

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE OF THE 18TH CENTURY

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Roman architecture has had a significant impact on the world of art and architecture, and its influence can be seen even in the 18th century. The 18th century was an important period in the history of Rome, where many prominent architects created masterpieces that would go on to inspire generations. This essay will examine the key features of Roman architecture of the 18th century and explore the significant works of this period.

Key Features of Roman Architecture in the 18th Century

Roman architecture of the 18th century was characterized by the use of classicism and a focus on symmetry and proportion. It drew heavily on ancient Greek and Roman styles, and the use of columns and arches was prominent. The architecture of this period was also marked by a sense of grandeur and majesty.

One of the key features of Roman architecture of the 18th century was the use of marble. Marble was used extensively in the construction of buildings, and it was used not only for its beauty but also for its durability. This is evident in the Palazzo Braschi, which was built in 1792-1802 by the architect Cosimo Morelli. The building is made entirely of marble and is a stunning example of the use of this material in Roman architecture.

Another important feature of Roman architecture of the 18th century was the use of decorative elements. Buildings of this period were adorned with sculptures, friezes, and other decorative elements. These elements were often inspired by classical themes and were used to emphasize the grandeur and importance of the buildings. An example of this can be seen in the Trevi Fountain, which was built in the 18th century by the architect Nicola Salvi. The fountain is adorned with sculptures of sea gods and horses, which are meant to evoke the power and majesty of the ocean.

Significant Works of Roman Architecture in the 18th Century

One of the most significant works of Roman architecture in the 18th century is the Palazzo Quirinale. This building was built in the 16th century but was extensively renovated in the 18th century by the architect Ferdinando Fuga. The building is notable for its use of classical elements, such as columns and arches, and for its grandeur and scale. Today, the Palazzo Quirinale serves as the official residence of the President of the Italian Republic.

Another important work of Roman architecture in the 18th century is the Piazza del Popolo. This square was redesigned in the 18th century by the architect Giuseppe Valadier, who transformed it into a grand, symmetrical space. The square is notable for its use of two twin churches, which were designed by Valadier to create a sense of balance and harmony. The Piazza del Popolo is still a popular destination for tourists today and is considered one of the most beautiful squares in Rome.

Conclusion

Roman architecture of the 18th century was marked by a sense of grandeur and majesty, and it drew heavily on classical styles. The use of marble, decorative elements, and a focus on symmetry and proportion were all key features of this period. The Palazzo Quirinale and the Piazza del Popolo are just two examples of the significant works of Roman architecture in the 18th century. These buildings continue to inspire and awe visitors to Rome today, and they serve as a testament to the enduring beauty and power of Roman architecture.

References:

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HUMANITÄRE AUSRICHTUNGEN UNSERER ZEIT

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Die Erscheinung neuer Zwecke einer humanitären Ausrichtung steht in Begleitung von Zusammenstößen mehrerer Daseinsbeschriftung: eines Unbewussten und eines Bewussten, eines Realen und eines Künstlichen, eines Potentialen und eines Aktuellen, der Tradition und der Neuerung, eines Alltäglichen und eines Sakralen [1,2,4]. Es kommt eine verletzungsfähige Begegnung „eines letzten Menschen“ mit „einem Übermenschen“ vor (F. Nietzsche) [3].

Und heutzutage sind mobile Sakralbauten nicht mehr merkwürdig. Sie bestehen aus erreichbaren Mitteln. Das sind sogenannte Transformer-Kirchen. Das Gebet ist mit innovativen Kommunikationsmitteln aktiv verbunden. Hier kann man auch erinnern, dass die Benutzung von Gadgets von Vatikan gesegnet wurde, die individuelle Gebetbücher der Kirchengäste beinhalten. Das Wort Gottes und der Pixel treffen sich im Raum virtuellen Daseins.

Dabei wird eine zentrale humanitäre Trias ausgezeichnet. Das sind das Gedächtnis, die Zeit, die Erfahrung. Diese Trias hat mächtige Transformationen,