

La villa romana soluzioni architettoniche e decorative

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Ferrara 16.05.2019

Origine delle ville

Funzione degli atri e loro evoluzione

Significato delle ville romane

Luoghi comuni sulle ville romane:

Contrapposizione tra villa rustica e villa urbana

Contrapposizione tra villa catoniana e villa varroniana

Contrapposizione tra ville di *otium* e ville di *negotium*

Etichette moderne utilizzate per l'interpretazione delle ville romane:

Latifondistica

Industriale

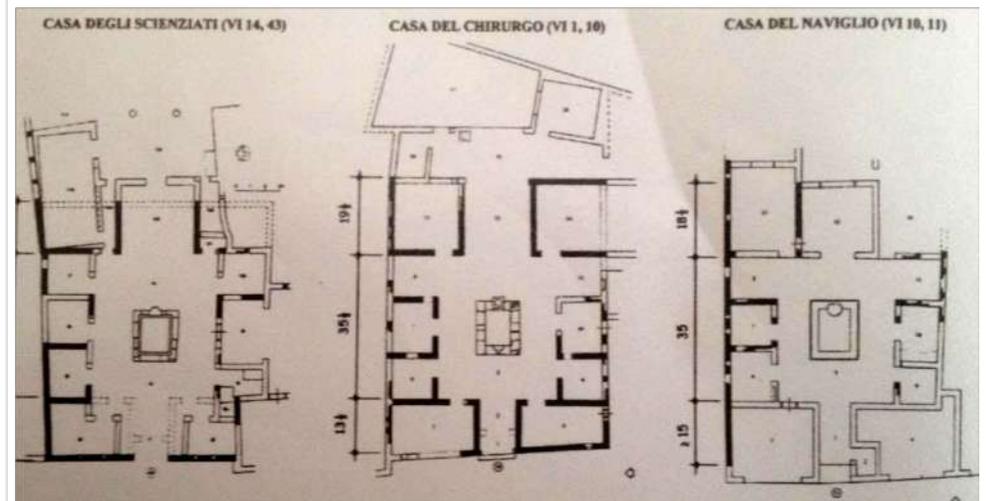
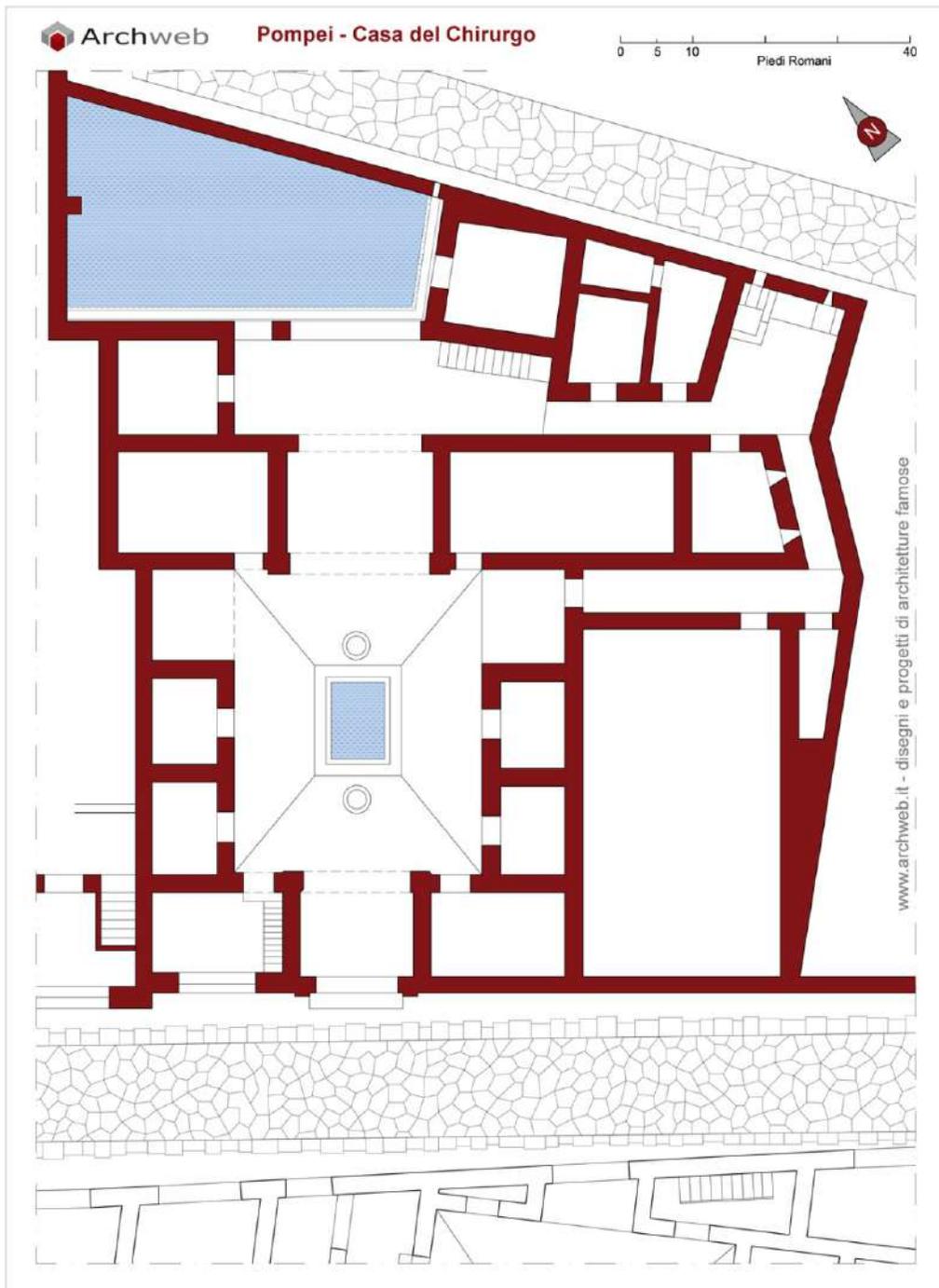
Schiavistica

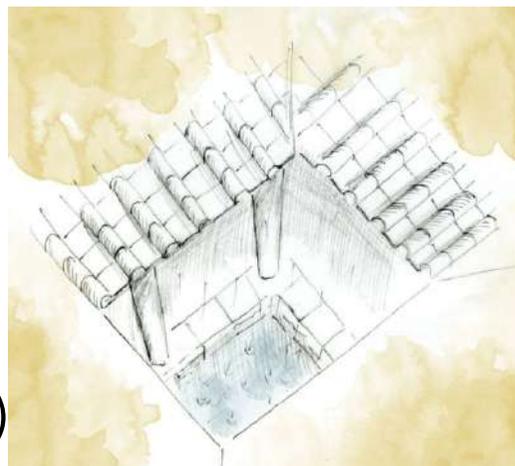
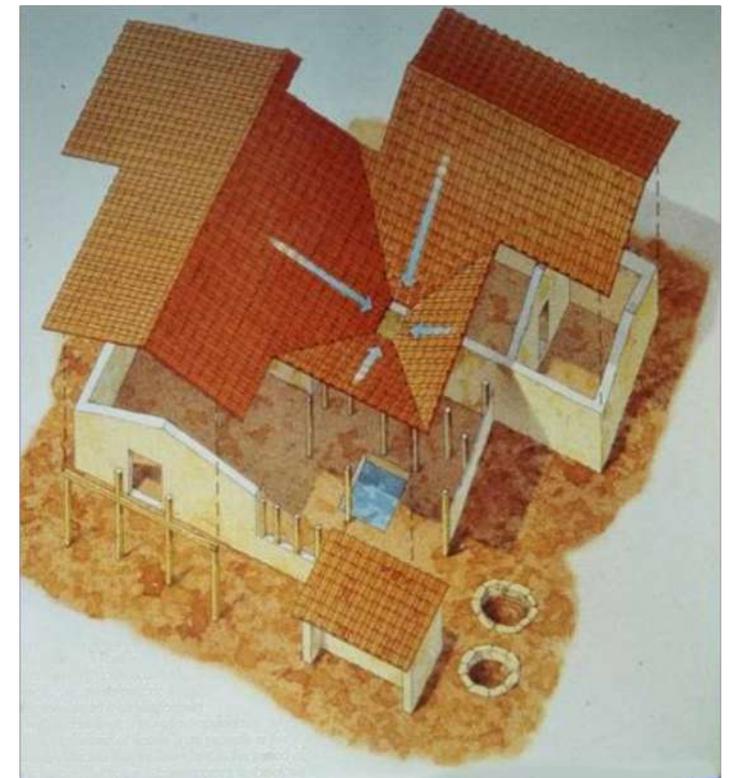
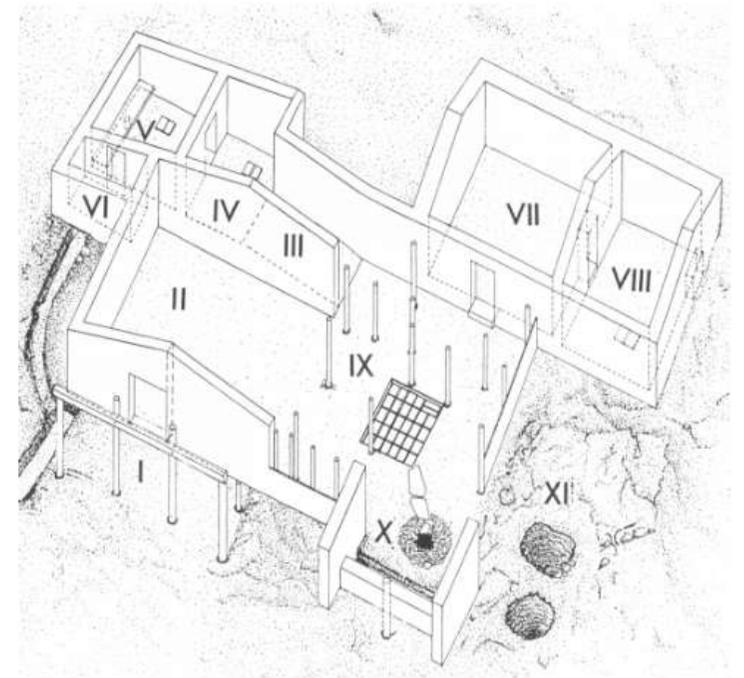
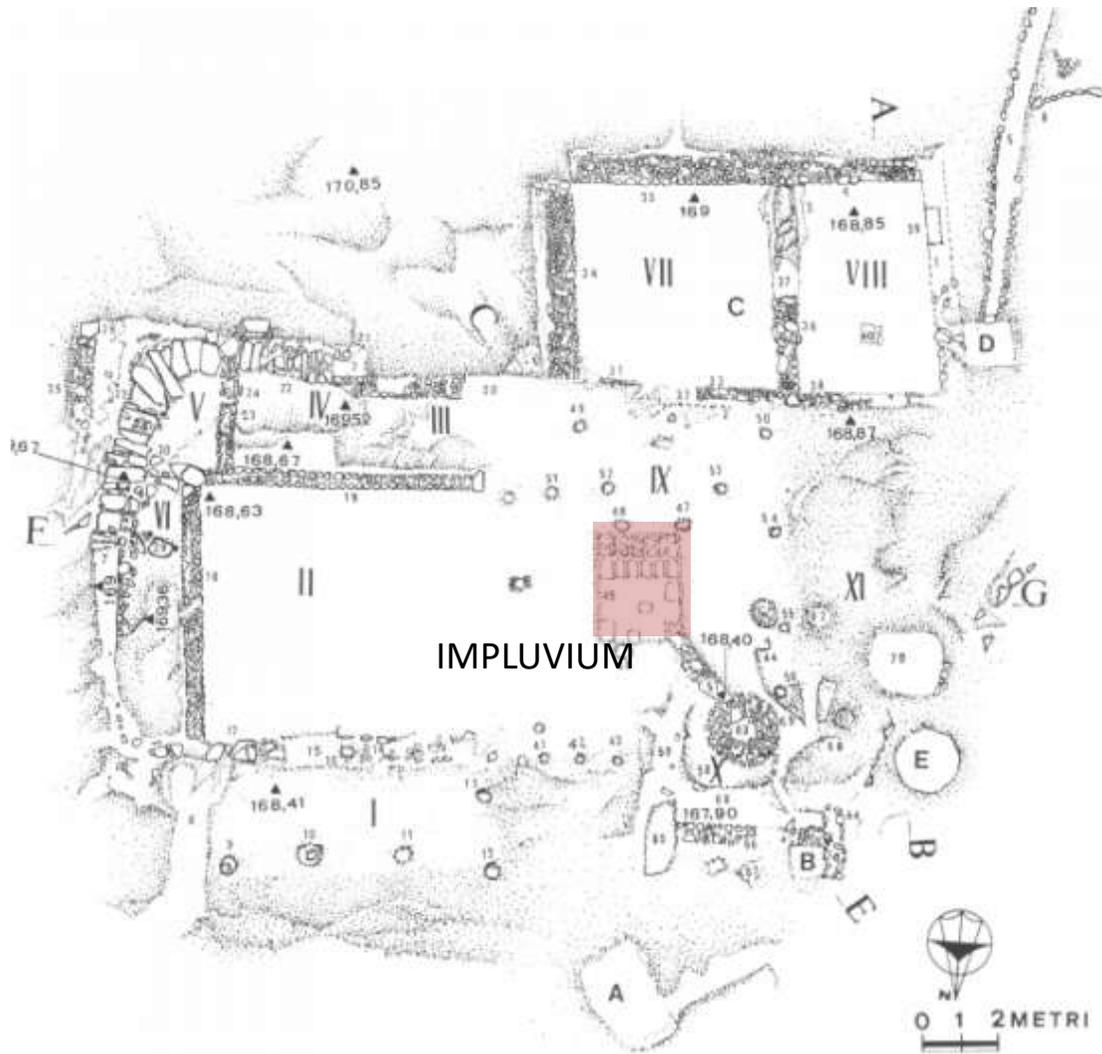
Capitalistica

