

XI I.C. Archia

The Mediterranean Architecture

By *The Mediterranean Architecture*

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* Diocletian's Palace is an ancient palace built by the Roman emperor Diocletian at the turn of the fourth century AD, located in the city of Spalato, in Croatia. The structure is massive and more resembles a large fortress: about half of it was for Diocletian's personal use, and the rest housed the military garrison.

* Diocletian built the massive palace in preparation for his retirement on 1 May 305 AD.



* **DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE**

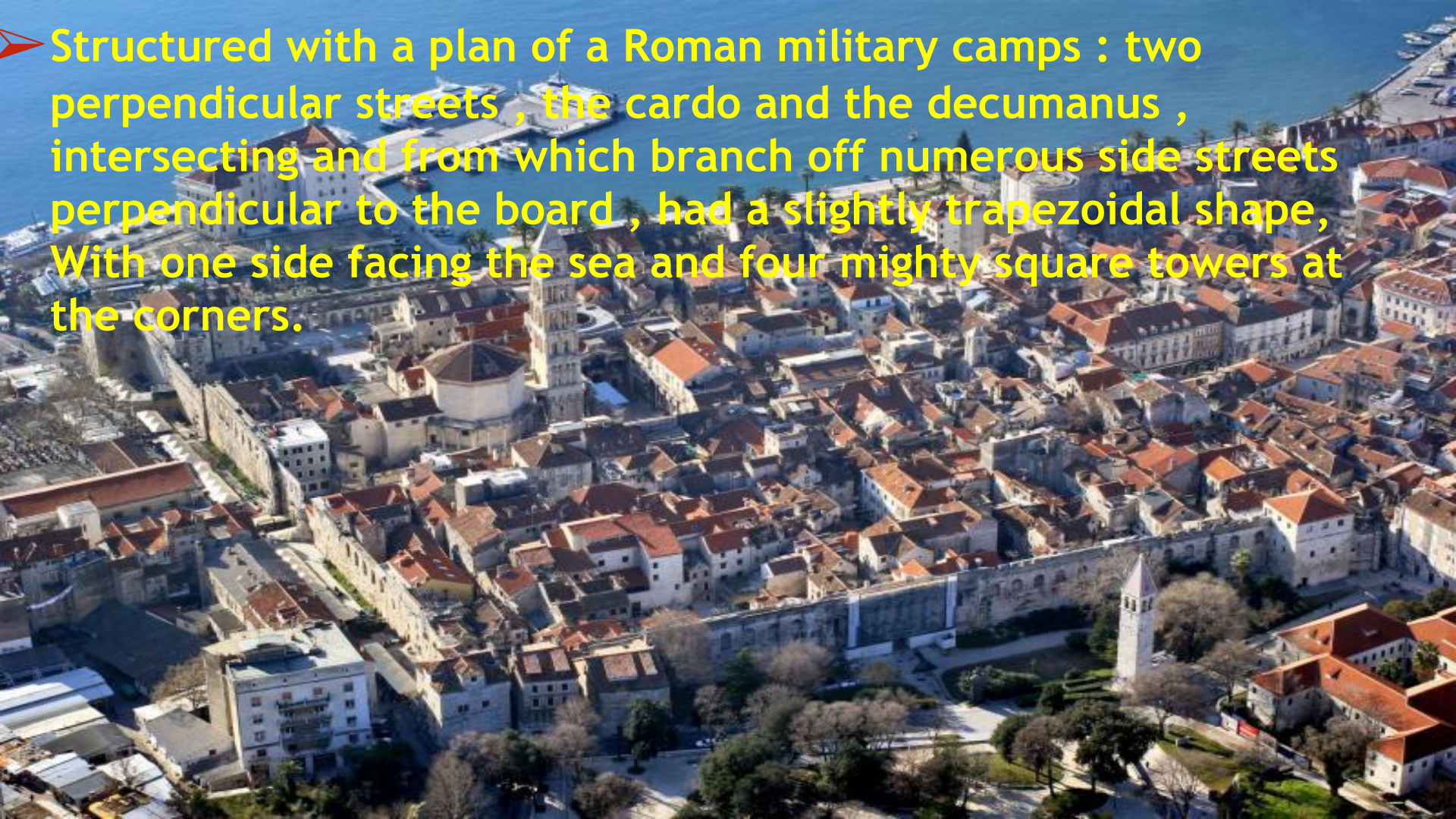
* After the Romans abandoned the site, the Palace remained empty for several centuries. Today many restaurants and shops, and some homes, can still be found within the walls.

* This palace is today, with all the most important historical buildings, in the centre of the city of Split. As the world's most complete remains of a Roman palace, it holds an outstanding place in Mediterranean, European and world heritage.



