commence by Augustusin (A.D. 3) and they had additions by Tiberius, Caligula, Nero and Domitian and you know they were remodeled by Septimius Severus
- So the Major parts of the Palaces of this particular era had many number of rooms and the particular palace had certain areas which was specifically denominated for certain specific functions. So each area of the palace had a particular name specified for the particular area and they each area had their own particular set of rooms which found that particular area so that is how it was split I mean the y had a specific understanding on how it should be what the planning mechanism should be and how when what should come in what particular part of the palaces that's exactly what was kind of followed in every other palaces of this particular era

The chief apartment of these palaces were

- The Tablinum or the Throne room that is like the first and the foremost thing
- The next was the basilica or the hall for administering justice in the previous this would have seen as a lecture we would have seen the Basilica of the early room, the early room in Basilica were nothing but the halls of Justice and that is also a part of

- palaces that is where the kings or the administrators use to deliver the Justice or the statement for he use listen to the people there so that is what the basilica was fall
- And then there was the Peristylum is nothing but a square garden which is surrounded by colonnade again. In Roman architecture of that era colonnades formed the most major, the major and the foremost you know the part of the detailing. So anything that you want to detail they use to provide colonnades or columns or orders in order to show the extent of detailing of that particular place has been done with, so that's how the important colonnades or where for the Romans and for that particular times, so they had the square gardens which was surrounded by a colonnades
 - So the Peristylum consist of a square garden and the Colonnade surrounded it
 - The Triclinium is nothing but the Banqueting Hall
 - There was a Lararium, the Lararium is nothing but an apartment for the statue of the household gods as I said Romans were more like they had multiple gods, they worship nature, they worship every god had different names. So polytheism was formed was followed, there was a in the palaces of then Roman times they were something called in a apartment for the statues of the household gods like we have the pooja room in the Indian architecture, the same they had the Lararium they use to follow back then palaces then there was a Nymphaeum.
 - So there were many more minor chambers of service that was existing in the palace which right now we don't what the particular room was used for the chamber was used for that cannot be a certain. So these are the only particular parts only with the stories were sure about the use of

Moving onto the next important architecture feature of the private architecture of the Romans that is the dwellings of the Romans

THE DWELLINGS OF THE ROMANS

The dwellings of The Romans were nothing but the personal living space of the Romans. So according to the classis of the society of the according to the ability of the people in a society

They were three major classifications of the Dwellings

- The first is the Domus, the Domus is nothing but the private house
- The second one is the Villa, the villa is again the country house
- The third is the Insitla or the many storied Tenement, Many storied Tenement is nothing but two storied or three storied houses back then that's what you call Insitla, so they were the Domus, they were the Villa and the Insitla that's all

So the dwellings of the Greeks were taken and you know in that particular thing was evolved into new set of architecture which satisfied the Roman way of living that's all. So they just took the Greek dwellings, the Greek dwellings attached upon the previous chapter, so they just took that particular plan and they kind of made and their own dwellings based on that's what is believe right now

So each dwelling possessed Atrium and the Atrium form the more public portion of the building and there was a peristyle which is beyond forming the centre of the family apartments

So at Rome the Atrium Vestae or House/ of the Vestal Virgins and the House of Livia and most interesting of the living examples of the dwellings of Romans

So what happen if you see the Pompeii, Pompeii had a lot of residences you know which is existing you know which was studied upon. So the streets of the Pompeii like very narrow somewhere like even 8 feet that's all wide, the widest of the street was maximum of 23 feet 6 inches like very very narrow in typology.

So what happened the houses had plane fronts to their streets and there was frontage on either side of the street and then the other side they had let of as shops, so that how the narrow particular streets of Pompeii was that's how the architecture was designed

There was no window in the front al façade of the particular these Roman dwellings that itself is kind of a question like why that happen there is no you know elevation of the particular set building had no windows. So this can be because of the lack of glass which case opening towards the street would have given privacy as I said what to say the particular houses use to directly face the streets in order to avoid you know lack of privacy they didn't give openings in the frontal façade because they didn't have anything to close that with even a glass or anything that's the reason why they have a proper window in the façade itself so that's what is understood right now

So what happened the rooms were lighted by openings given the internal courts, there is an internal court of each building and these internal courts had openings to each room and that kind of gave light to each room

So the Pompeian houses are mostly one story in height but also in some house the stairs leads to the upper stories also evident. The detail which is not known right now

HOUSE OF PANSA

The major example that will be seeing in this particular lecture of this dwelling is the house of the pansa, so the background you can see the remains of the house of Pansa that is existing right now.