Presunta fine del sistema delle ville

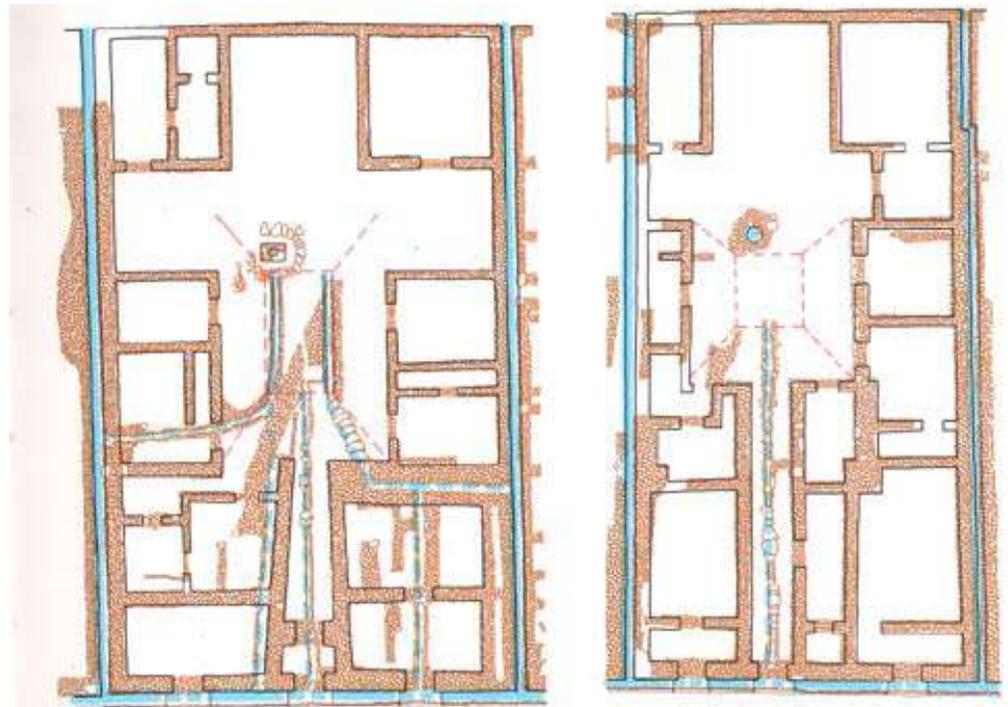
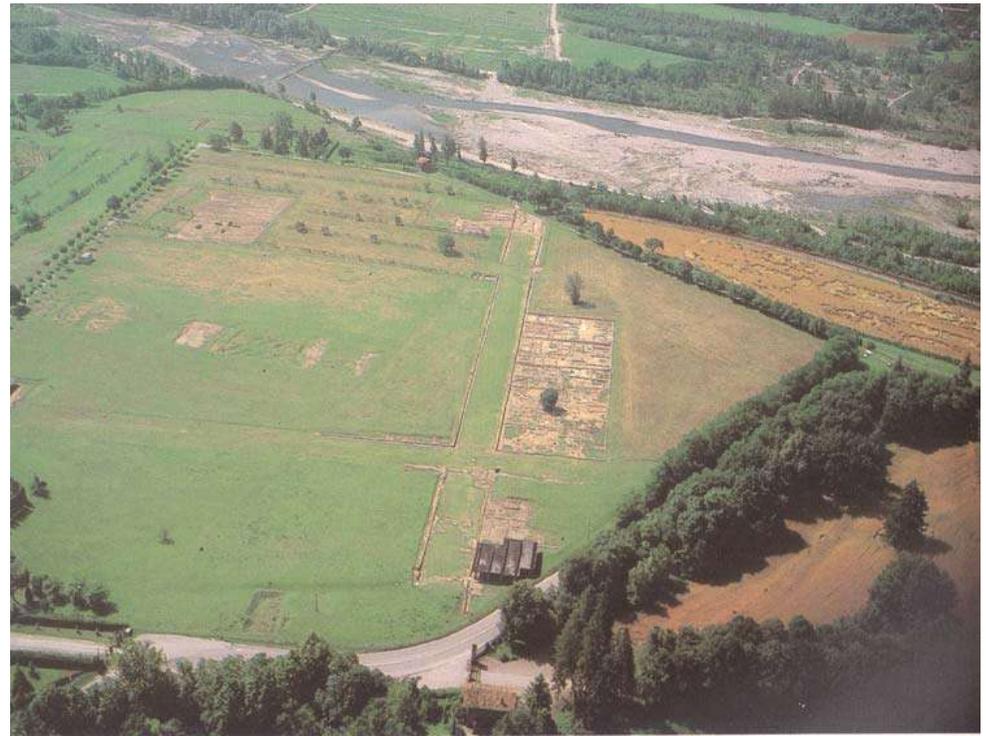
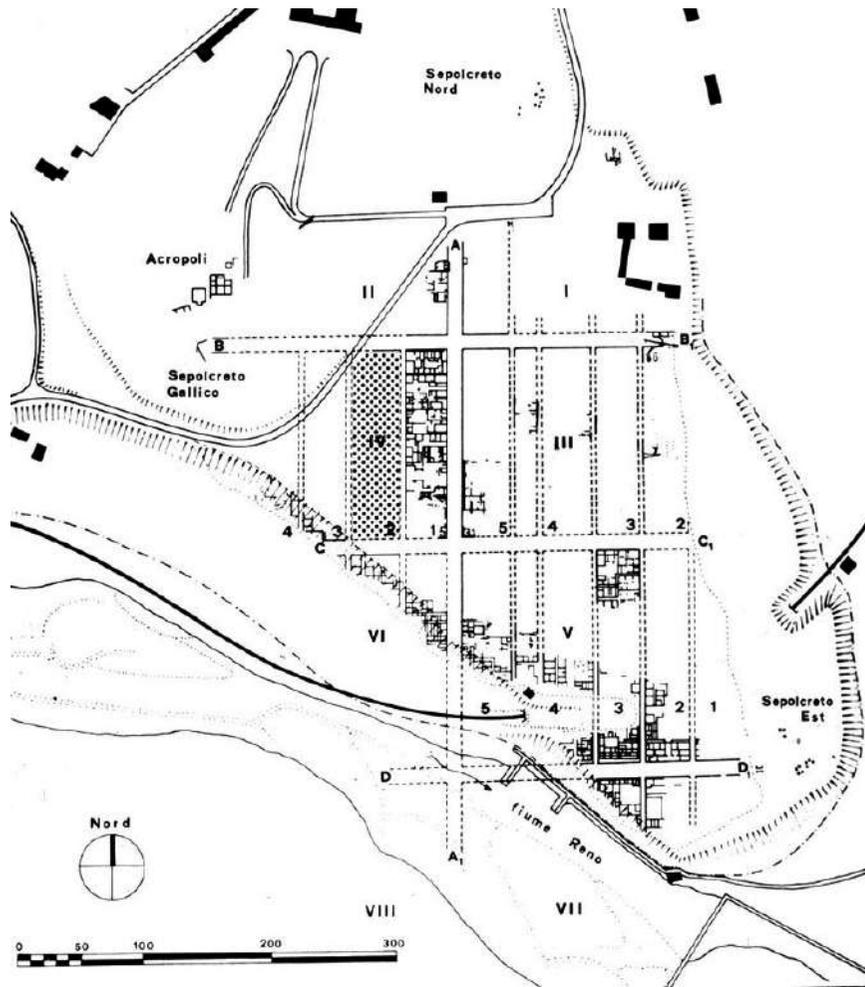
Decorazione delle ville: i piani pavimentali

Sintesi finale





Domus di Rosellae (Grosseto)