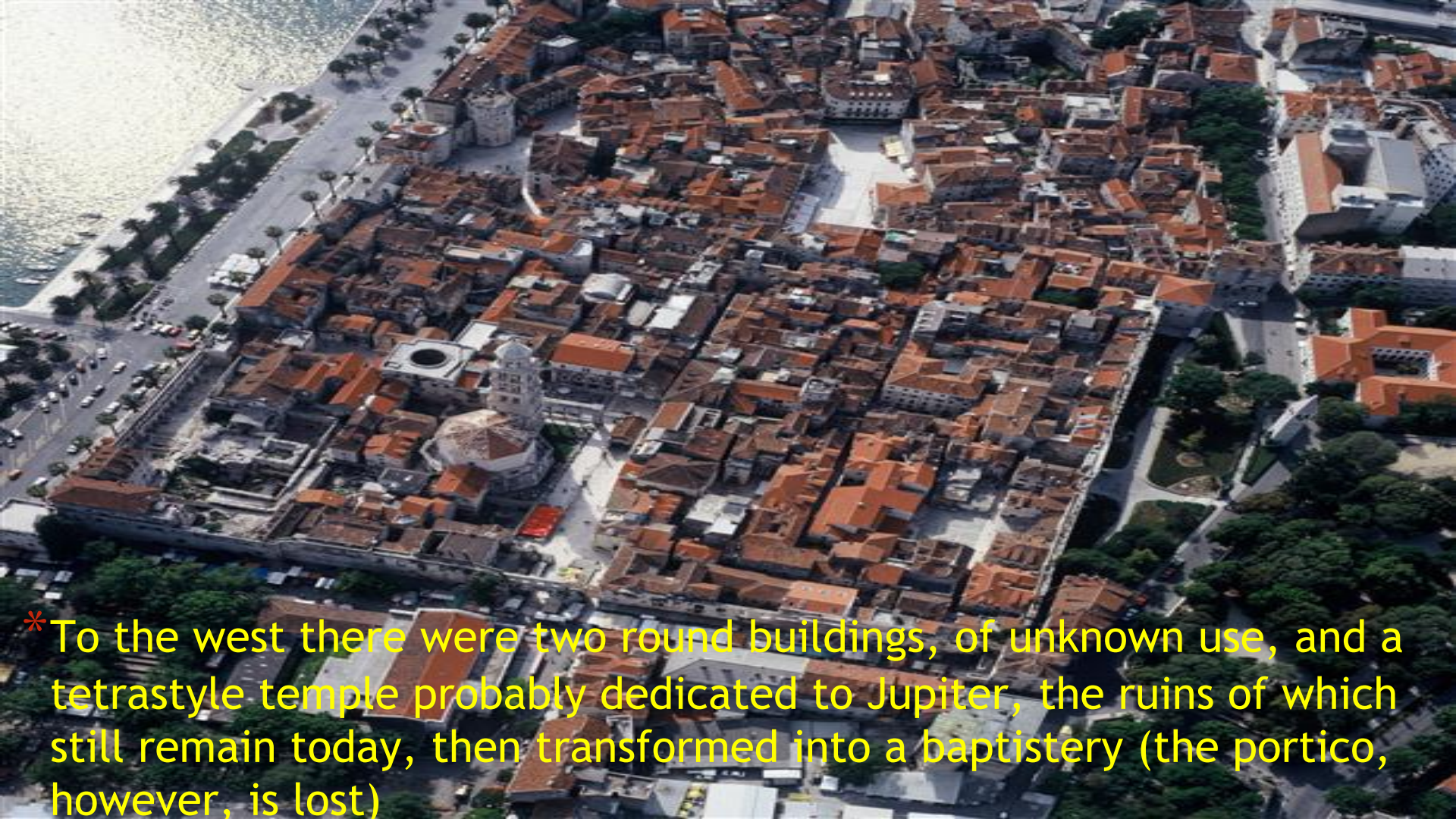
HISTORY

➤ Structured with a plan of a Roman military camps : two perpendicular streets , the cardo and the decumanus , intersecting and from which branch off numerous side streets perpendicular to the board , had a slightly trapezoidal shape , With one side facing the sea and four mighty square towers at the corners.





Originally, its walls in opus quadratum , 18 m high and 2 m thick , measured 215.50 m to 175-181 m . In these walls it is still open several square towers and four gates , flanked by octagonal towers: the Porta Aurea (north) , the Silver Gate (to the east) , the Iron Gate (west) and the Porta Aenea , or bronze , the sea to the south. The massive walls were a sort of novelty compared to the Roman villas of previous centuries and were necessary because of the turbulent events of the Roman history of the period .

