

PATAVIVM
 NOBILISSIMA
 Et litterarum studij
 Florentissima Italiae civitas

**At the origins of Padua:
 the city and its buildings
 in the Roman Age**

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ognii Santi | 27. Il Santo | 42. S. Antonio de Vicenza | 62. La capuccini |
| 2. S. Magino | 28. S. Lucia e S. Rosa | 43. S. Benetto Monache | 63. S. Croce |
| 3. La Beata Elena | 29. S. Stefano | 44. S. Benedetto Frati | 64. Piazza di S. di S. Clemente |
| 4. S. Maria Jacovana | 30. Collegio di S. Lucia | 45. S. Prodocimo | 65. Piazza del vino e Pallone |
| 5. Gli S. Giusti | 31. S. Agnese | 46. S. Giovanni | 66. Piazza e Piazza del herbe |
| 6. L'Hospital de gli Orfan | 32. S. Tomo | 47. S. Agostino | 67. Palazzo del Doge |
| 7. Gli S. Chetini | 33. Gli Heremiani di S. Nicolo | 48. Le S. Madalene | 68. S. Sebastiano |
| 8. Gli Fra. allemani | 34. S. Lorenzo | 49. Castello S. Vincenzia | 69. S. Agatha |
| 9. S. Malta | 35. S. Paulo | 50. S. Michele | 70. S. Luca |
| 10. S. Sofia | 36. S. Verano | 51. S. Maria de Vanzo | 71. S. Biagio |
| 11. Le Conventite | 37. La Chiesa de Carmini | 52. La Madonna del terrore | 72. S. Maria de ferri |
| 12. S. Simone e Giuda | 38. S. Jacovo | 53. S. Daniel | 73. S. Caricvano |
| 13. S. Biagio | 39. S. S. Jacovo | 54. Monache de Betoleme | 74. S. Vlaro |
| 14. S. Bernardino | 40. S. Leonardo | 55. Il Pra della Valle | 75. S. Zho |
| 15. La Casa de dio | 41. Le Madalene | 56. S. Vieri | 76. S. Martino |
| 16. S. Caterina | 42. Le Conventite | 57. S. Giuliana | 77. Le Scuole del Ro |
| 17. Il Collegio di S. Caterina | 43. La S. Agathe | 58. Il Parcho de S. Gimplici | 78. S. Marco |
| 18. Collegio Spianello | 44. S. Giovanni | 59. Monache della misericordia | 79. Piazza del Loggato |
| 19. S. Francesco | 45. La S. Crifori | 60. La Chiodare | 80. S. Matteo |
| 20. La carita di S. Margherita | 46. S. Giovanni di Verchuro | 61. S. Maria della gratia | |

Padua today



The origins of Padua



3rd century BC: Roman conquest of Northern Italy

2nd-1st century BC: contacts and alliances between Padua and Rome

49 BC: Padua became a Roman *municipium*

Padua in the Roman age

*These cities are situated high above the marshes; near to them is **Patavium**, the finest of all the cities in this district, and which at the time of the late census was said to contain 500 equites. Anciently it could muster an army of 120,000 men. The population and skill of this city is evinced by the **vast amount of manufactured goods it sends to the Roman market, especially clothing of all kinds**. It communicates with the sea by a **river navigable** from a large harbour [at its mouth], the river runs across the marshes for a distance of 250 stadia.*

Strabo, *Geography*, 5, 1, 7

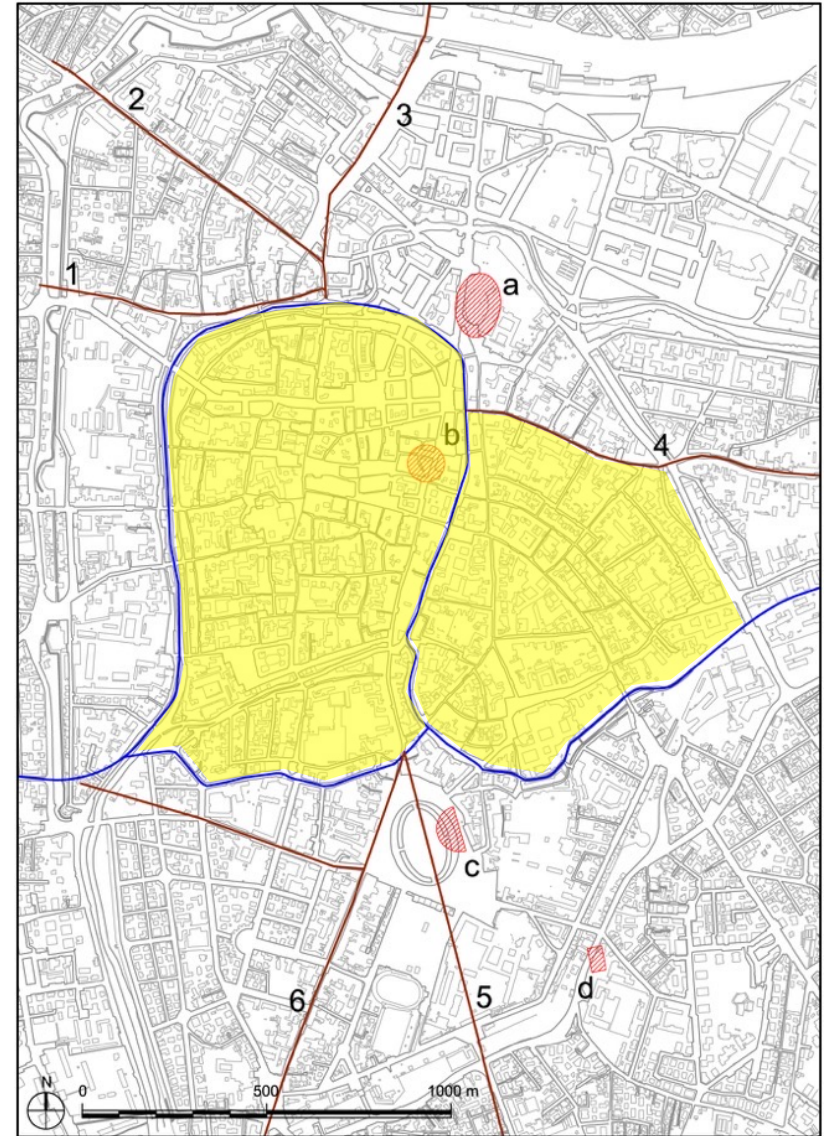
*Still, in amount of population, **their city does not seem to be surpassed by any with the exception of Rome**. I have heard that in a census taken within our own times, there were enumerated five hundred citizens of Gades of the equestrian order, a number equalled by none of the Italian cities excepting that of the Patavini.*