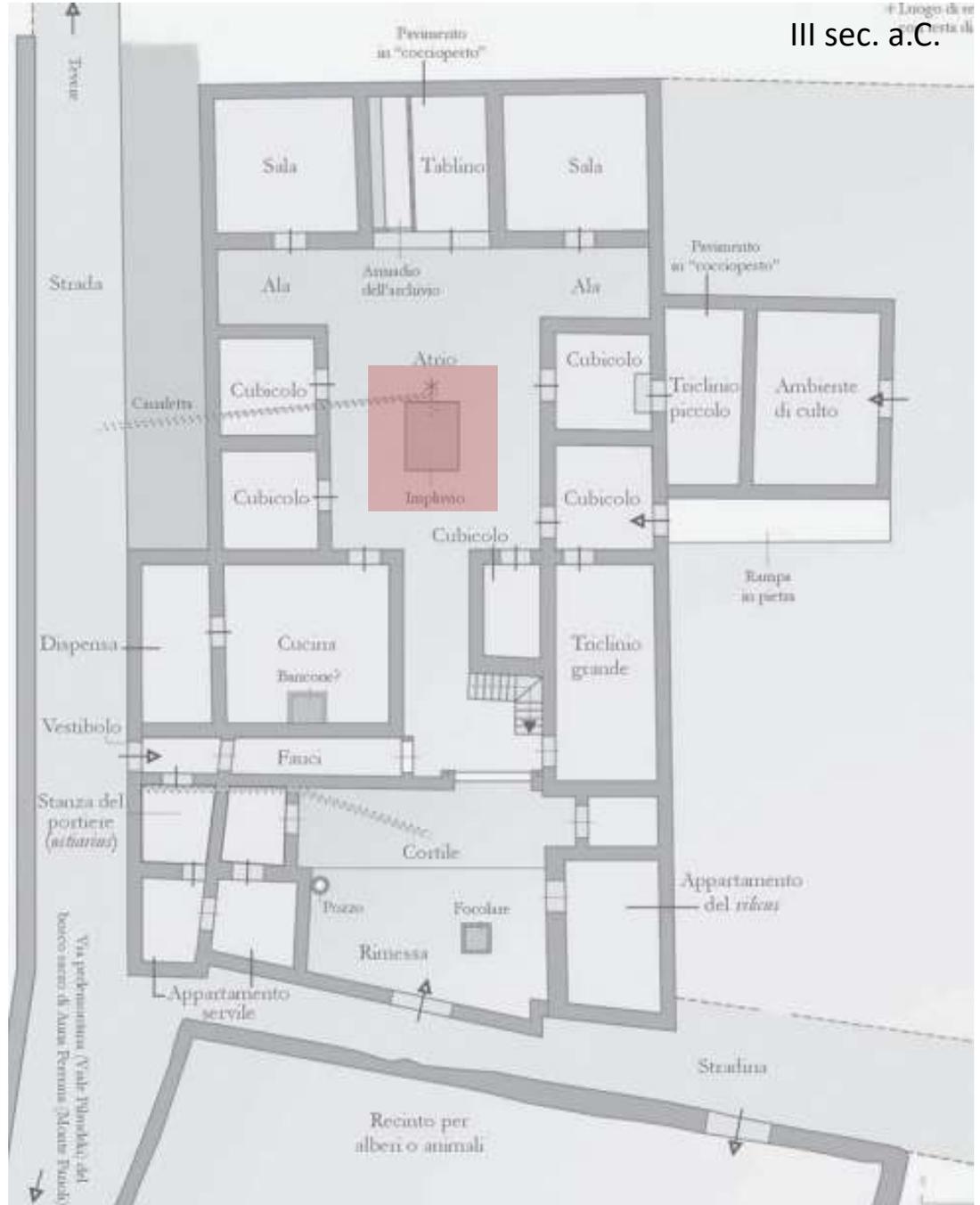


Case etrusche di Marzabotto (Bologna)
con atrio cruciforme

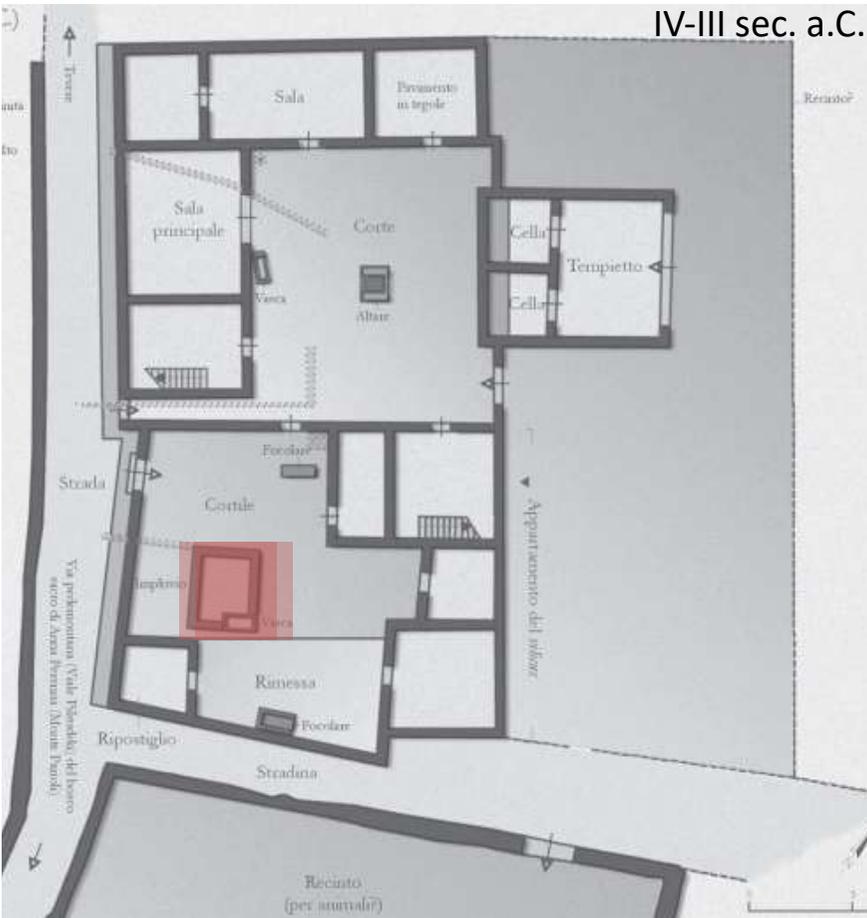


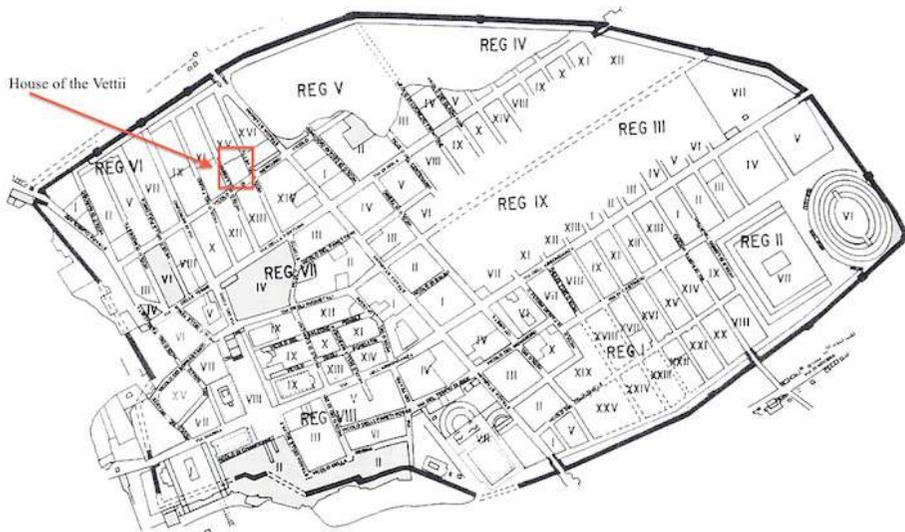
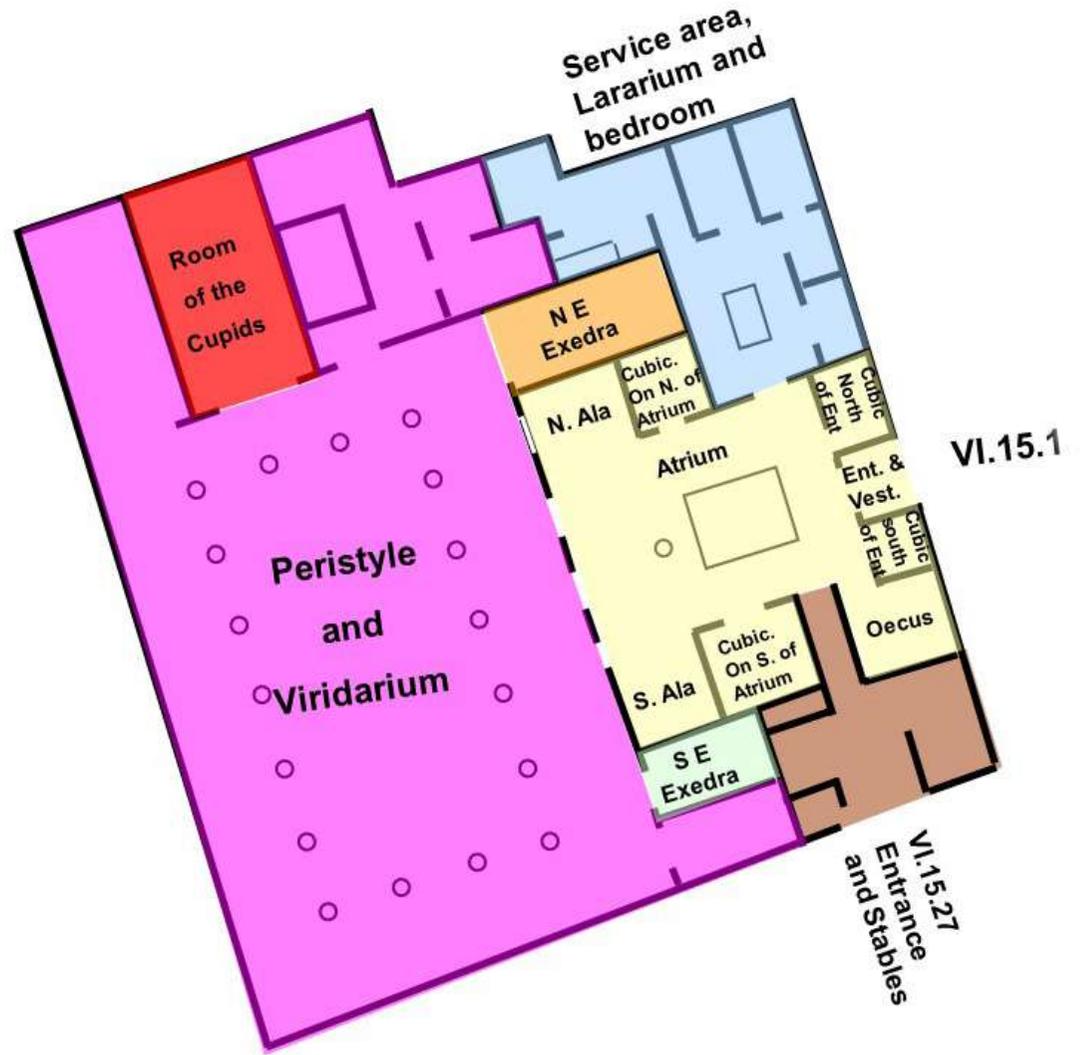
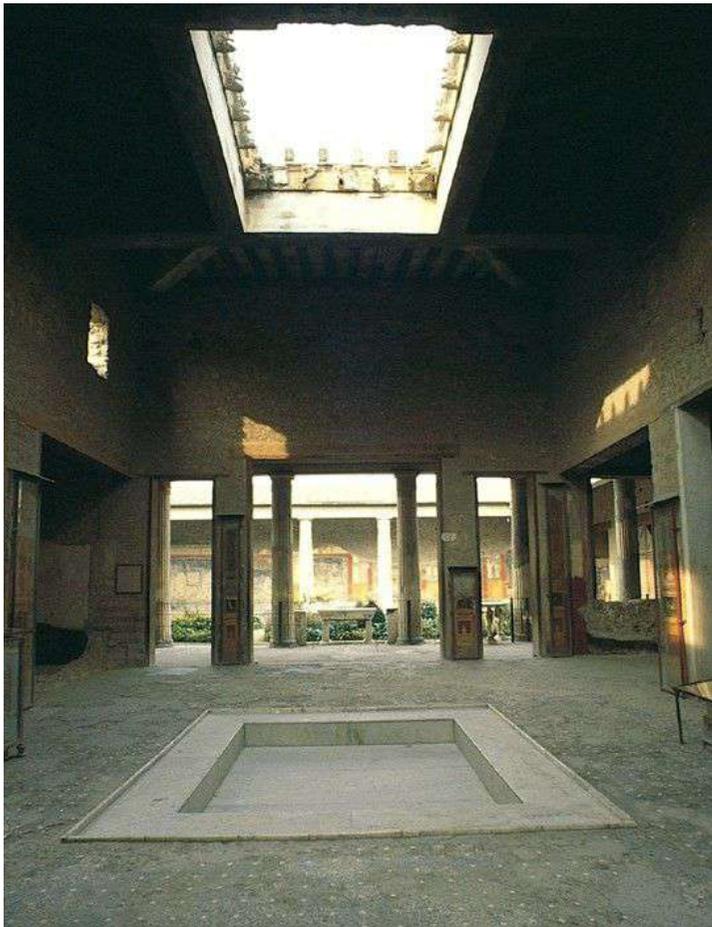
Villa dell'Auditorium (Roma)

III sec. a.C.



IV-III sec. a.C.