- So this is considered as a good type of domus or ordinary people private houses, that is domus
- So it was surrounded by streets on three sides the garden occupying the fourth and besides the house proper consisted of shops, bakeries and three smaller houses. So that's what consisted the whole complex of the Pansa they had the shops as well as bakeries and three smaller houses
- So Prothyrum or the entrance passage was there led directly to the street from the street entrance to the houses, this particular passage was provided as so that you can directly enter from the street to the atrium. So they had a particular passage which is design in order to avoid direct entry so that actually worked as the public waiting room for the retainers and clients, so that giving more privacy to the people were inside the dwelling or the house
- So the Atrium was open to the sky in the centre with a "lean to" or sloping roof supported by brackets round all four sides
- Then there was the Impluvium or water cistern for receiving the rain water from these roofs was sunk in the centre of the pavements in any part of Rome if you see there were the idea of water cistern or fountains they were very very prevalent in the roman architecture asset, that particular feature of the Roman architecture is very well see in dwellings of the Romans in the impluvium or water system so that is how they use to collect the received rainwater from the roof and they were group of frontal rooms that were grouped which may be used for the servants or the slaves and they were basically for the public rooms like as an I public rooms as even as an libraries they could be used were know it was not a public private space it was as an I public space then there was
- An open saloon or tablinum with the facades of narrow passages to the peristyle or inner court which inner court was often treated as the garden of the particular house and from their as I only set the door use to use windows to give ventilation to the inside rooms. So around the particular inner court yard where group the bedrooms or cubicula that's what use to call the bedrooms and then the triclinium or the dining room may be oecus or the reception room and the alae or recesses for conversation.
- They had see different houses of the dwelling, different things arranged around this particular area but every house had the bedrooms and the dining rooms arranged around the particular centre courtyard.
- The rest of the spaces use to vary from houses to house. So the peristyle was the centre of the private part of the house and it usually had a small shrine or altar.
- So every particular Roman dwelling or house had the space that is devoted to the god almighty because they were very god fearing people. So every house had space which gave which held the shrine or the Altar
- So the walls and floors were richly decorated with mosaics and paintings
- The Kitchen and pantry are in the side of the peristyle furthest from the entrance in order to give you know that is the particular planning aspect of the Roman dwellings they had

their ideas was to keep the very private spaces further most from the entrance and the spaces which is required ventilation from the central courtyard around the courtyard and kitchen being the most of the private spaces was towards the house of the other side of the entrance. So this is the plan of the Pansa, this is the vegetable garden this is the central courtyard that we I was talking about and these are the rooms in the which is grouped in front of the house and this is the impluvium and these are the shops and the main entry that we are talking about and this is the main entrance from the room, from the main entrance from the road on either sides they were shops the people could directly access from the streets and this is the particular as I said the waiting space in the main entrance it kind of leave space the people can wait before entering the you know you can give privacy to the people was sleep living inside the particular dwelling and these are the separate houses that were grouped in frontier size and this was the Atrium and this was the peristyle which was like the major part of the house of dwelling and these are the major parts of the house and this is the kitchen and kitchen you can see further more from the particular entrance of the building. So this is the existing house of Pansa right now, this is all that is existing from the house of Pansa right now

THE FOUNTAINS

- The Fountains were sculptural marbles of then Rome. Fountains can be both public and private they had fountains in the private villa's also, they have always been one of the most striking features of both ancient and modern Rome. So you go to Rome every new corner you can find Fountains that's like the major sculptural feature in wonder of Rome you can call it
- Do the public Fountain were exceedingly in numerous amounting to many hundreds either as large basins a water units or locus or as spouting jets (salientes) they were fountains in this so, this were the spouting jets (salientes) this is particular basin at water that is a bigger fountain and this is just the sprout that gives it takes water that is the salientes
- So the private fountains existed in great numbers mainly in the courts and gardens of the houses and exhibit many variety whereas the public water fountains that is the this is the example of the public water fountains in the Rome. They were like richly designed with

decorated with bronze statues they had marbles that extremely detail sculptures in the kingdom.