Strabo, *Geography*, 3, 5, 3

Padua today



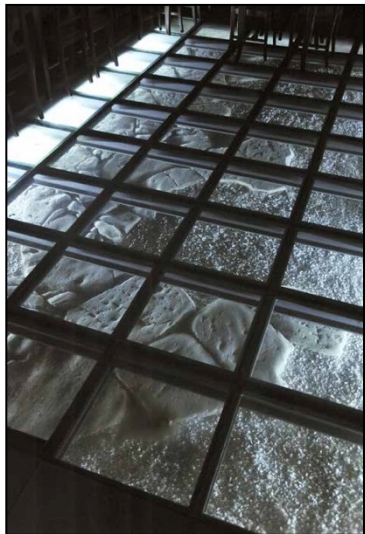
Padua in the Roman Age



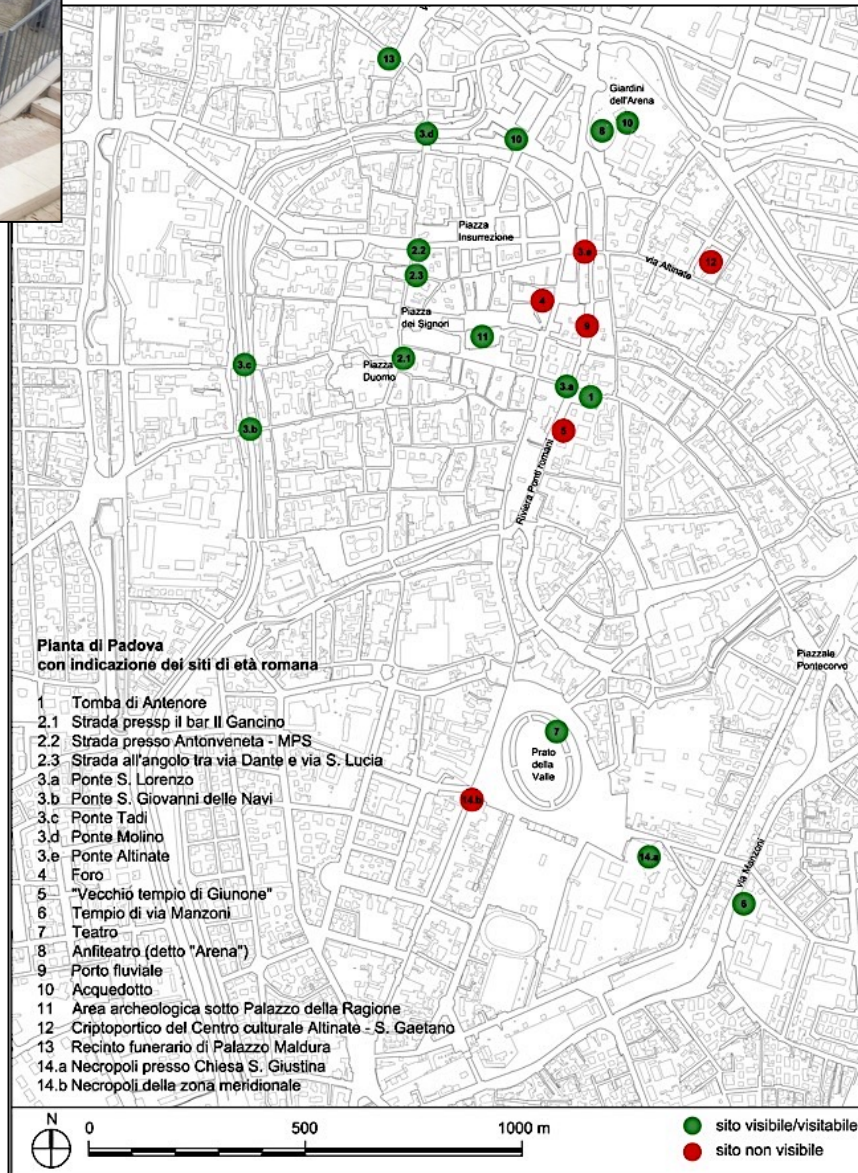
Traces of the Roman age in Padova



The funerary enclosure of Palazzo Maldura



Urban street in the bar Gancino



Urban street in via Santa Lucia



Temple of via Manzoni

Traces of the Roman age in Padova: the local archaeological Museum



Mosaics



Architectural elements



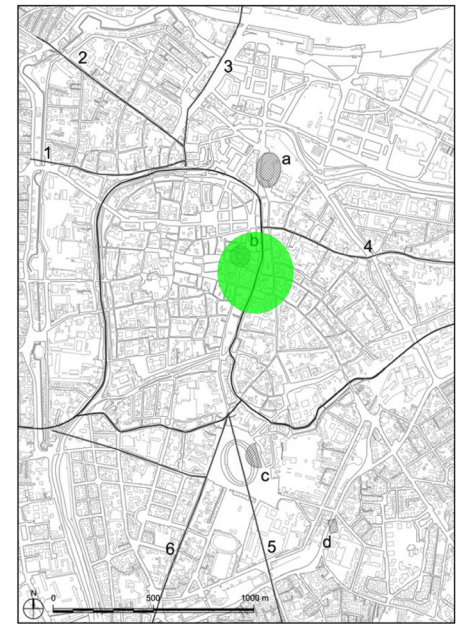
Funerary monuments

Padua: Roman bridges still in use



Padua, Molino bridge

Padua: Roman bridges

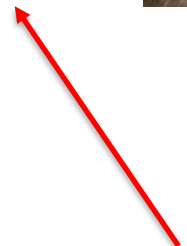
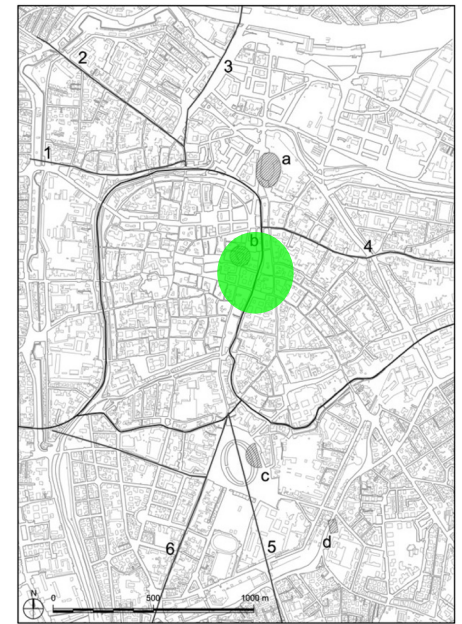
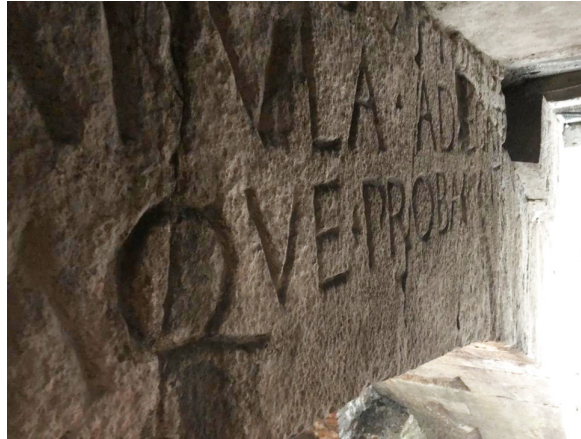