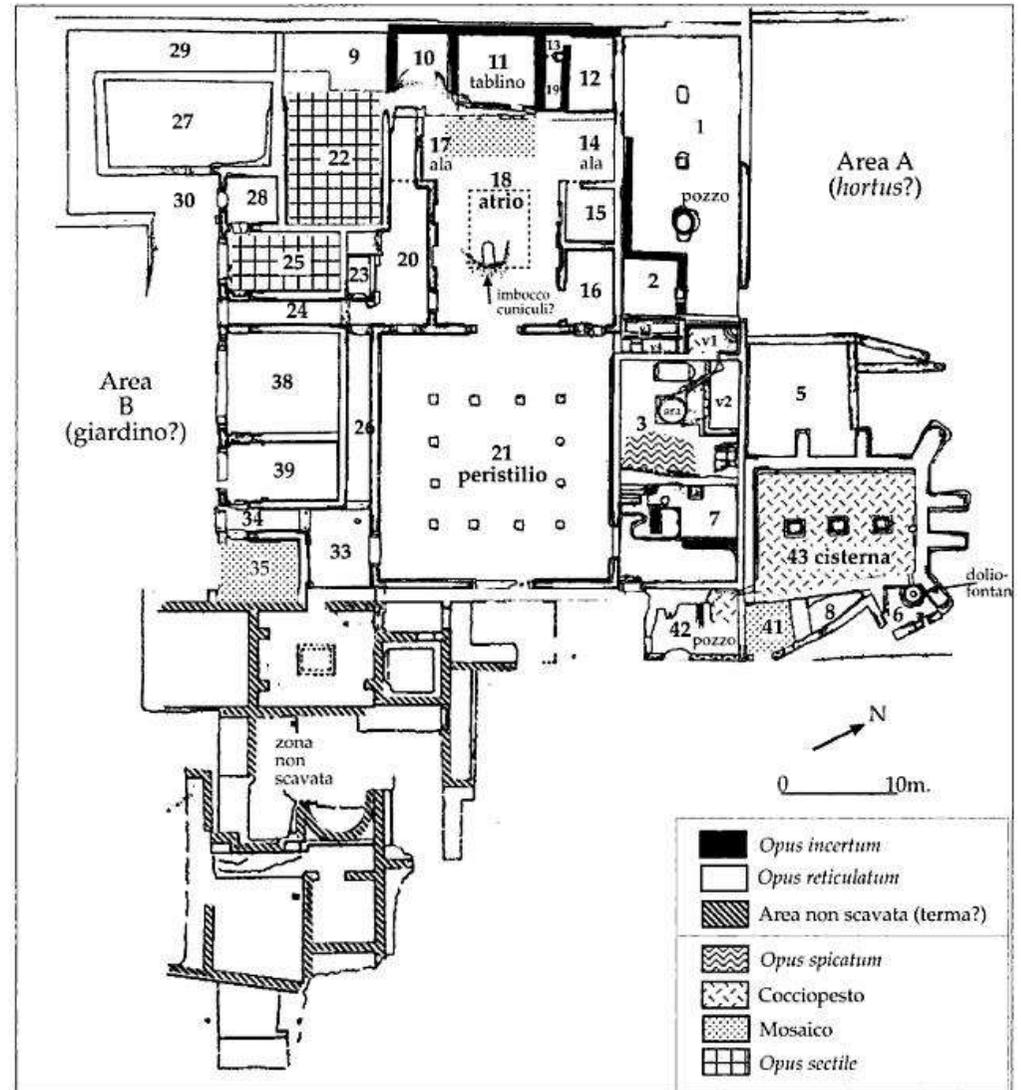


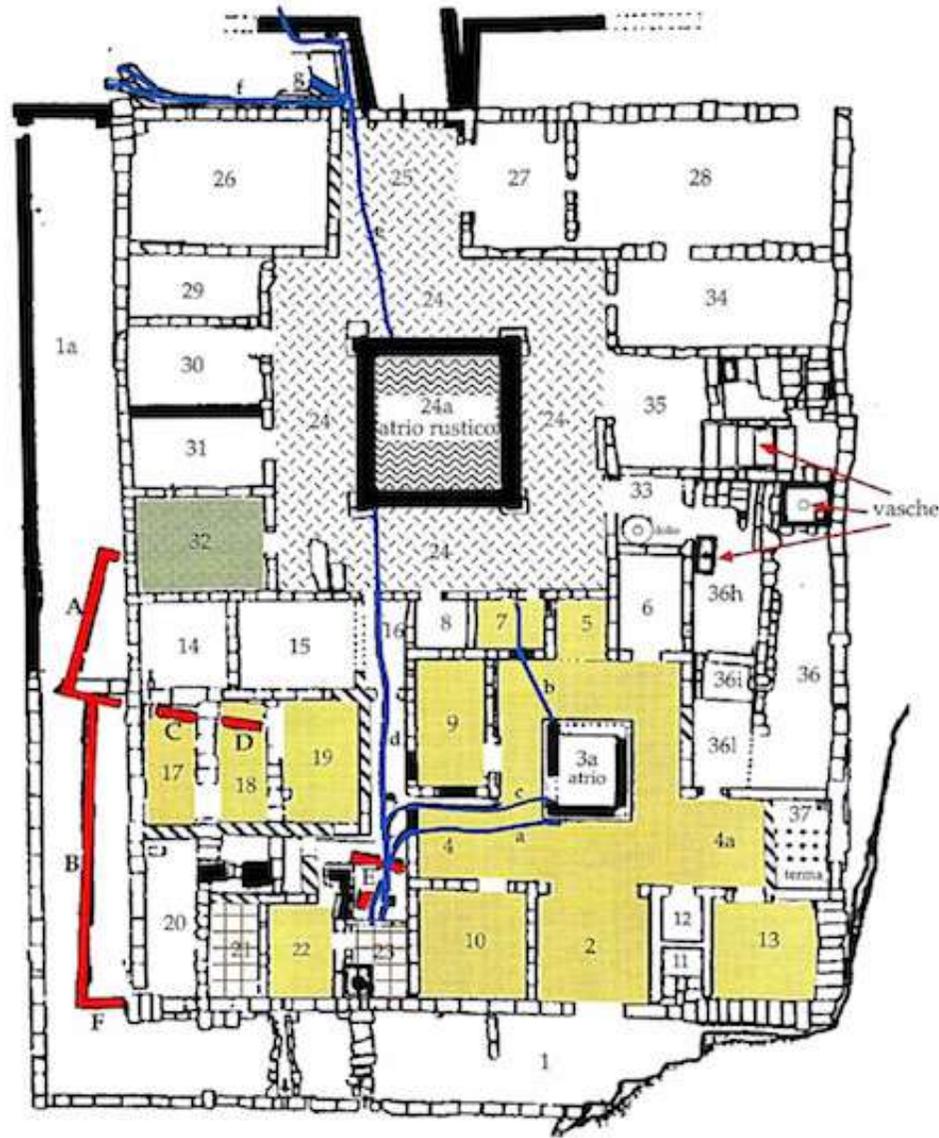


Domus dei Vettii a Pompeii

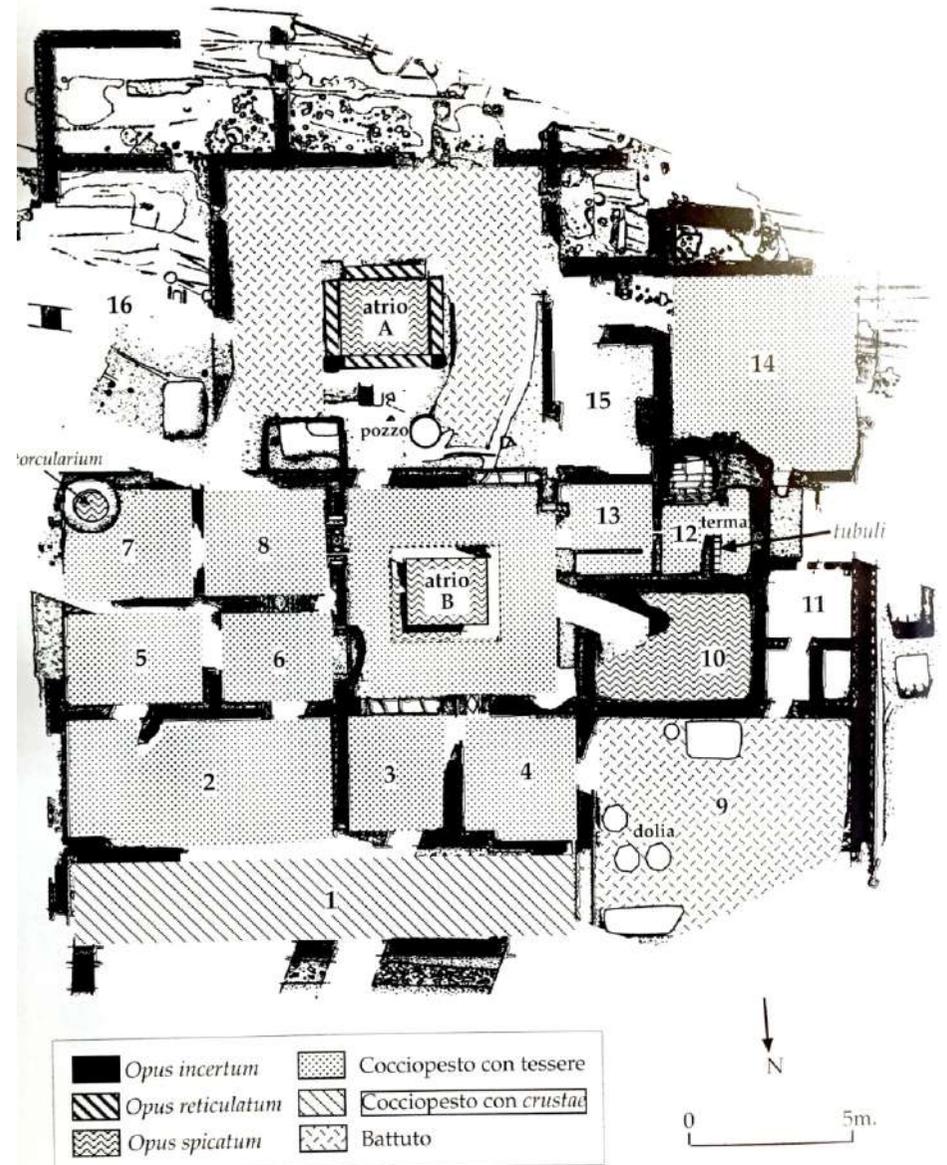


Villa di Castel di Guido

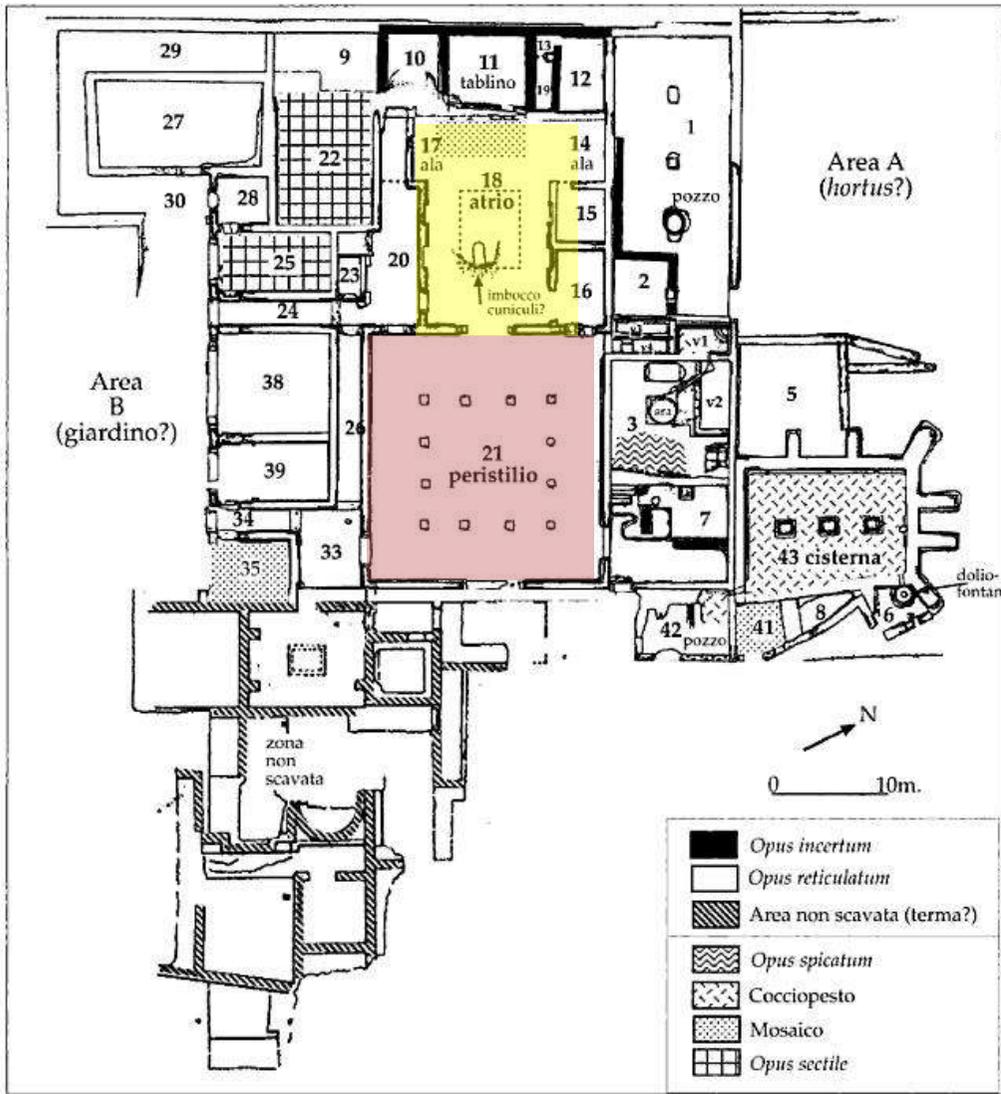




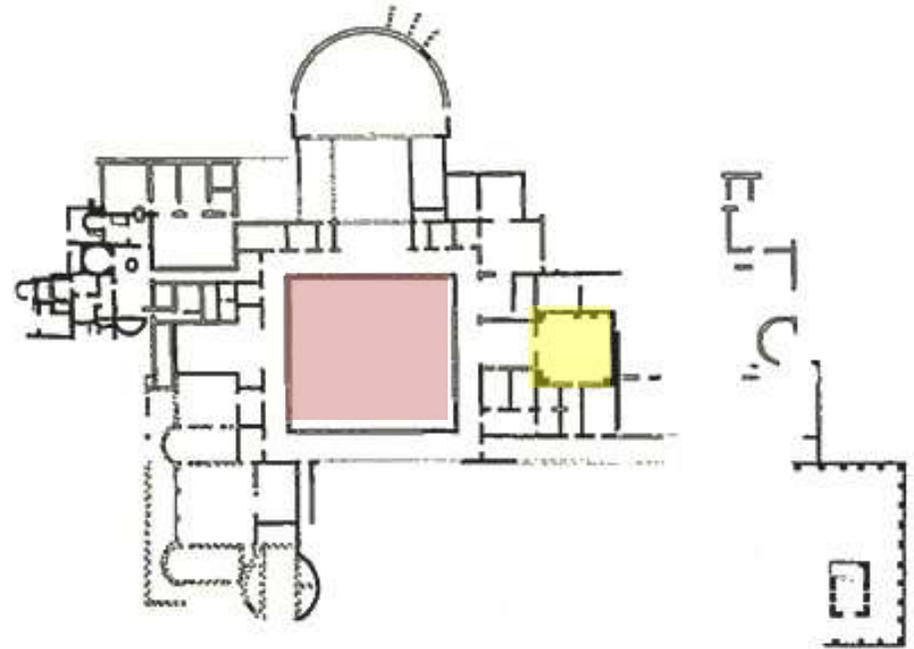
Villa di Grottarossa



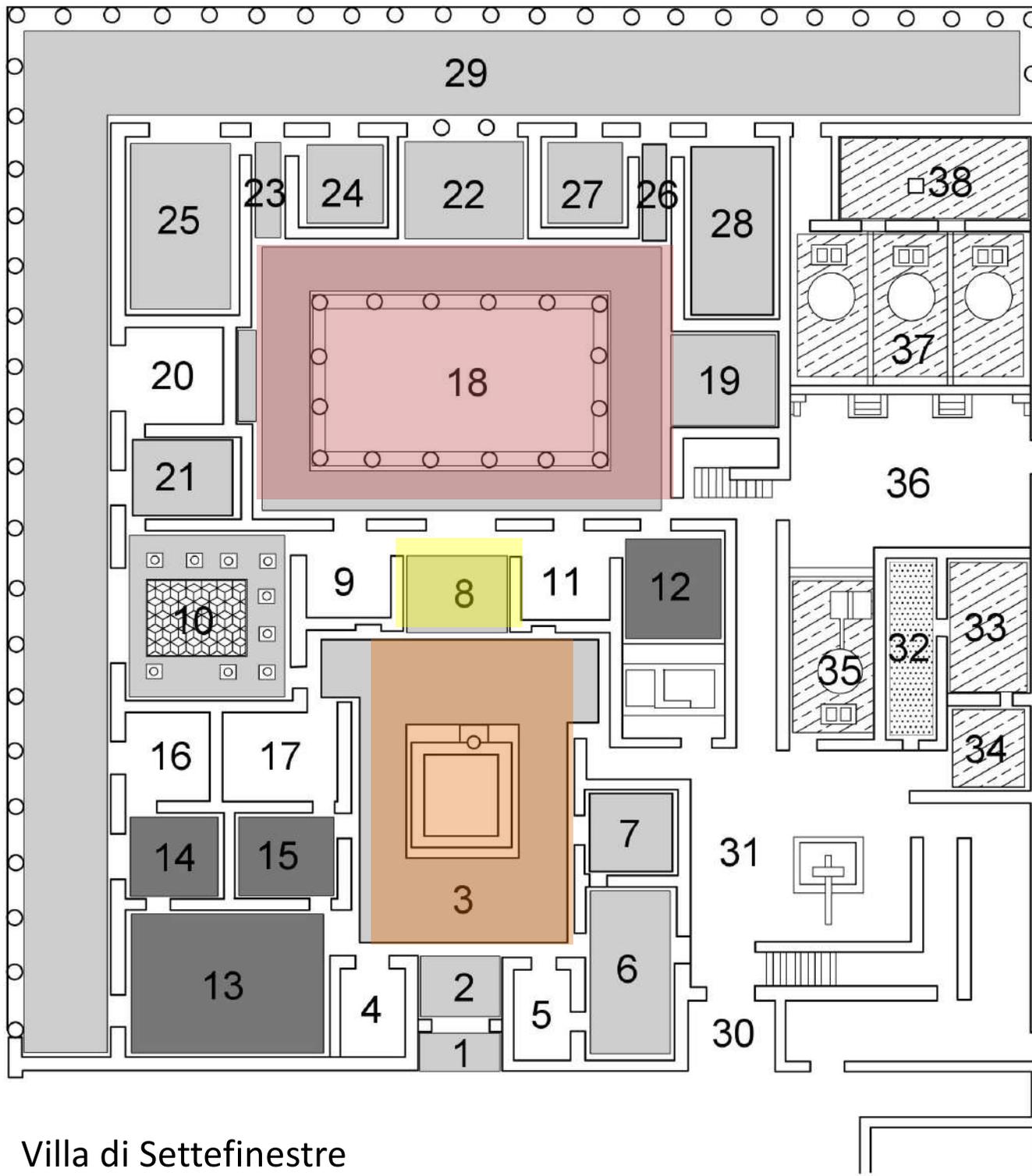
