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Vigna Barberini

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► **To cite this version:**

Françoise Villedieu. Vigna Barberini. Gardens of the Roman Empire, 2021, https://roman-gardens.github.io/province/italia/rome/region_x_palatium/vigna_barberini/. hal-03502489

HAL Id: hal-03502489

<https://hal.science/hal-03502489v1>

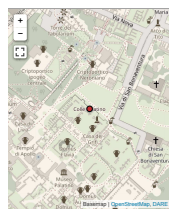
Submitted on 7 Jan 2022

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SEARCH

MAP



PROVINCES

Achaia
Africa Proconsularis
Arabia Petraea
Britannia
Italia
Judaea
Numidia

KEYWORDS

aedicules (2) agriculture (1) alabastron (1)
altars (religious features) (1) ambulatorio (1)
amphitheaters (1)
amphorae (storage vessels) (10) angiportus (1)
arbors (2) arcolae (structural assemblies) (1)
archaeobotany (1) artificial islands (1)
atrium houses (2) atrium (Roman hall) (23)
balnea (1) balneatae (1) balnea (vessels) (15)
balneia (4) balnea (bathrooms) (1)
canals (waterways) (1)
candelabra (candelabrum) (1) cascade (1)
canthi aquae (1) caryopsis (1) cella (1)
chalcid (1) cisternae (Roman cistern) (1)
cisternae (plumbing components) (12)
colonnades (4)
columns (architectural elements) (14)
courtyards (13) crocodile (1) cryptoportus (1)
culiculus (domestic space) (1)
date palm (Phoenix dactylifera) (1) diada (1)
doliana (1) domus (36) drains (1)
elms (Ulmus) (1) engaged columns (1)
entablature (1) exedrae (site elements) (17)
fauces (2) fenestae (site elements) (1)
fishponds (1) flowerpots (1) fontaines (13)
frescoes (visual works) (1) funerary buildings (2)
furniture (1) garden lights (1)
garden ornaments (1) garden pavilions (1)
gardens wall (1) graffiti (visual notations) (2)
gutters (building drainage components) (1)
gymnasia (1) hearth (1) herms (2)
hippopotami (1) hortagium (1) horti (1)
horticultural containers (1) impluvia (8)
inscriptions (1) insular (1) jet d'eau (1)
lantern (1) latines (1) laurel (1) lecti (1)
leggiae (1) lucus (grove) (1) market gardens (1)
masonry (2) mosaics (visual works) (16)
mural paintings (visual works) (1)
myrtle (Myrtus communis) (1) nucis (grove) (2)
niches (2) nymphaea (garden structure) (1)
obolus (1) oed (1)
olive tree (Olea europaea) (1) opus signatum (1)
orchards (2) palaces (1) palaestrae (1)
panspets (1) Panathinae (1) peliae (1)
pergulae (1) peristyle houses (2)
peristyles (Roman courtyards) (44) pilasters (1)
pillars (1) pinakes (1) pines (Pinus) (1)
pipes (sanitary) (1) piscinae (1)
pila (courtworks) (1)
plane trees (Platanus orientalis) (1)
planters (containers) (1) planting bed (1)
planting pots (1) pleasure garden (1)
podium (1) podium (1)
pomogranata (Punica granatum) (1)
pomerium (1) pools (bodies of water) (1)
populus (Populus) (1) porticoes (73) putalae (1)
reservoirs (1) rim (1) roof centries (1)
rustic (1) sacella (1) sacraenia (1)
sacred groves (1)
sanctuaries (religious building spaces) (1)
sculpture (1) semicircular basin (1)
shades (structures) (1)
stagnum (man-made lake) (1) stipes (1)
statuae (1) statuettae (1) Strabo (1)
strigillation (1) stucco (1) sundial (1)
tabernae (1) tabulae (support furniture) (1)
tabulae (1) tanaid (1) terraces (1)
terrace gardens (2) toistrac (1) theater (1)
thermae (1) thermaedium (1) thyrsification (1)
tomb (1) tondi (1) trochilus (1)
trichilia (couches) (1) trichilia (rooms) (1)
triplex porticus (1) triumphal arch (1) tufa (1)
utrinis (ornaments) (1) vase (1) vassa (1)
vegetable gardens (2) verrea (1) vestibules (2)
vineyards (1) vidualium (1) walled garden (1)
water features (fountains) (1)
water supply systems (1) water wells (2)
wild olives (Olea oleaster) (1) woven (1)
xyris (1)

Vigna Barberini

Province

Italia
Italia (Pleadians)
Italia, Regio I (Pleadians)

Location

Rome
Roma (Pleadians)

Sublocation

Palatine
Mons Palatinus (Pleadians)

Garden

Vigna Barberini Site Overview, Palatine

Keywords

- domus
- palace
- peristyle (Roman courtyard)
- temple (building)

Garden Description

The artificial terrace that now carries the Barberini family name is located on the northeastern corner of the Palatine, beyond the visible remains of the Flavian Imperial palace (Fig. 1). Excavations carried out during the 1930s by A. Bartoli, and in the 1960s by G.F. Carrettoni concentrated primarily on the central area of this site. These campaigns revealed the foundations of a large temple, which Bartoli identified, consistent with the earlier ideas of P. Bigot, as the remains of the late second-century Temple of Elagabalus.

Investigations by the *Soprintendenza Archeologica* in collaboration with *École française de Rome* since 1985 have revealed further episodes of the history of the area. Approximately one third of the site has been explored, although the most ancient levels have been reached only sporadically (Fig. 2).

The excavations that reached levels prior to the rise of the Empire revealed a *peristyle* of a large *domus* once decorated with plants and *basinia*. Probably destroyed during the 60s of the first century CE, this luxurious dwelling was then buried under thick layers of soil used to create an artificial terrace that was a grand garden of the *Palace of Domitian*. About a century later, during the last years of the second century, this section of the imperial palace was demolished to make room for a monumental complex centered around a temple, the *Elagabalium*, dedicated by the emperor *Heliogabalus* to the eastern god, *Elagabalus*, which was later rededicated by *Severus Alexander* to *Jupiter Ultor*.

PHASES OF THE VIGNA BARBERINI SITE:

Garden of the Peristyle of the Julio-Claudian Domus

Garden of the Flavian Imperial Palace

Garden of the Temple of Elagabalus

Figures



Fig. 1. Aerial photograph of the Vigna Barberini taken early 1999 (© Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma).

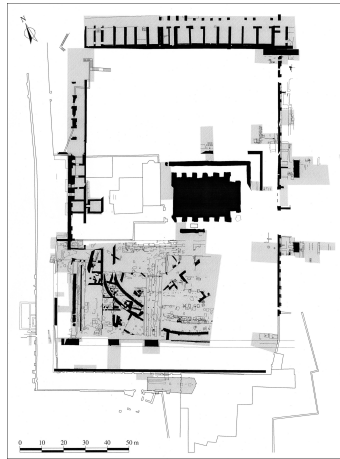


Fig. 2. Aerial photograph of the Vigna Barberini taken early 1999 (© Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma).

Dates

1st century BCE–2nd century CE

Excavation Dates

1930s: A. Bartoli
1960s: G.F. Carrettoni
1985: Soprintendenza Archeologica in collaboration with École française de Rome

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Pleides ID

971691208

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Publication date

17 April 2021