Padua, San Lorenzo bridge

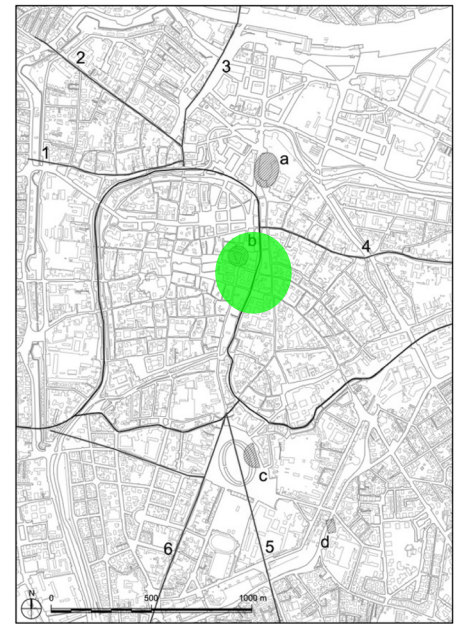


Padua, Altinate bridge

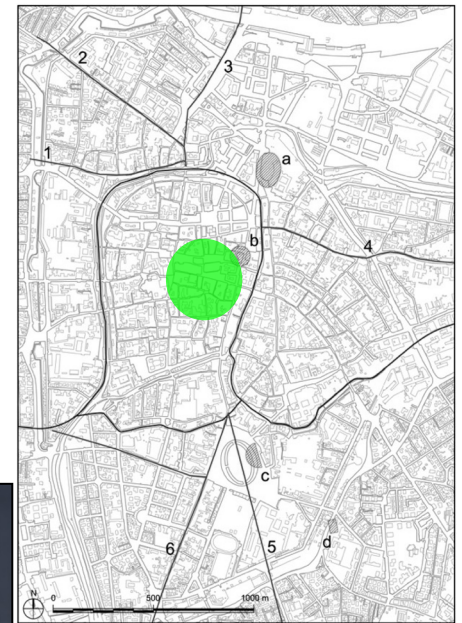
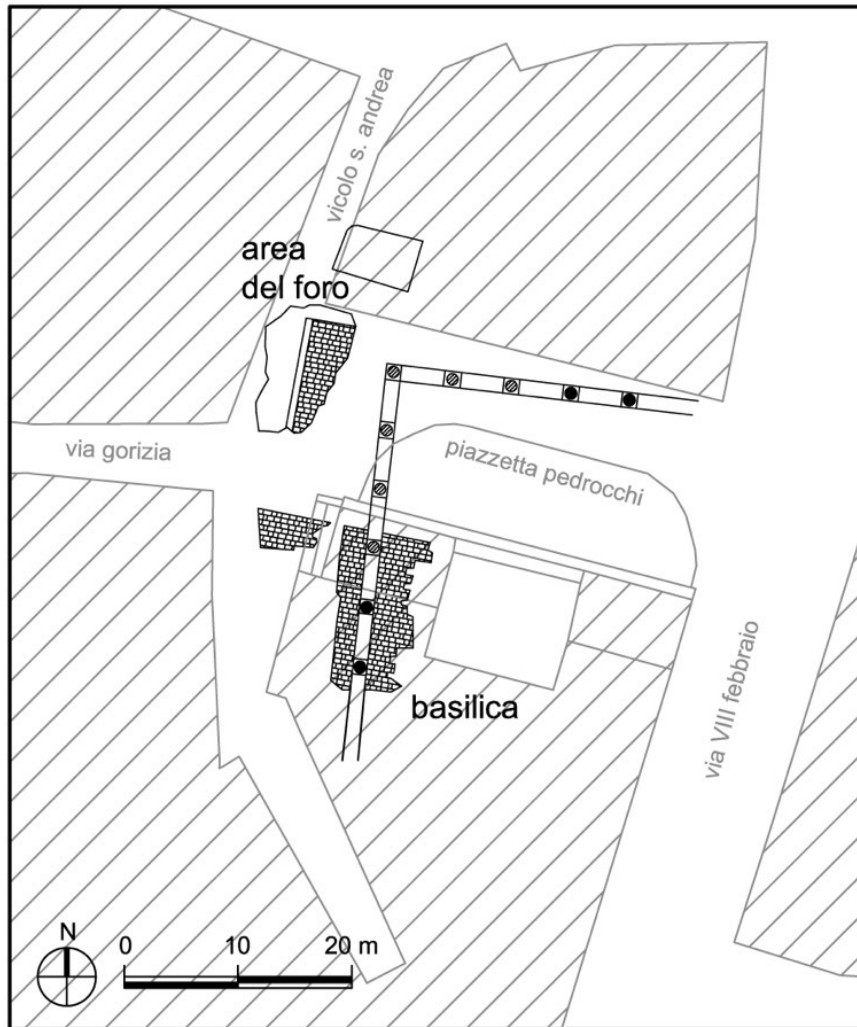
Padua: San Lorenzo bridge