Villa di Tor Vergata, loc. Carcaricola



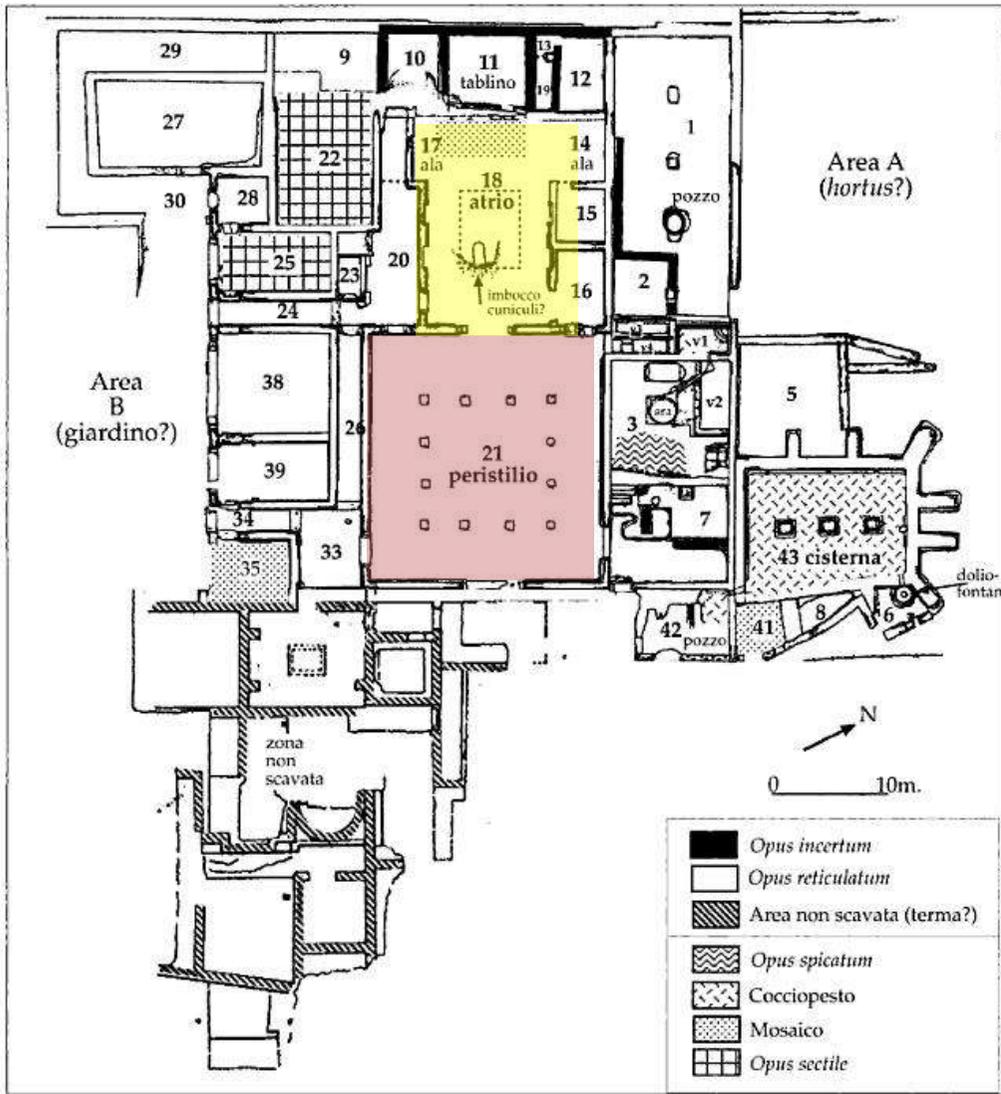
Villa di Castel di Guido



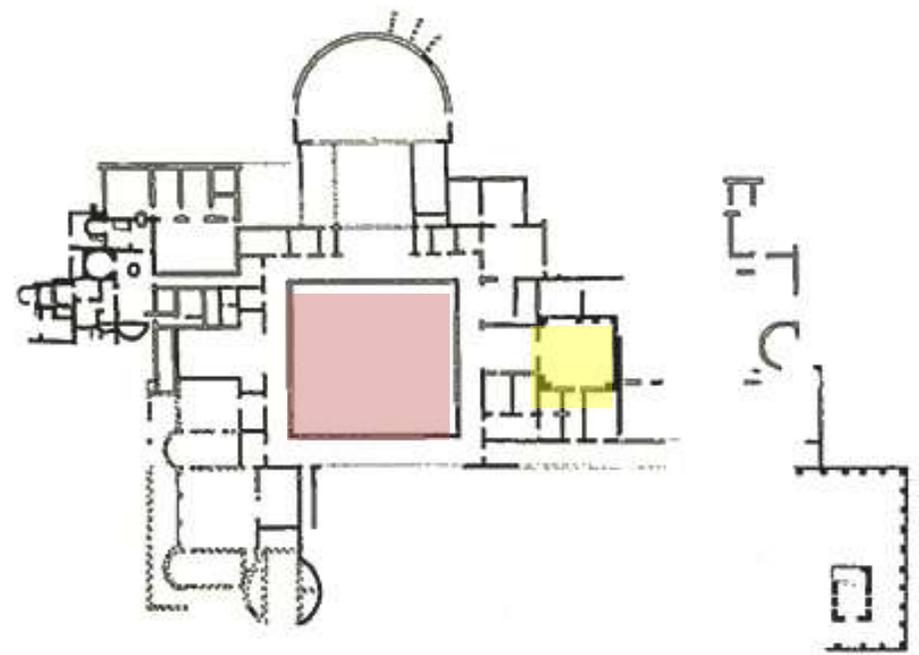
Villa di Centocelle "ad duas lauros"



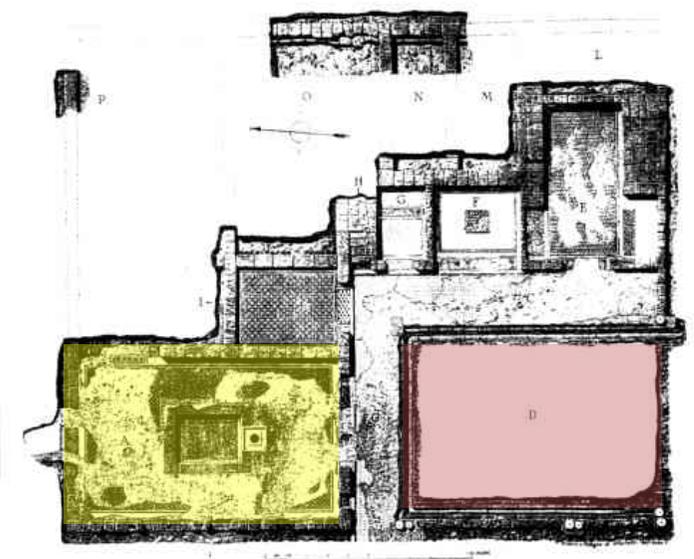
Villa di Settefinestre



Villa di Castel di Guido



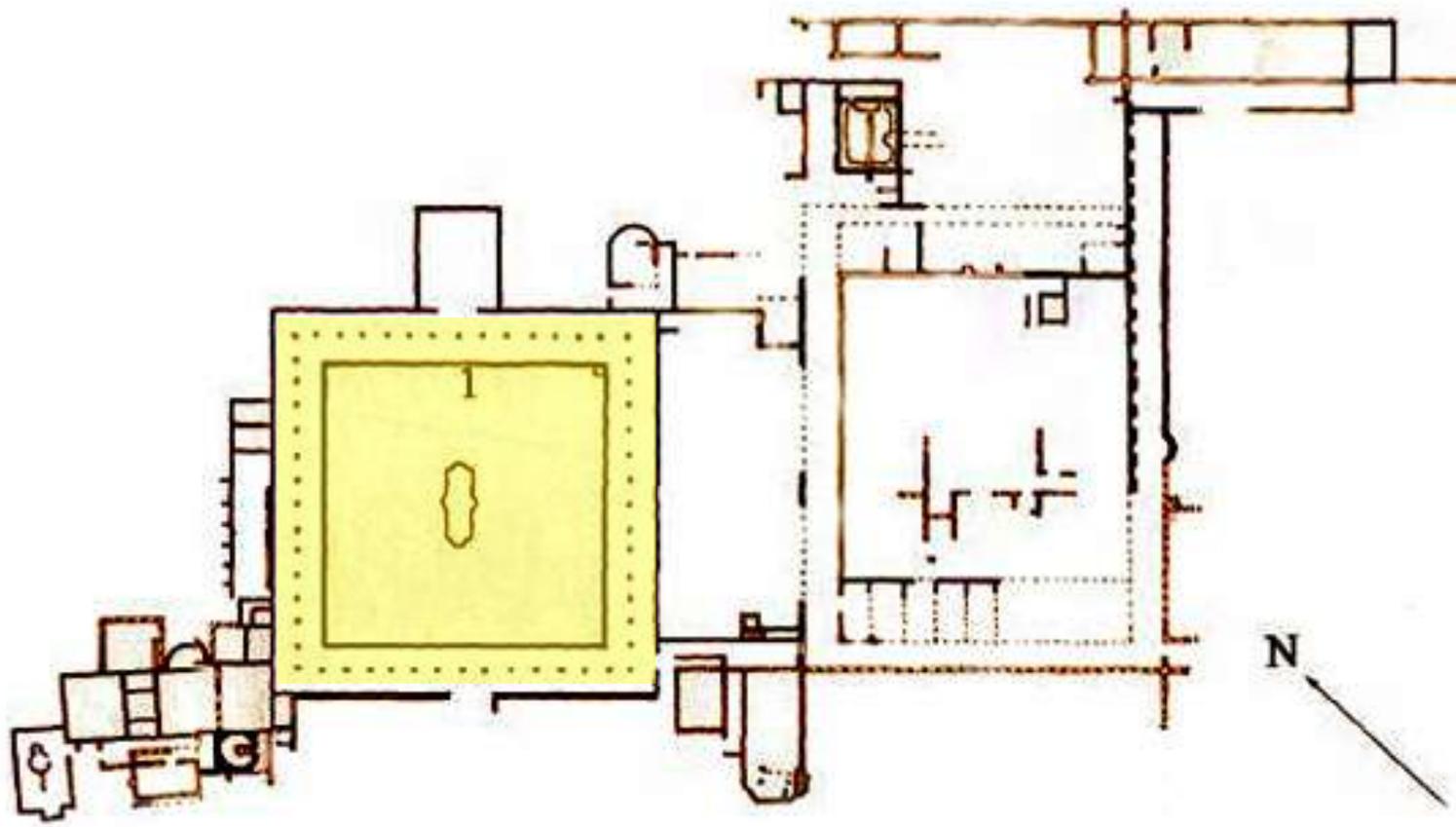
Villa di Centocelle "ad duas lauros"