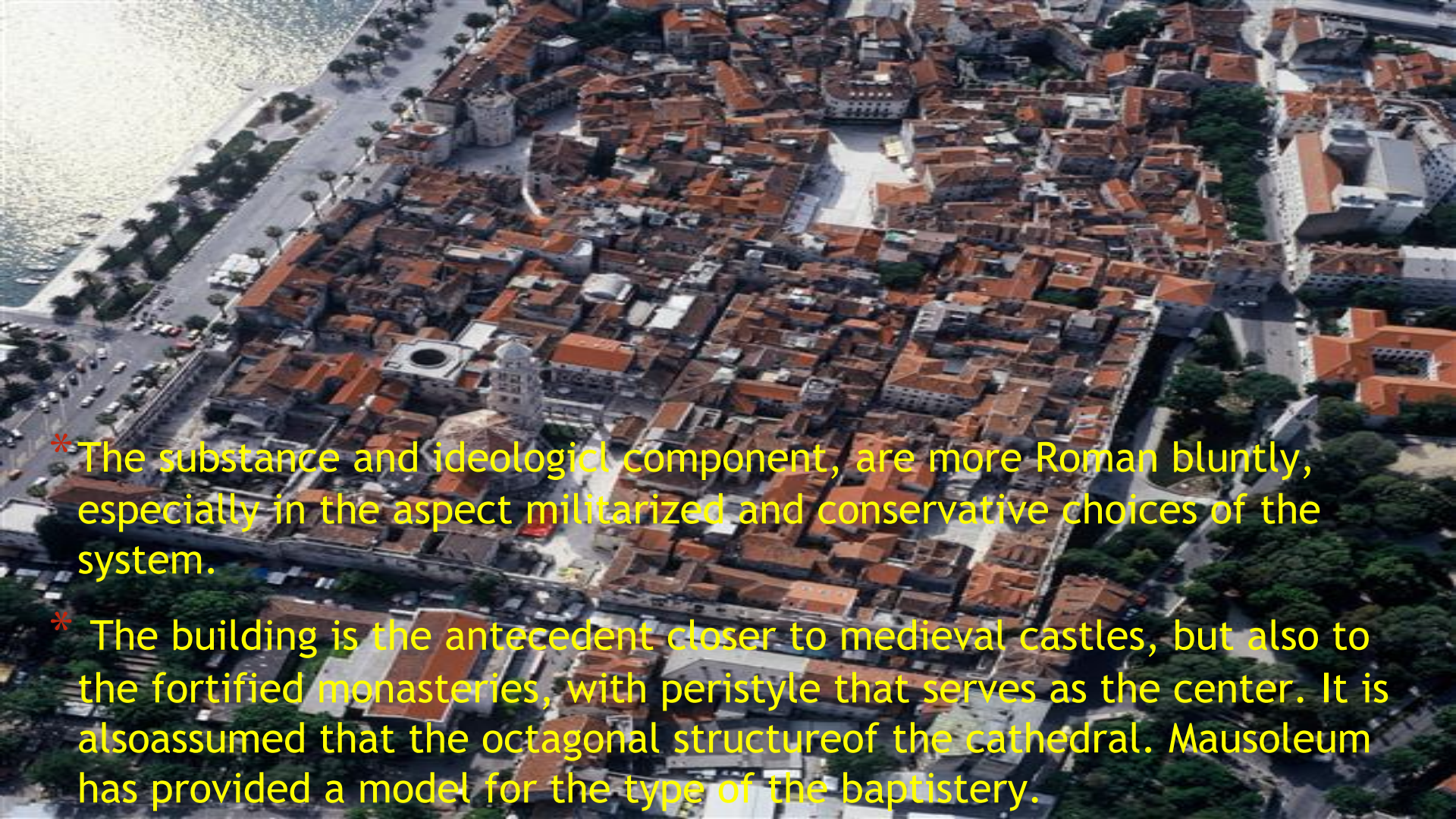


* To the west there were two round buildings, of unknown use, and a tetrastyle temple probably dedicated to Jupiter, the ruins of which still remain today, then transformed into a baptistery (the portico, however, is lost)

* To the east it stood the octagonal building of the imperial mausoleum (of exceptional monumental tomb designed emperor), surrounded by a series of columns and covered by a dome, externally protected by a pyramidal roof; later the mausoleum was transformed into a cathedral, allowing survival.

* The private apartment was divided into two symmetrical halves, divided by the underground continuation of the colonnaded street. They are known in the west of the substructures to the sea and a private basilica, flanked by a double row of rooms with a central plan, as well as a spa complex. The eastern half of the building is known in a poor and incomplete.





- * The substance and ideological component, are more Roman bluntly, especially in the aspect militarized and conservative choices of the system.
- * The building is the antecedent closer to medieval castles, but also to the fortified monasteries, with peristyle that serves as the center. It is also assumed that the octagonal structure of the cathedral. Mausoleum has provided a model for the type of the baptistery.

THE END 😊