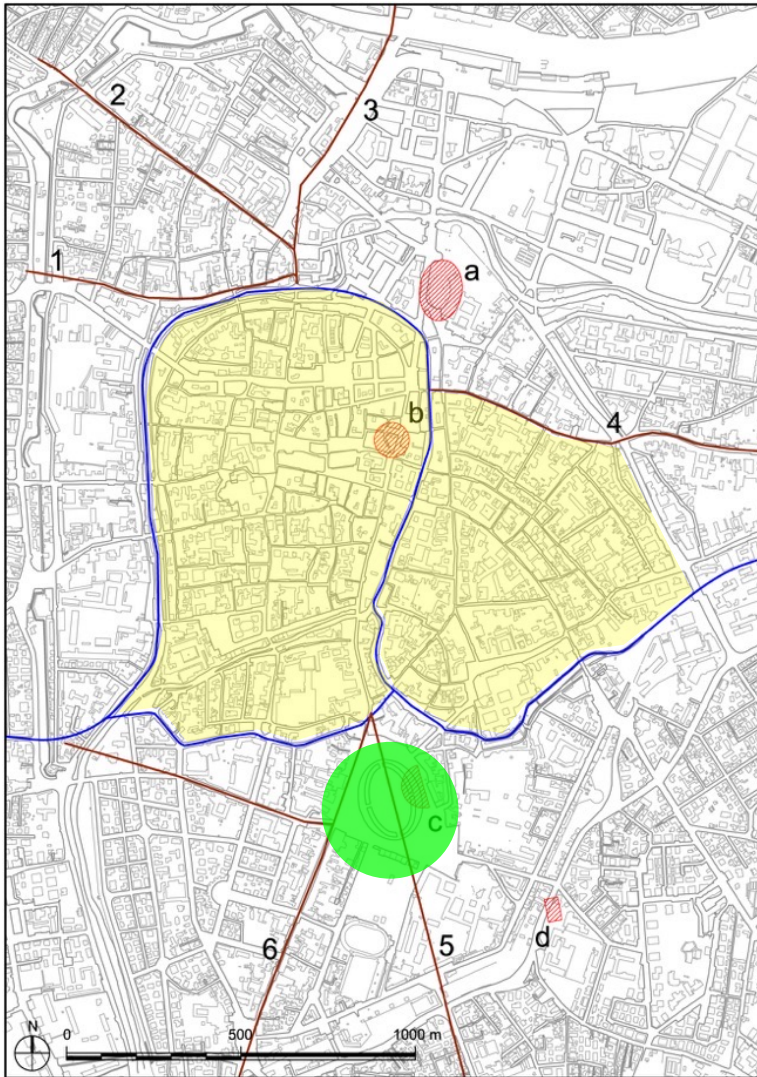
Padua: the River Harbour



Padua: the forum

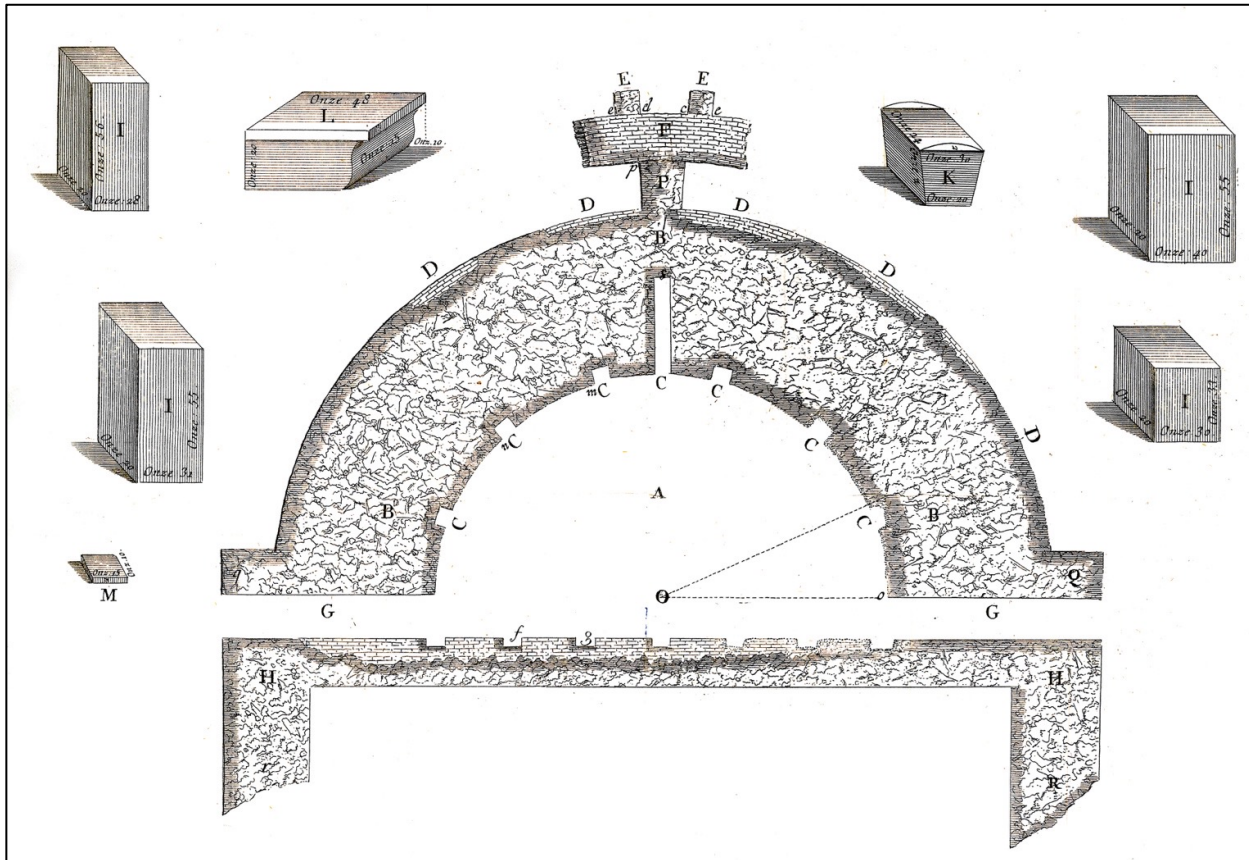


Padua: the theatre



Padua: the theatre

The discovery in 1775



DELL
ANTICO TEATRO
DI PADOVA.

IN PADOVA M. DCC. VC.
NELLA STAMPERIA DEL SEMINARIO
CON PERMISSIONE.