Villa di San Basilio

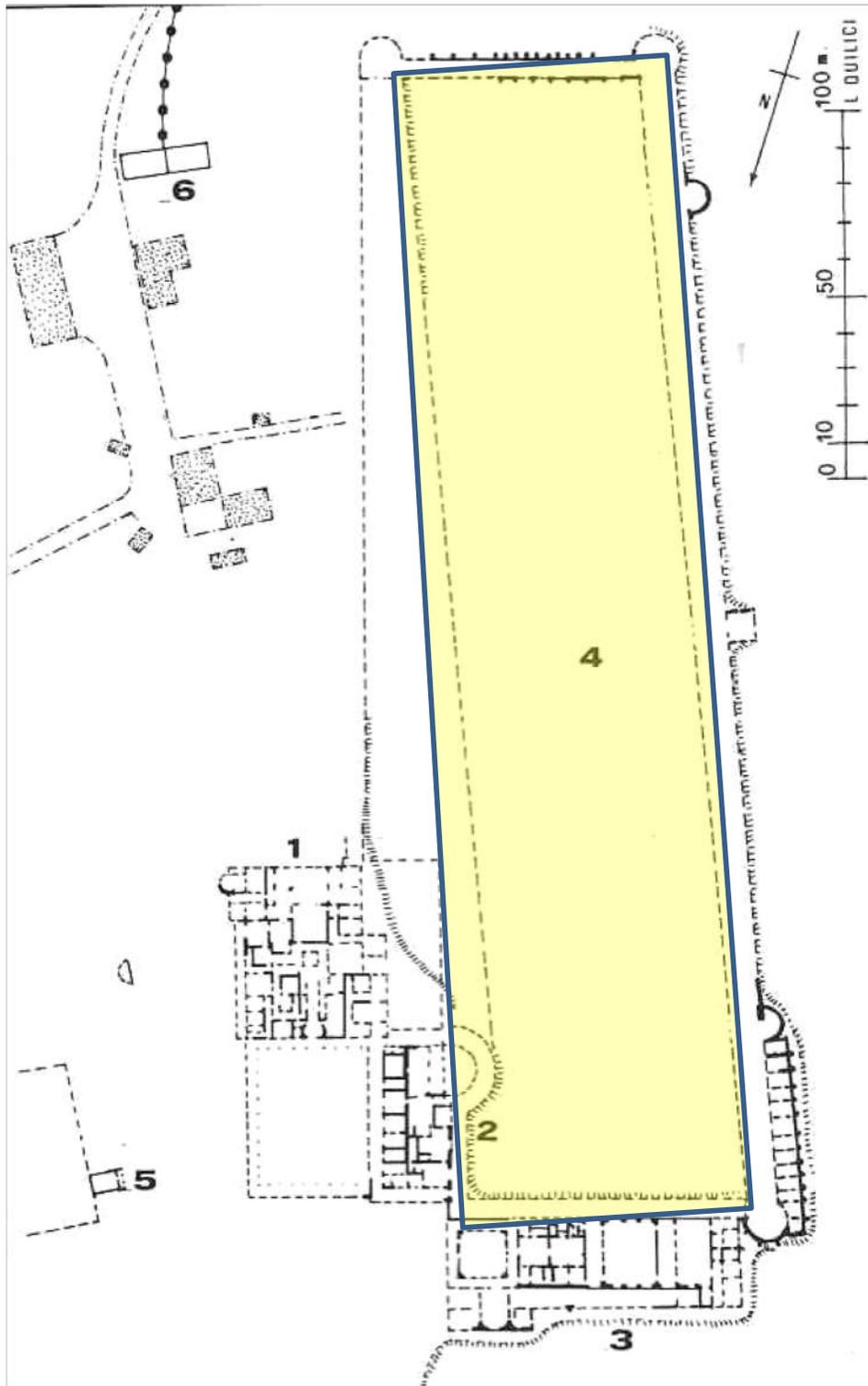


Villa di Livia a Prima Porta

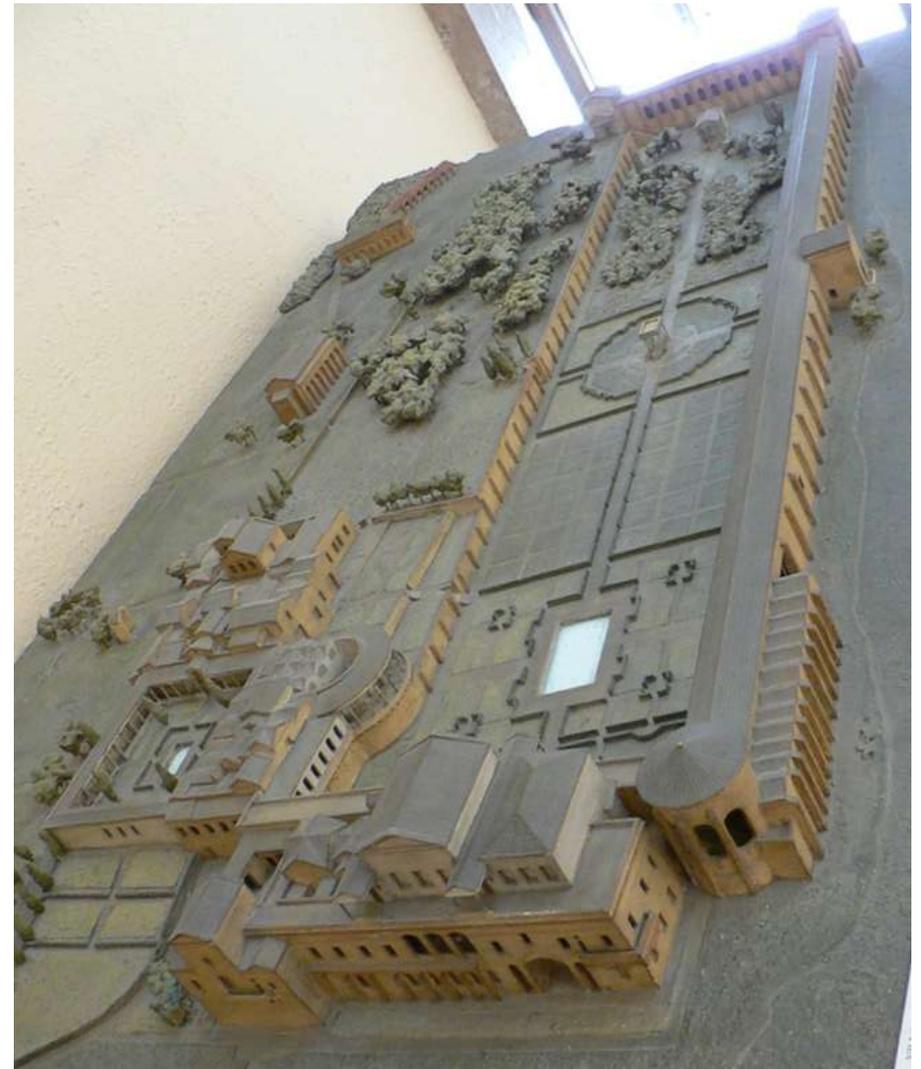


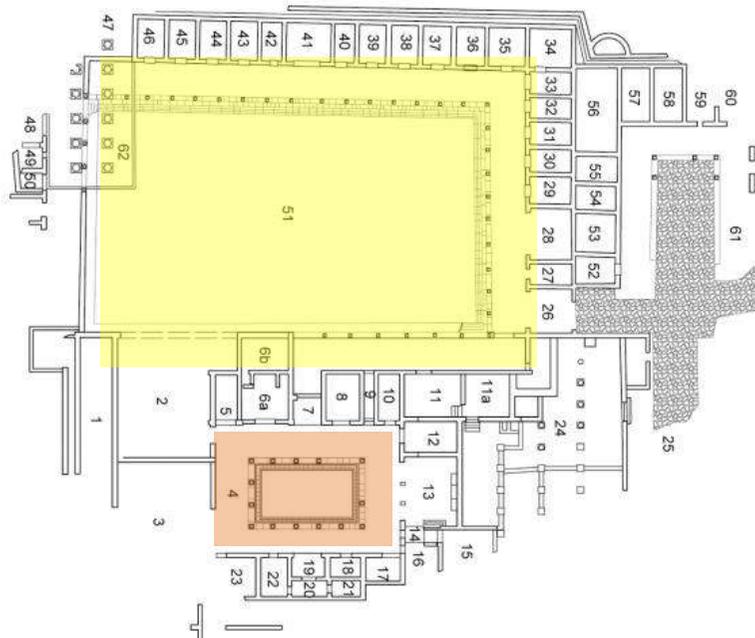
Villa di Castelfusano



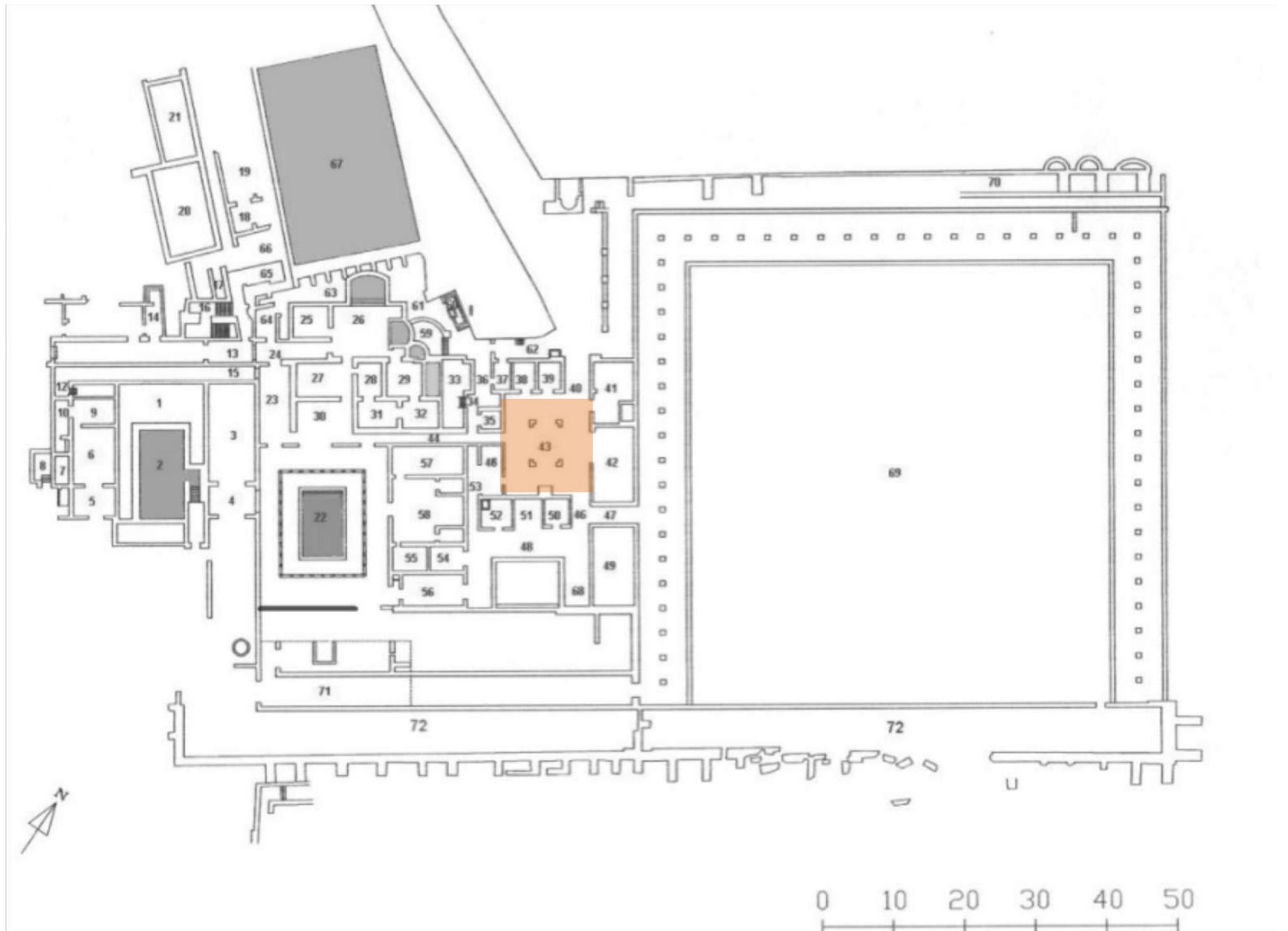


Villa dei Sette Bassi

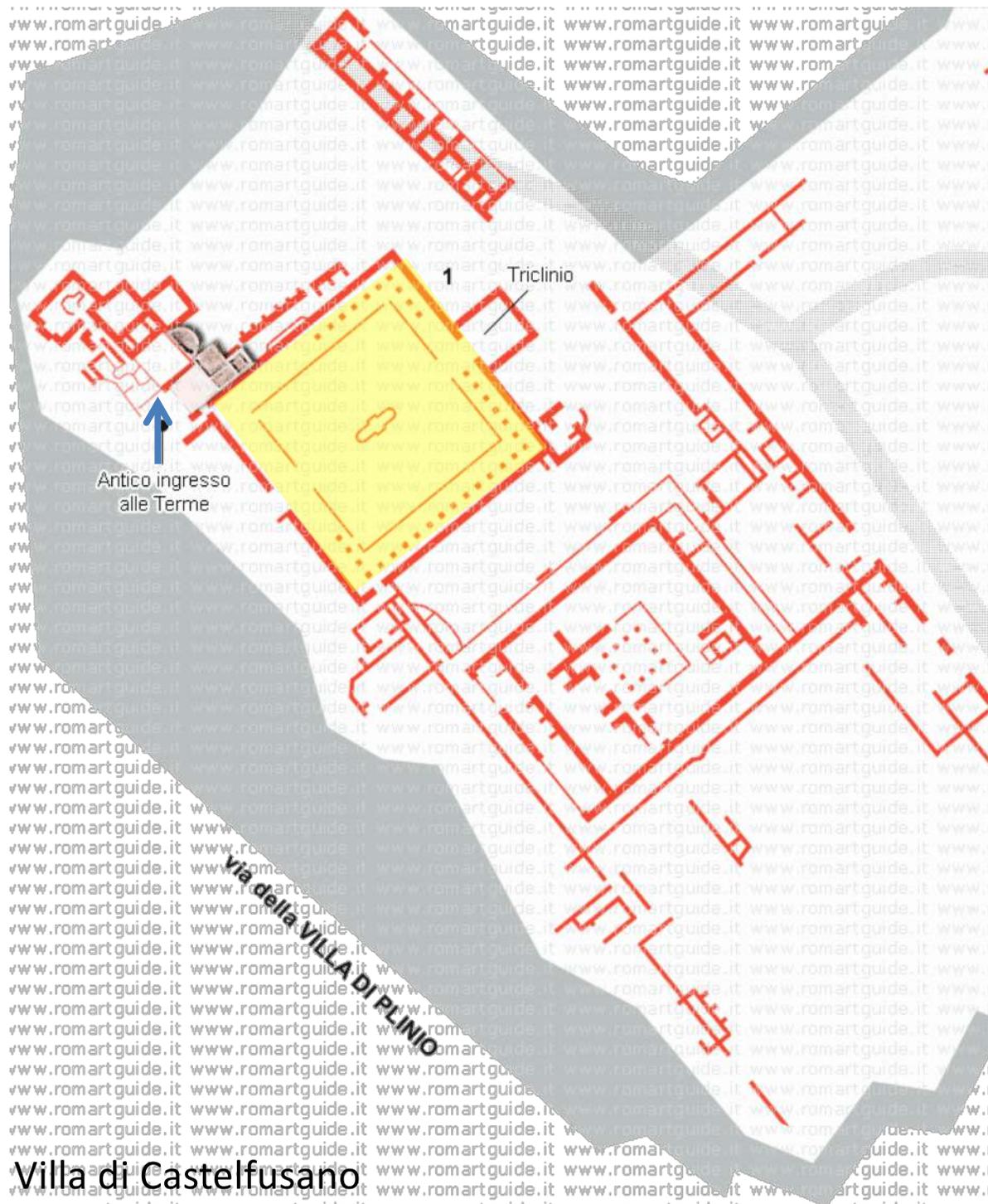




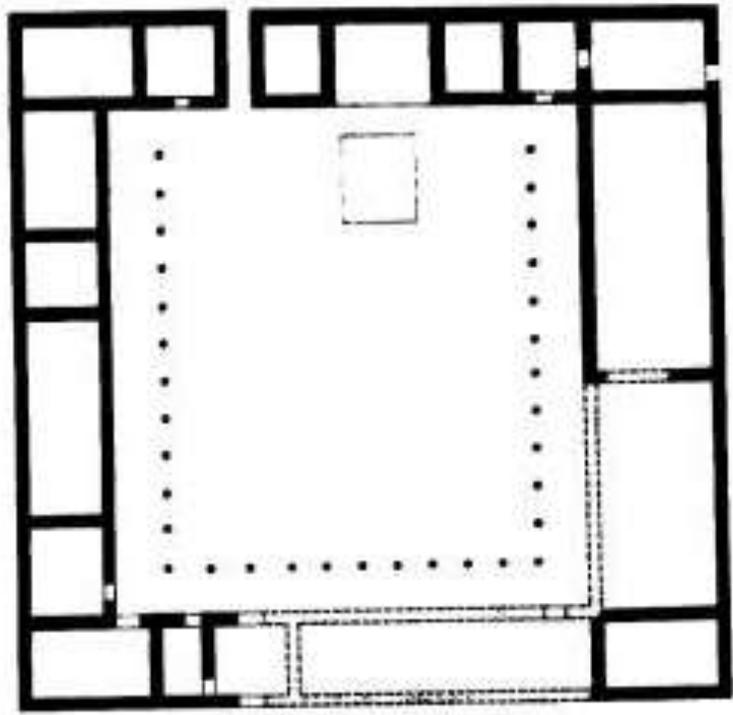