- So the wall niches lined with glass and mosaics were provided with lions heads from which the water jetted out kind of this is the particular example in which the water jetted out from head's and this is found in Pompeii and many such examples in Pompeii and this another example of bigger fountain and this are the examples of water sprout that were present in different different parts in Rome

ORDERS IN ARCHITECTURE

As we saw in the Greek Architecture, they Greeks in wented three major forms of three major order in architecture that is the Ionic, Doric and Corinthian. What did the Romans do added two more orders to this particular series and that is the five orders that we call the five major orders in the architecture that is the classical order in architecture, the two orders were Romans added were the Tuscan which was simpler than the Doric and the Composite which was more detailed than the Corinthian

- An order in architecture is a certain assemblage of parts subject to uniform established proportions regulated by the office that each part has to perform. So a particular column as base this is the particular column one example of a column they had a base, they had a shaft, they had a capital, they have architrey, they have phrase and they had cornice. So this particular separate parts when join together forms a classical order or the major order in architecture. So the romans made their Tuscan simpler than the Doric and the Composite more ornamental than the Corinthian. So that is the basic idea of these two columns. So the orders were essentially structural in Greek architecture if you see but in Rome it was more offer aesthetic component the y use to arches along with the arches is use to provide the this particular you know order. Arches was very dominant in Rome and whereas the Greeks directly use and they were particularly they used for structural reasons
- So these are the five orders of architecture together this is the Tuscan, this is the Doric and this is the Ionic, this is the Corinthian and this is the composite, if you see proportion wise and height wise this is similar and Tuscan is the little more defer then the Doric columns and these are the five major column of orders in architecture you can see major difference between this five orders is the proportion as well as the capital. If you see this is the simplest of the capital and then Doric came where there is small detailing in then moving on to the Ionic which had the major detailing done to it and then they were abacus which was added to the Corinthian order and the composite order was the mixture of the Ionic scroll as well as the abacus leaves of the Corinthian so that is how detail the

composite order was so moving on to the first and major Roman order that's the Tuscan order

TUSCAN ORDER

This is how the Tuscan order looks

- The Tuscan Order is merely a simplified form of the Doric as I said before
- It has a plain unfluted column and simple entablature and St. Paul's convent garden is a very good modern example of the particular Tuscan order and it was designed by Inigo Jones. So if you see it is unfluted column in the particular order that is very different from the Greek order from which was like considered to be made.
- So Tuscan order presented standardized formal order, its an invention of Italian Renaissance and they were invented by the writers who were largely motivated by nationalism
- The columns were relatively simple with round capitals and had been a part of the vernacular architecture of Italy
- So in its simplicity. The Tuscan order is similar to the Doric order as I said but overall proportions very similar to the ratios of the Ionic order rather than the Doric order. So this is the Tuscan order and how it looks, this is St. Paul's convent garden by Inigo Jones and these are the Tuscan orders they were used then

COMPOSITE ORDER

- The composite order was invented by the Romans and it was used in the Triumphal Arches
- The upper portion of the Ionic capital was combined with the lower part of the Corinthian capital and then they mix that they form the composite order together
- So it is basically a mixed order, combines the volutes of the Ionic order capital and the acanthus leaves of the Corinthian order in you know nothing but that so it's found in the ancient Greek architecture until the Renaissance was not ranked as a separate order. It was considered be a Roman interpretation of the Corinthian order this composite order but later then later they kind of gave it in another name they called it composite order and it was considered as the separate order as such
- The treatment of details has often been very variable with the inclusion of figures, heraldic symbols and the like in the capitals those were used, that's kind of made it very different from the Corinthian capital as such
- So Bramante uses Composite order in the second order of the cloister of Santa Maria della Pace in Rome. So that is how it became that one of the most foremost example of that, another example of the composite order is Capitals of San Barnaba, Venice, this is

the capital of San Barnaba in Venice you can see the Ionic and the Corinthian capitals together used and that's how this particular this is derived.