Erasmus
Stalder
Kunzli

Padua: the theatre

The rediscovery in 1984



Padua: the theatre

The rediscovery in 2017



Padua: the theatre

The rediscovery in 2017



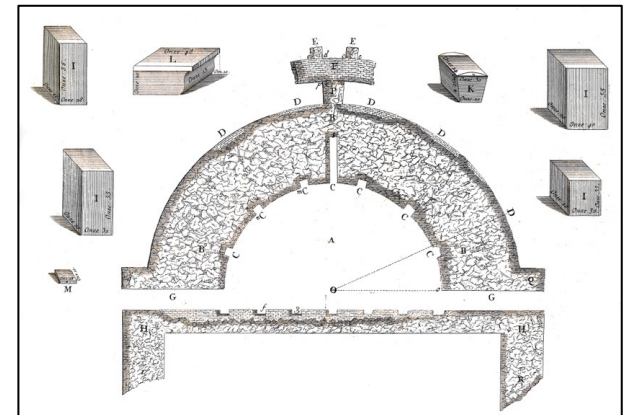
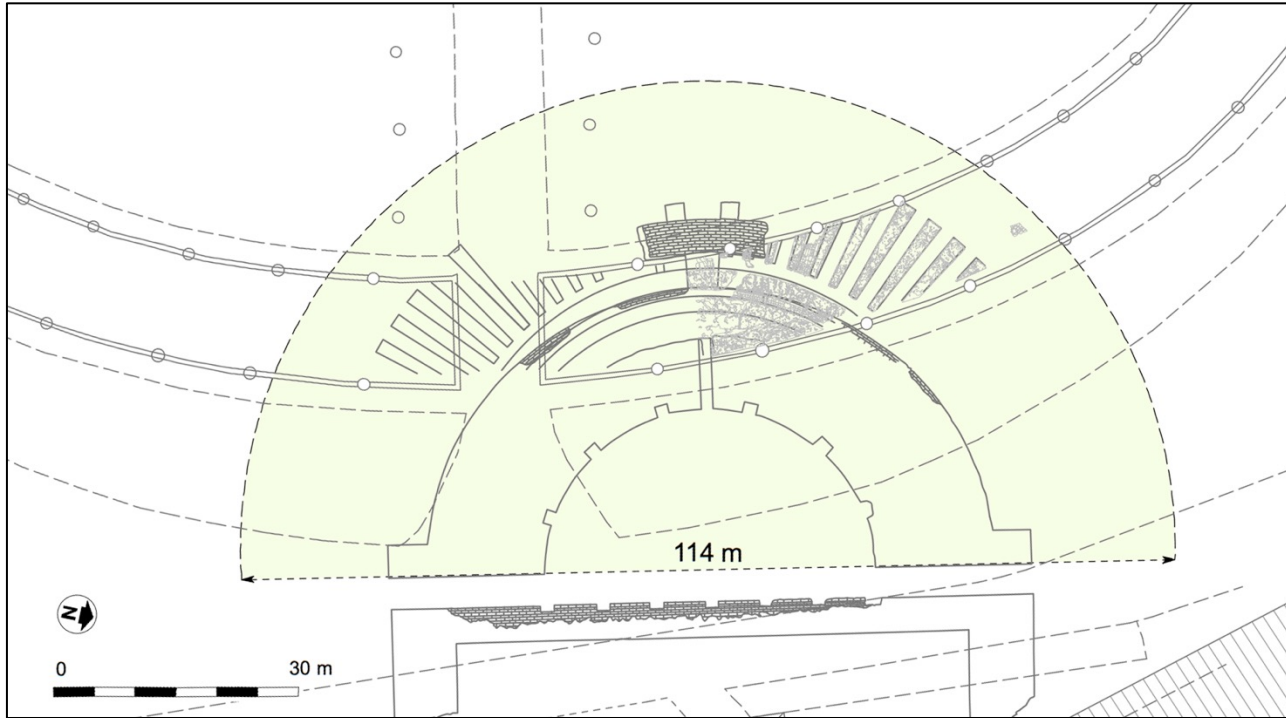
Padua: the theatre