Villa dei Volusii a Lucus Feroniae



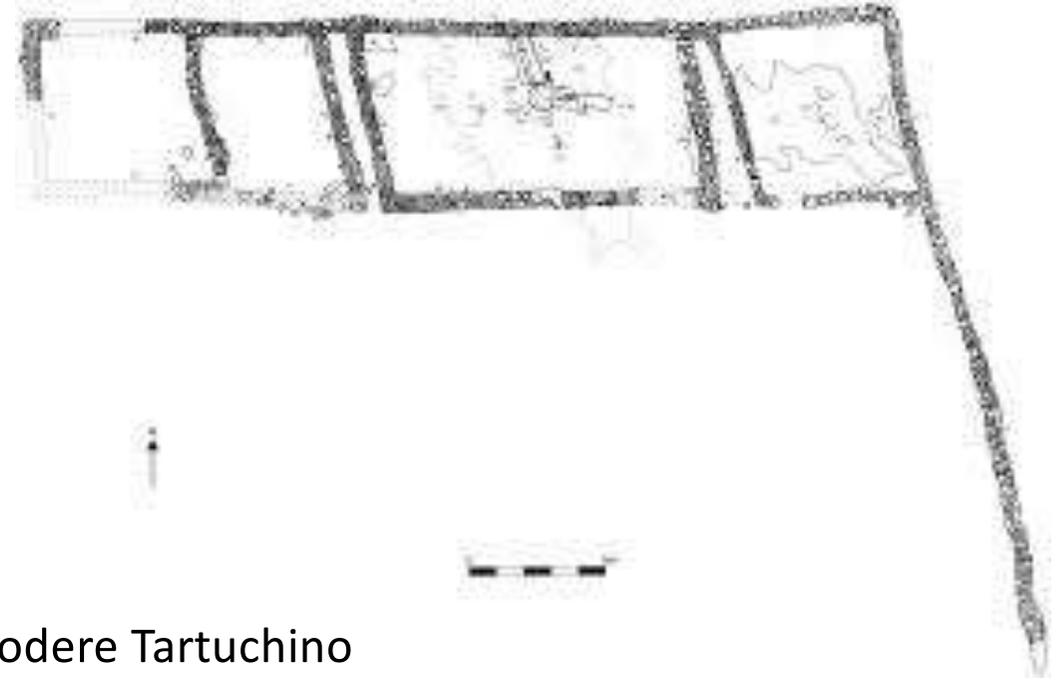
Villa di Livia a Prima Porta



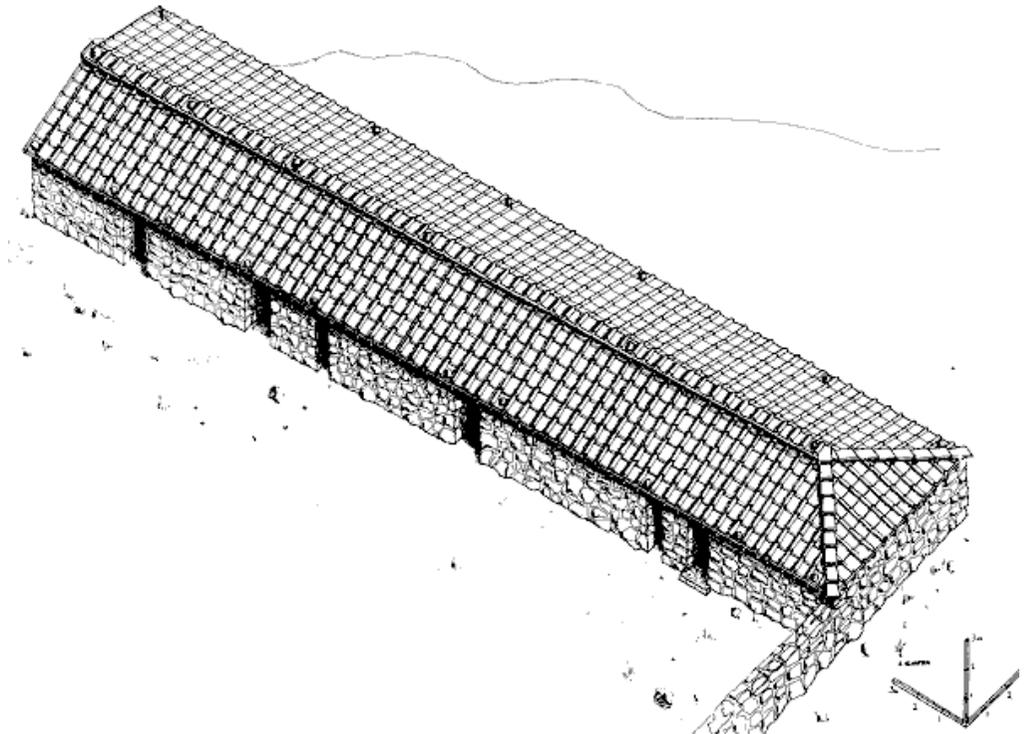
Villa di Castelfusano



Complesso di Murlo –
Poggio Civitate



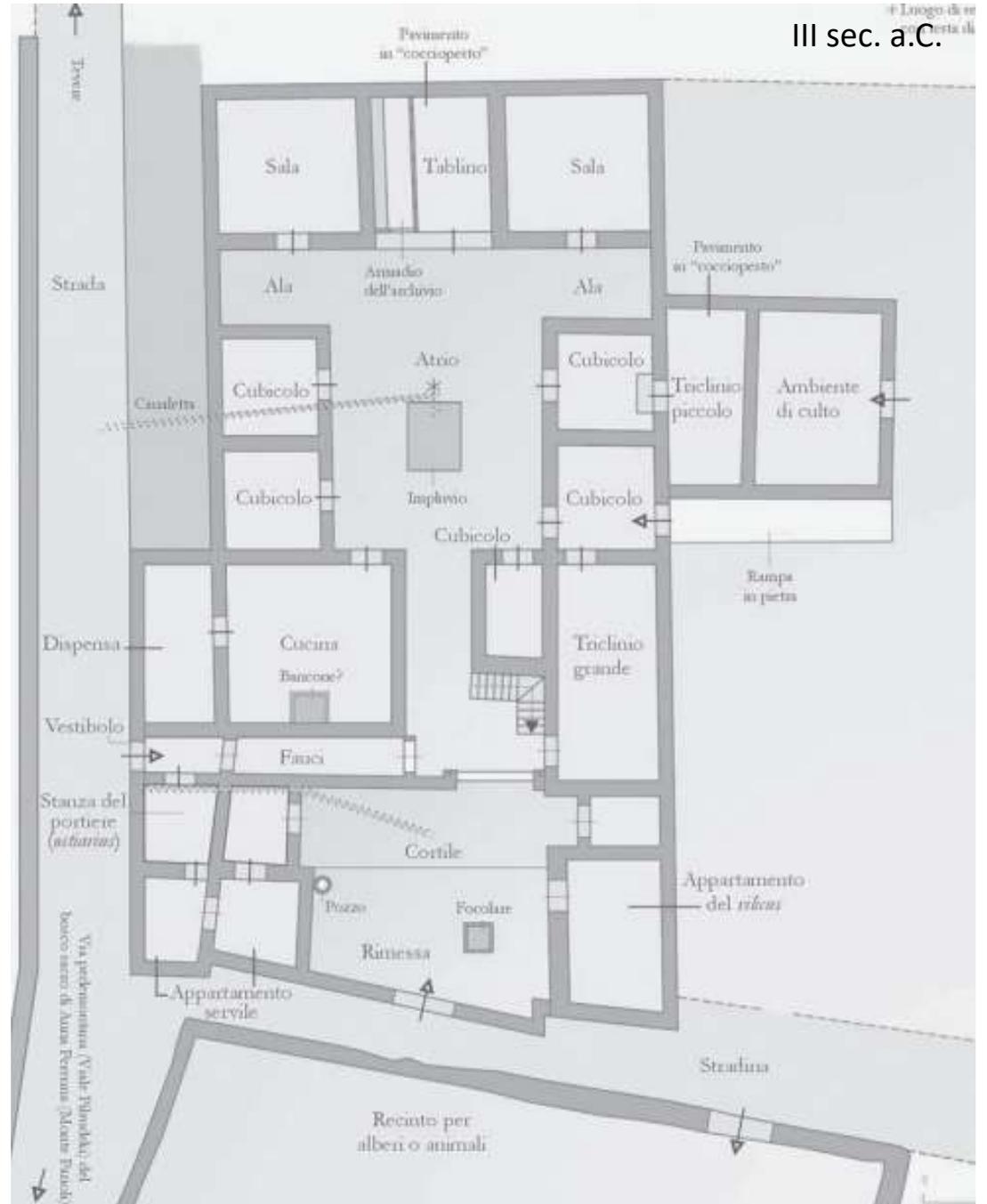
Podere Tartuchino



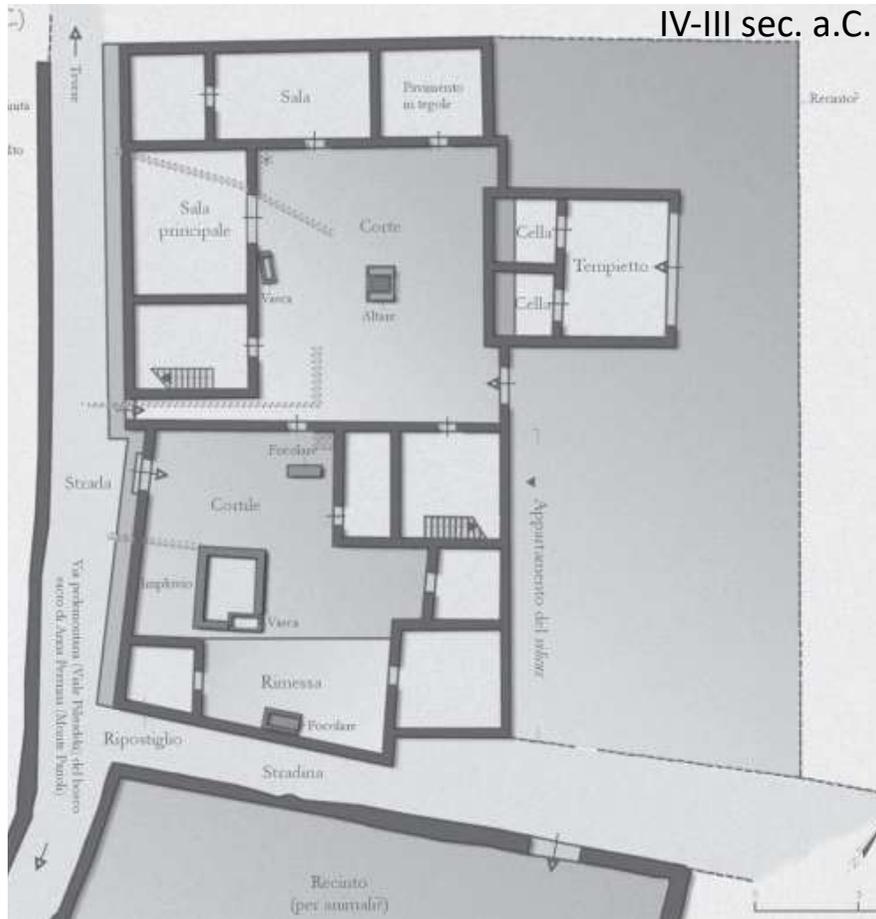


Villa dell'Auditorium

III sec. a.C.