The survey



Padua: the theatre

The survey



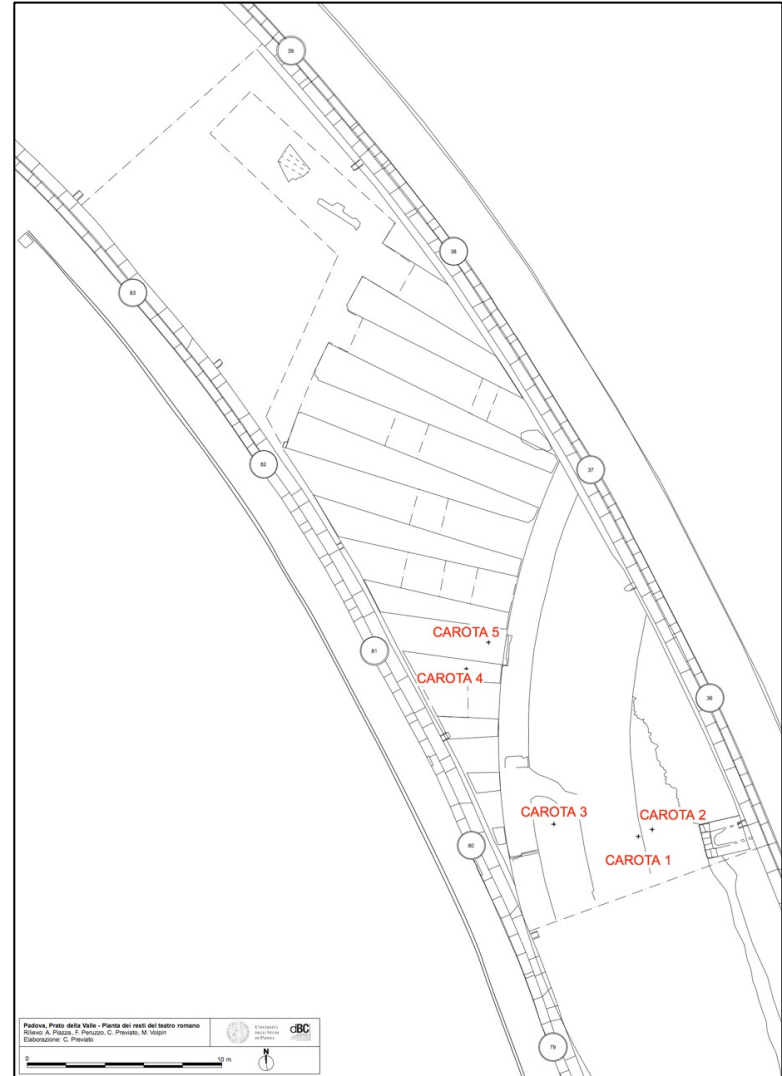
Padua: the theatre

The sampling of building materials: stones and binders



Padua: the theatre

The sampling of building materials: stones and binders

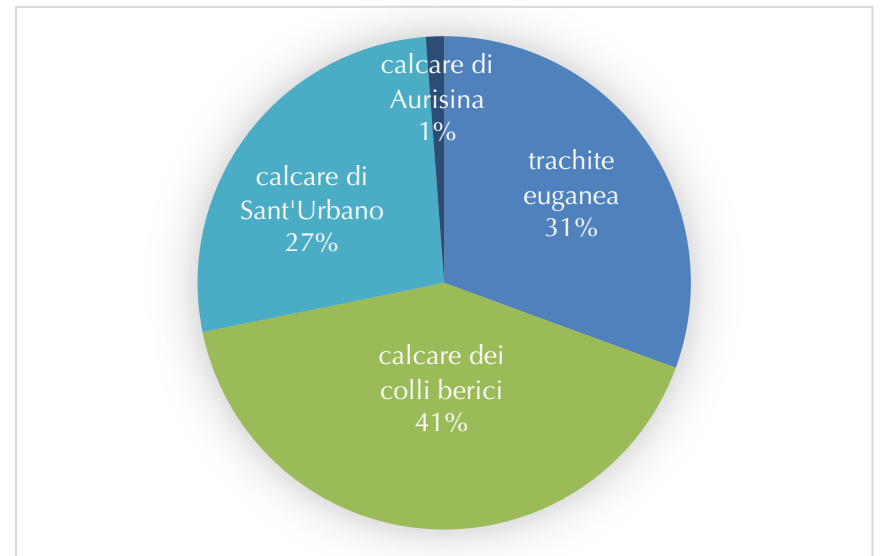