IV-III sec. a.C.



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Presunta fine del sistema delle ville

Decorazione delle ville: i piani pavimentali

Sintesi finale

Classificando le ville in base alla loro decorazione, soprattutto quella pavimentale, che si conserva più facilmente, è possibile individuare quattro categorie principali:

- Resti di edificio (senza tracce di pavimenti)
- Edificio rustico (nel quale compaiono solo pavimenti rustici)
- Villa con parte residenziale e produttiva (dotata di pavimenti di lusso e rustici)
- Villa monumentale a padiglioni (caratterizzata da vaste dimensioni, più corpi di fabbrica, decorazione di lusso, attestata solo nel pieno impero)

Nelle ville la scelta del pavimento dipendeva dalla sua destinazione d'uso. I pavimenti erano di due tipi, rustici e di lusso. I primi erano destinati alla parte produttiva e di servizio, usavano materiali robusti ed economici che nel corso dei secoli rimasero sempre gli stessi: battuti, cubi di cotto, laterizi, cocciopesto senza decori, opus spicatum, pietra. I secondi erano destinati alla zona residenziale ed impiegavano materiali più pregiati e costosi, ma più soggetti all'usura: in ordine cronologico comparve prima il cocciopesto con tessere o crustae, poi il mosaico policromo con disegno prospettico, quello con crustae colorate, e successivamente il vasto repertorio dei mosaici bianco neri e l'opus sectile

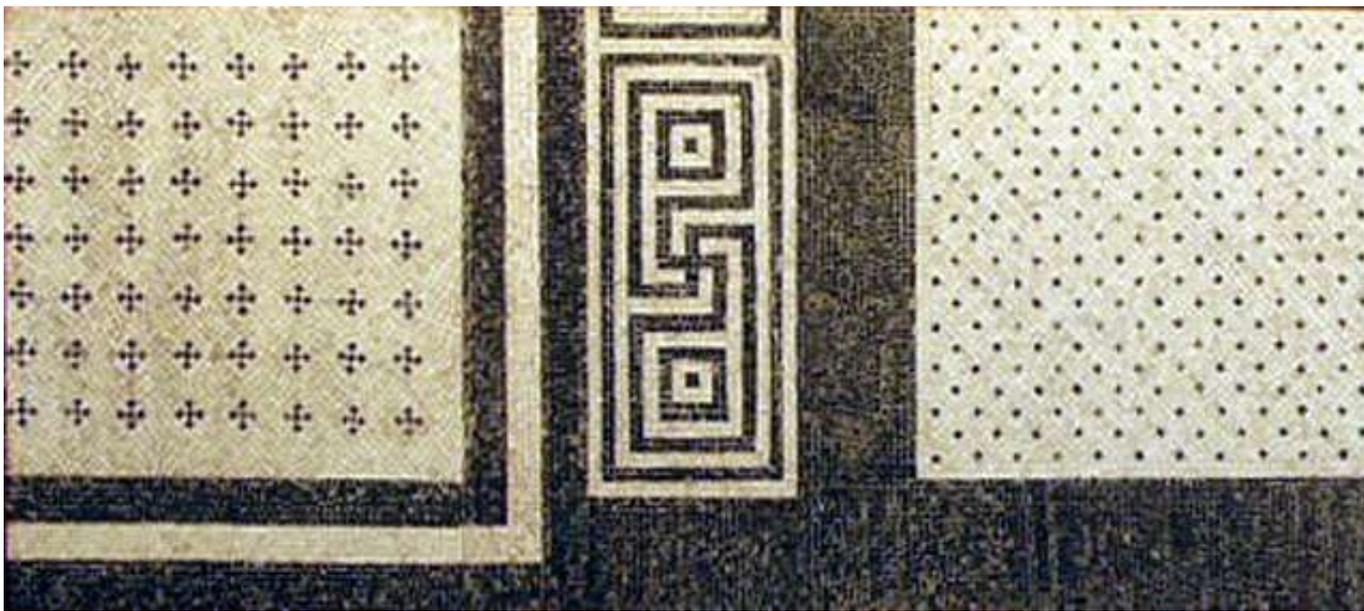


Battuto o cocchiopesto con crustae o tessere



Cocciopesto rubricato con tessere
disposte a formare vari disegni





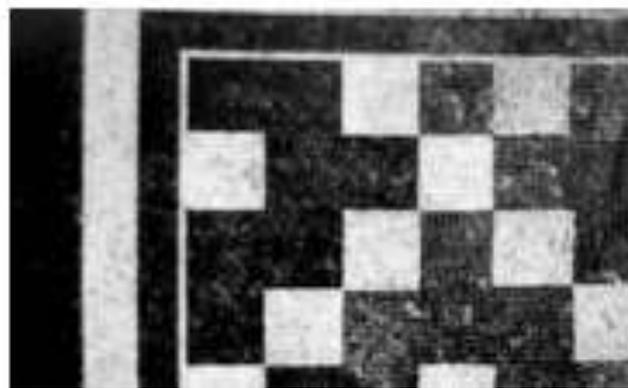
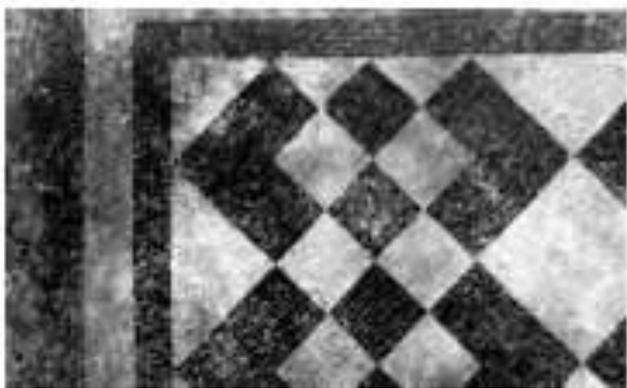
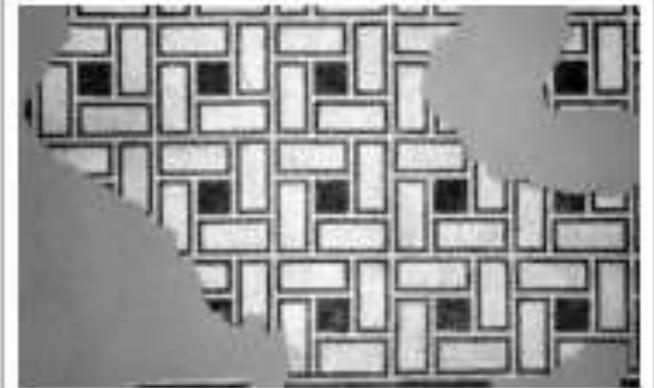
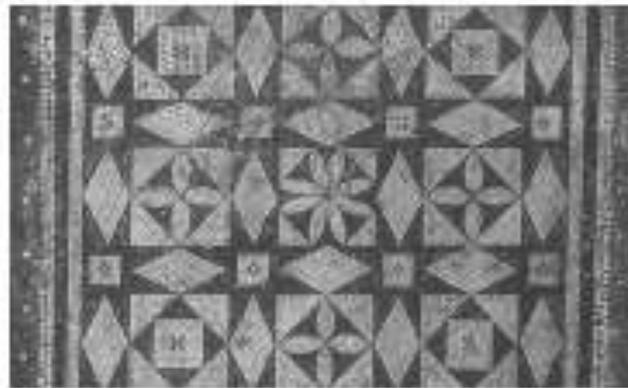
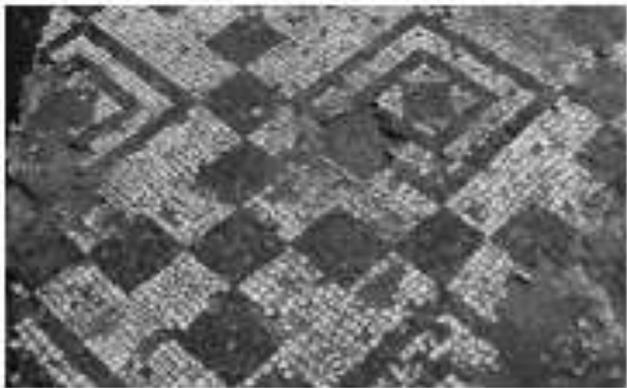
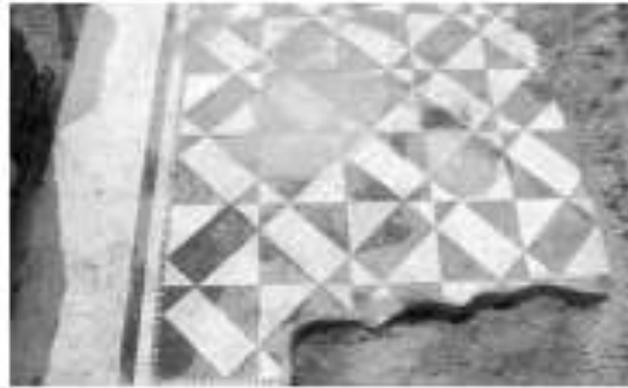
Mosaico



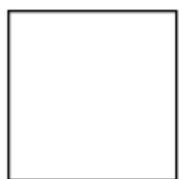


Mosaico con crustae marmoree

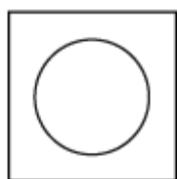
Mosaici bianco neri con disegni geometrici



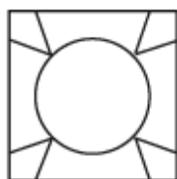
Opus sectile, schema dei principali motivi dei sectilia



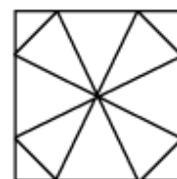
Q



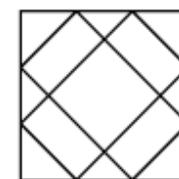
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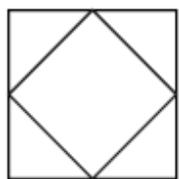
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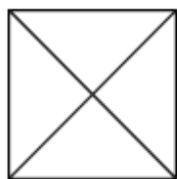
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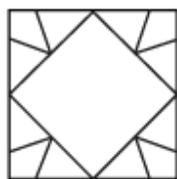
QOrQ



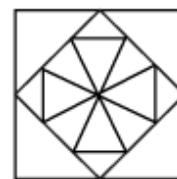
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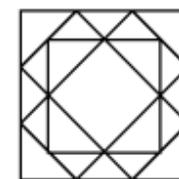
Qt



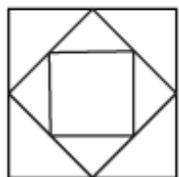
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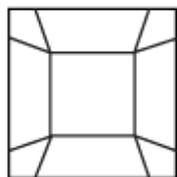
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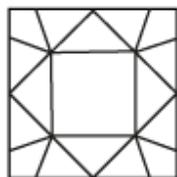
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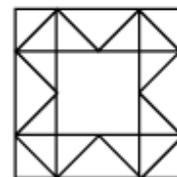
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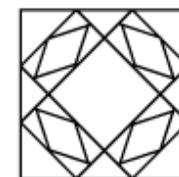
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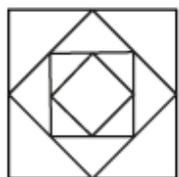
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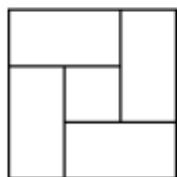
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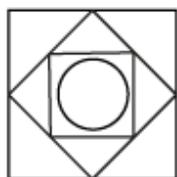
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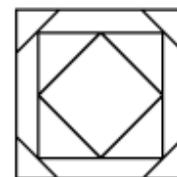
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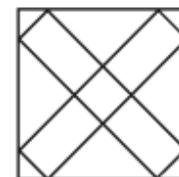
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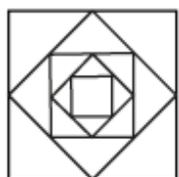
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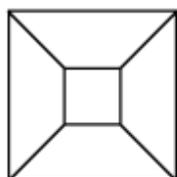
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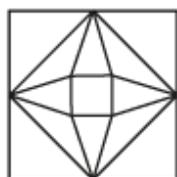
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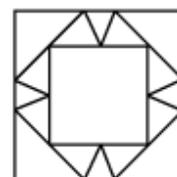
Q5



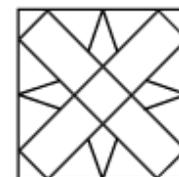
QkQ



Q2SQ



QOaQ



QApQ

Opus sectile



Pavimenti Rustici:

Cubi di cotto

Cocciopesto semplice

Opus spicatum

Laterizi

Pietra