Padua: the theatre

Building materials: stones

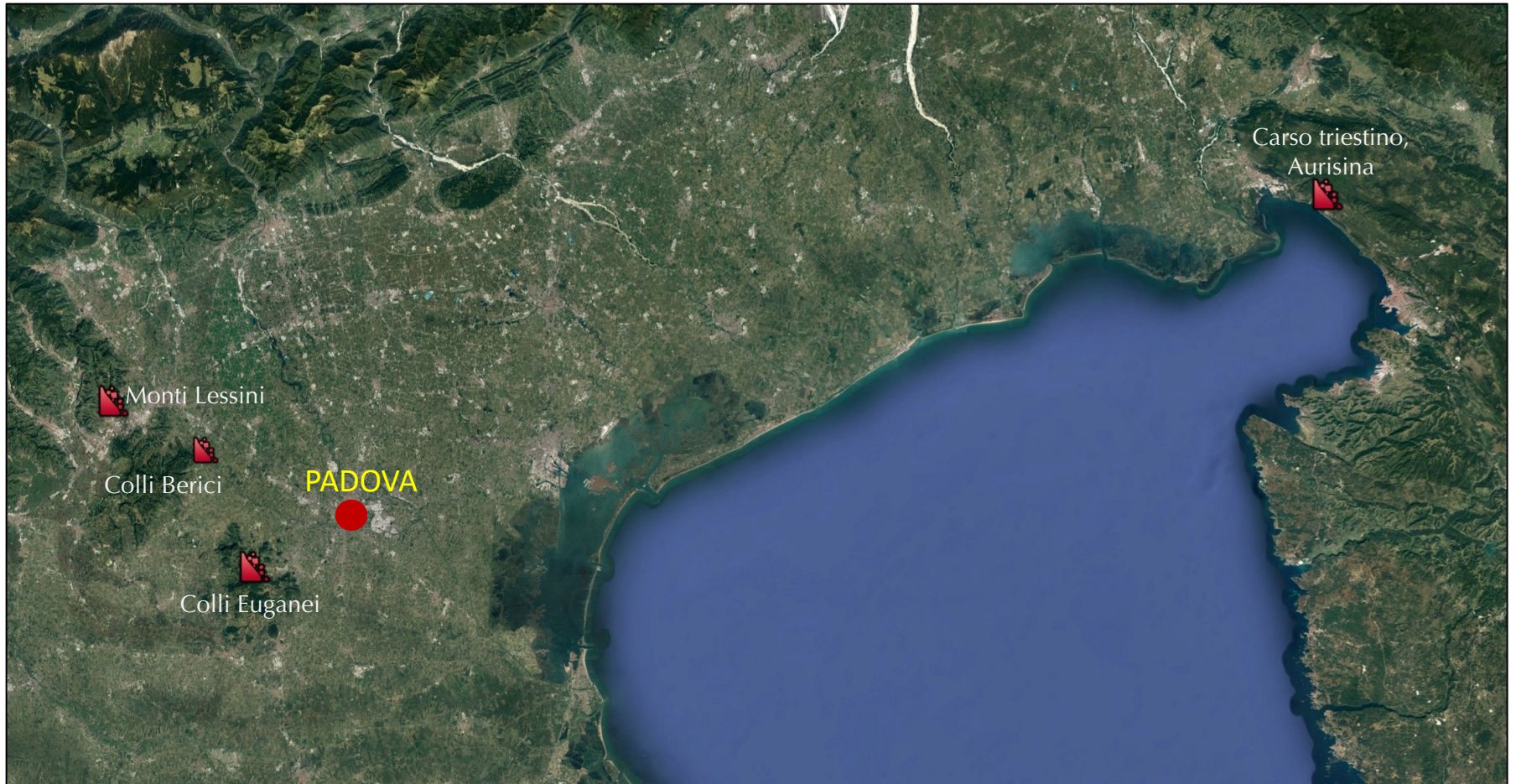


85 stone samples analysed,
4 lithotypes identified



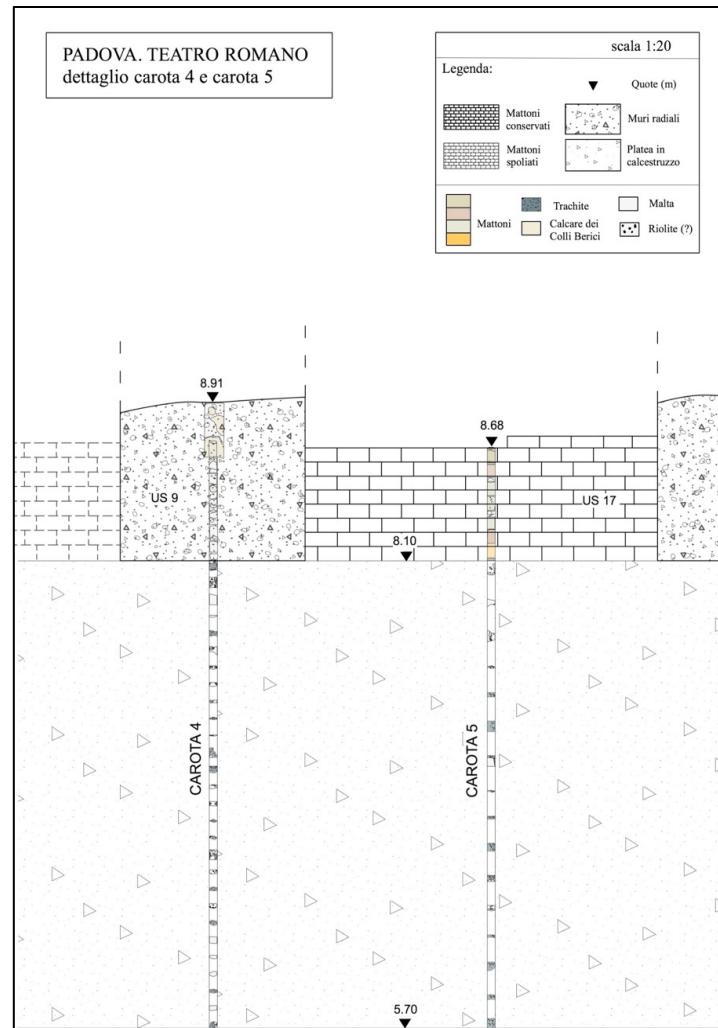
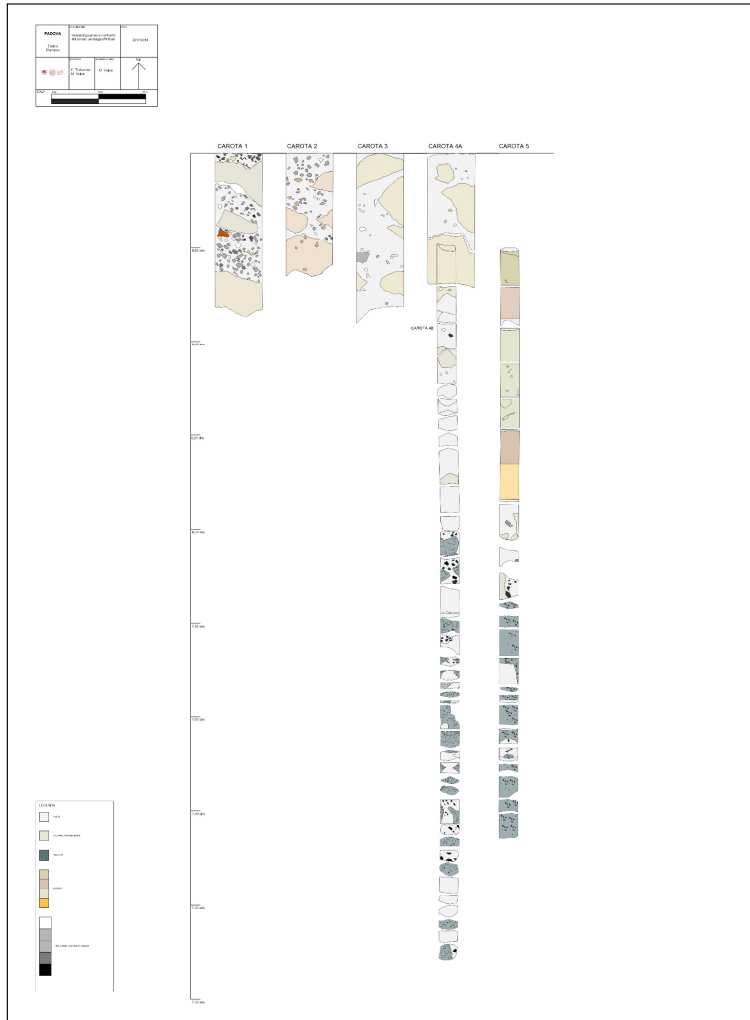
Padua: the theatre

Building materials: stones



Padua: the theatre

Building techniques



Opus caementicium
platform of
3,5 m

Padua: the theatre

Building techniques

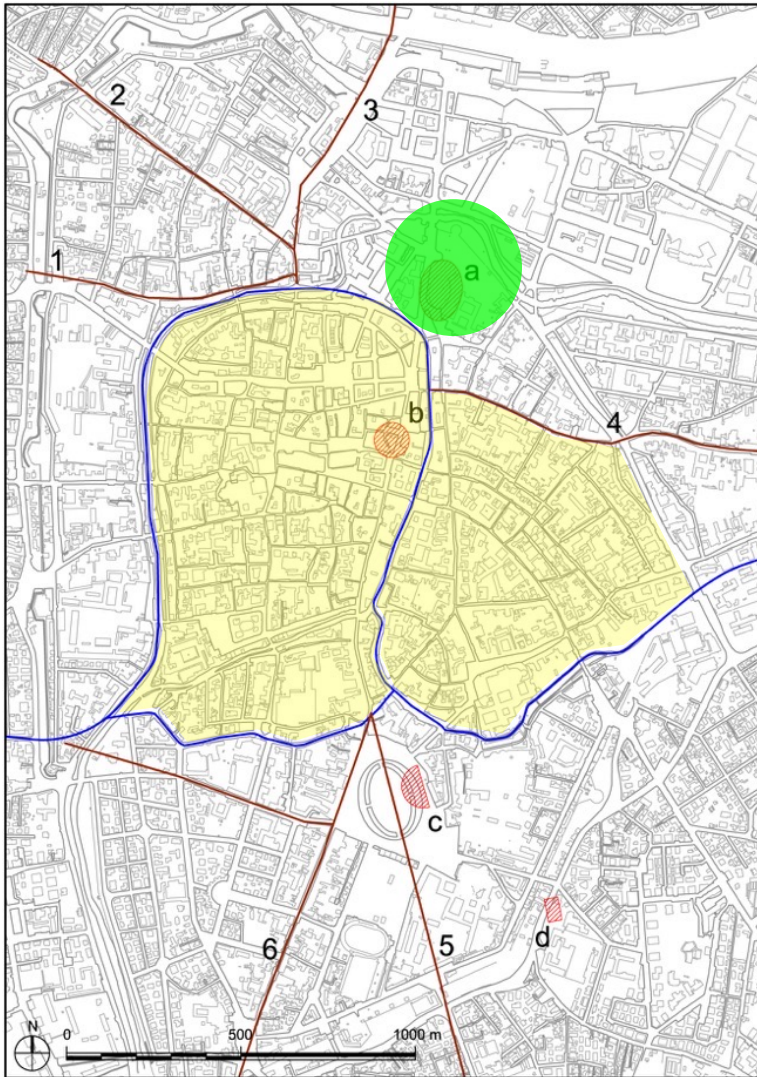


Padua: the theatre

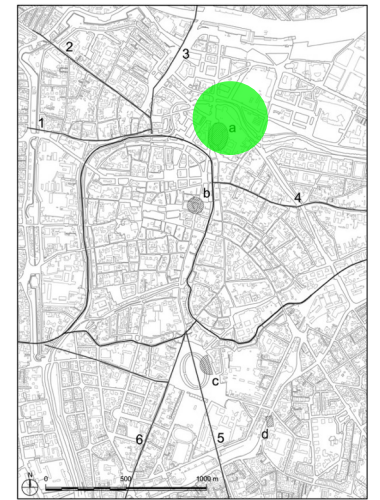
Building techniques



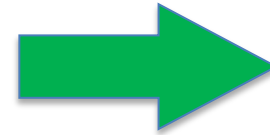
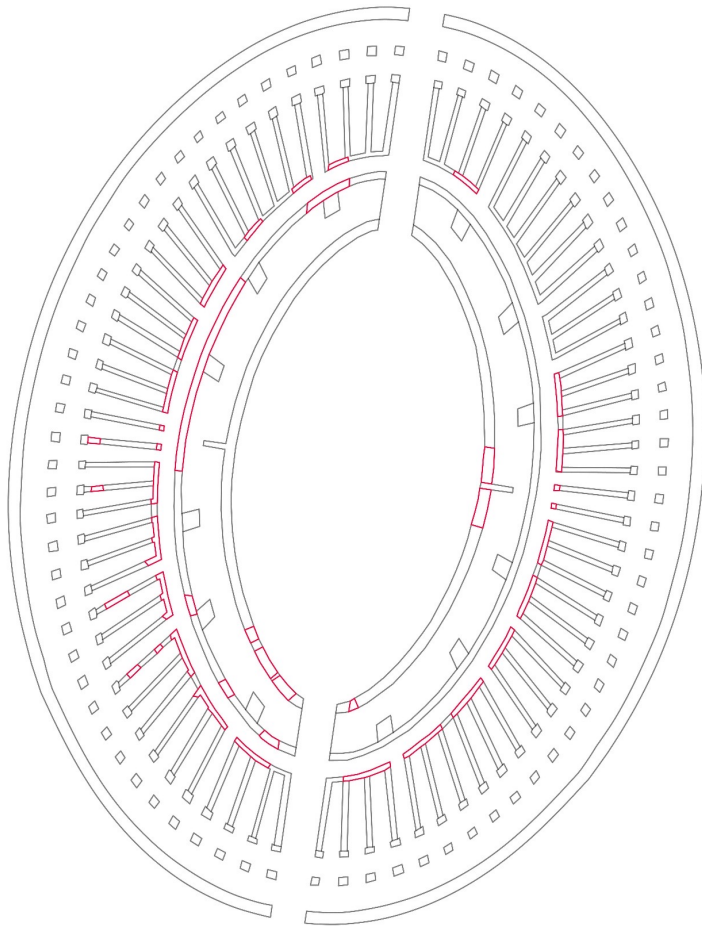
Padua: the amphitheatre



Padua: the amphitheatre



Padua: the amphitheatre



134,26 x 97,31 m

Legend

- preserved structures
- reconstructed structures

Scala disegno: 1:750



Padua: the amphitheatre



Padua: the amphitheatre

Building materials and techniques: core in *opus caementicium* + facing in *opus vittatum*: rectangular blocks of Berici limestone of standard dimensions (18-25 x 13 cm) in horizontal courses



Padua: the amphitheatre

Building materials and techniques: courses of bricks used as horizontal bonds between the two facings

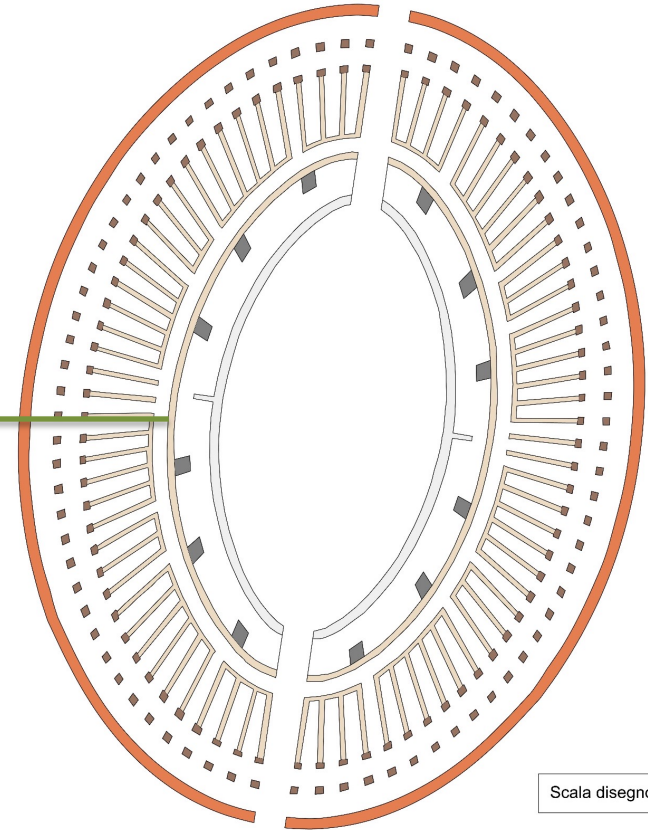


Bricks of 30 x 21 x 7,5 cm



Padua: the amphitheatre

Building materials and techniques

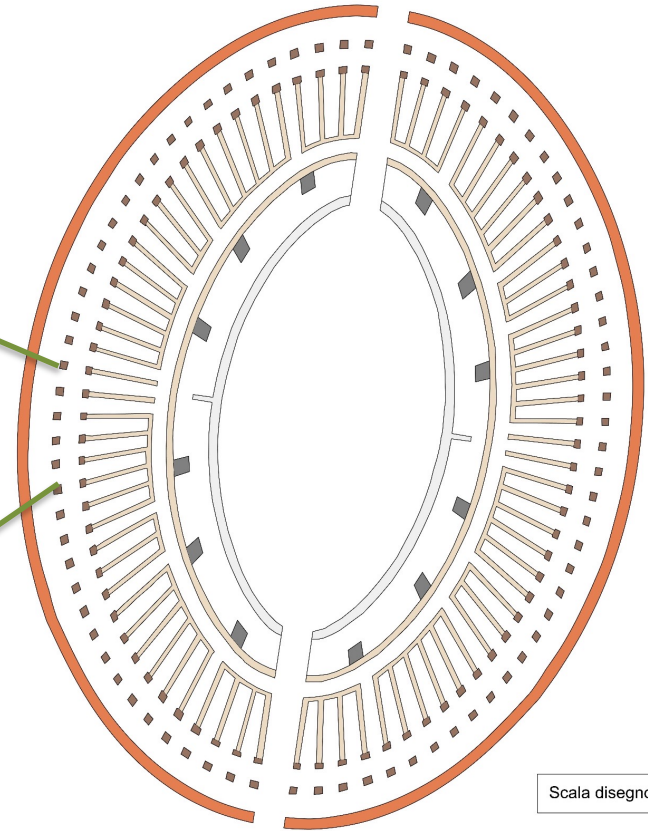


Scala disegno: 1:750



Padua: the amphitheatre

Building materials and techniques: pillars made of squared blocks of Euganean trachyte



Scala disegno: 1:750



Padua: the amphitheatre

Building materials and techniques: the foundation platform made of *opus caementicium*

