

SUMUn matka Roomaan ja
Napoliin, 13.-21.10.2012

tekijä: Erkki Luoma-aho



Matkalla Sorrentoon



Pompeii













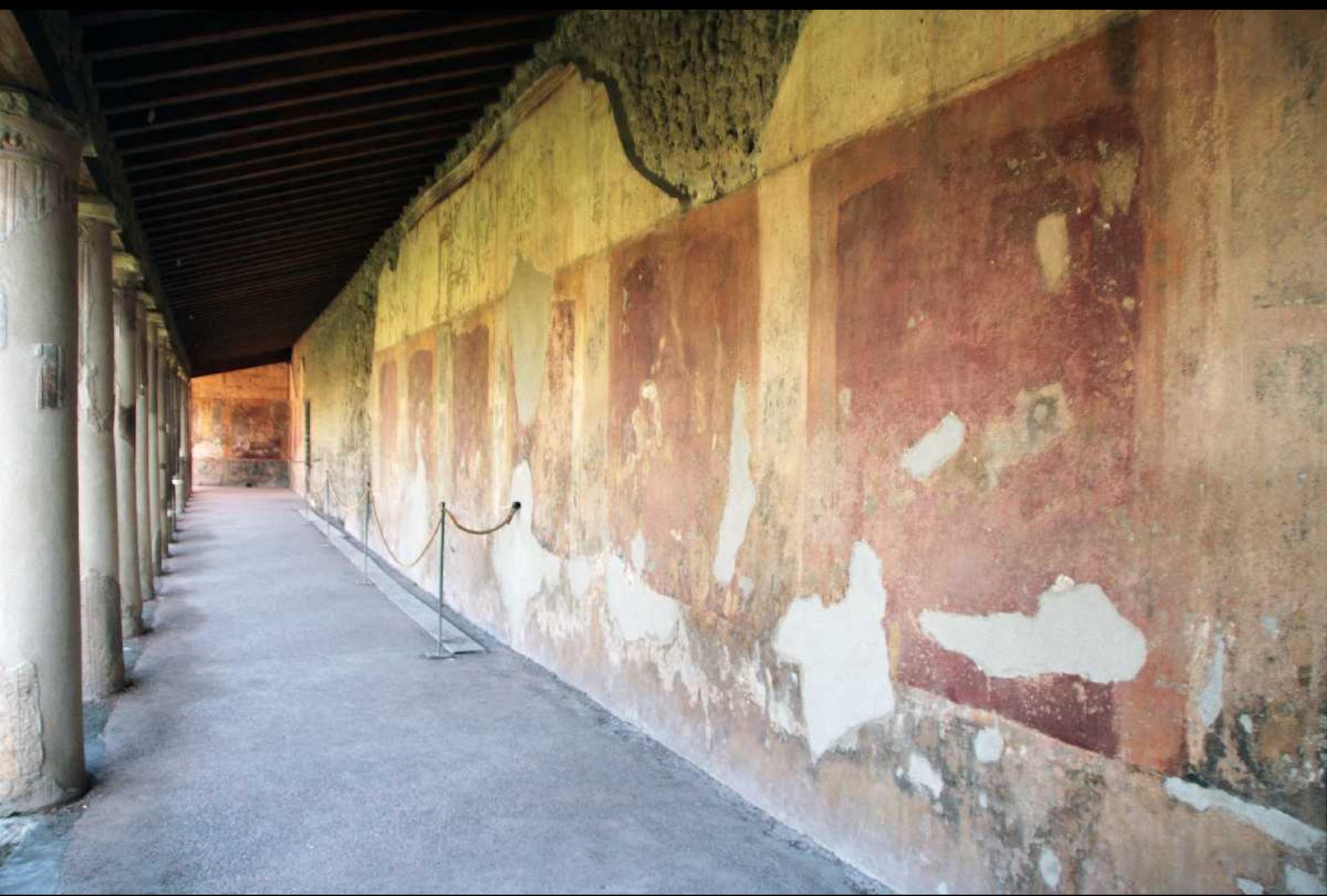


































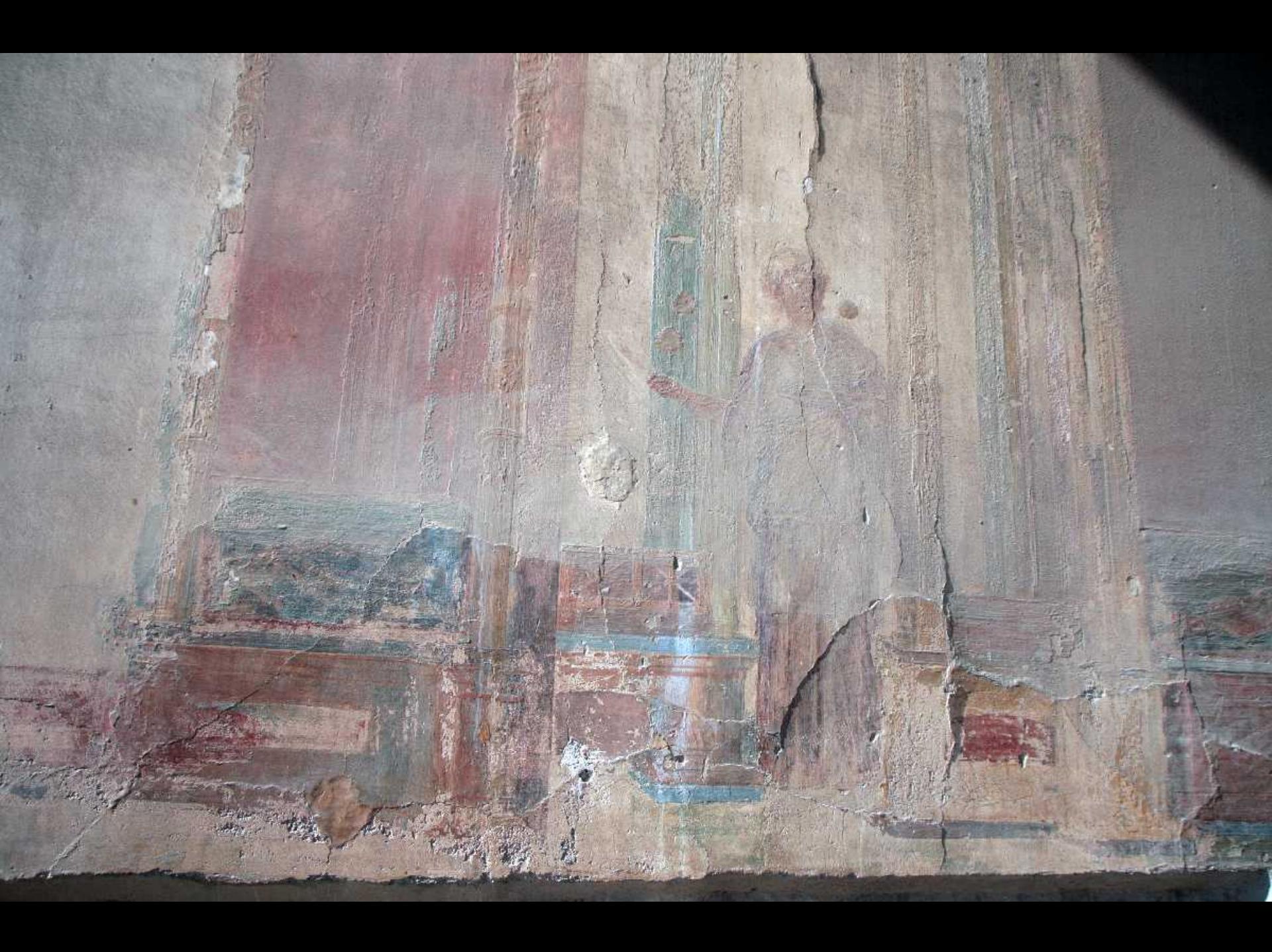


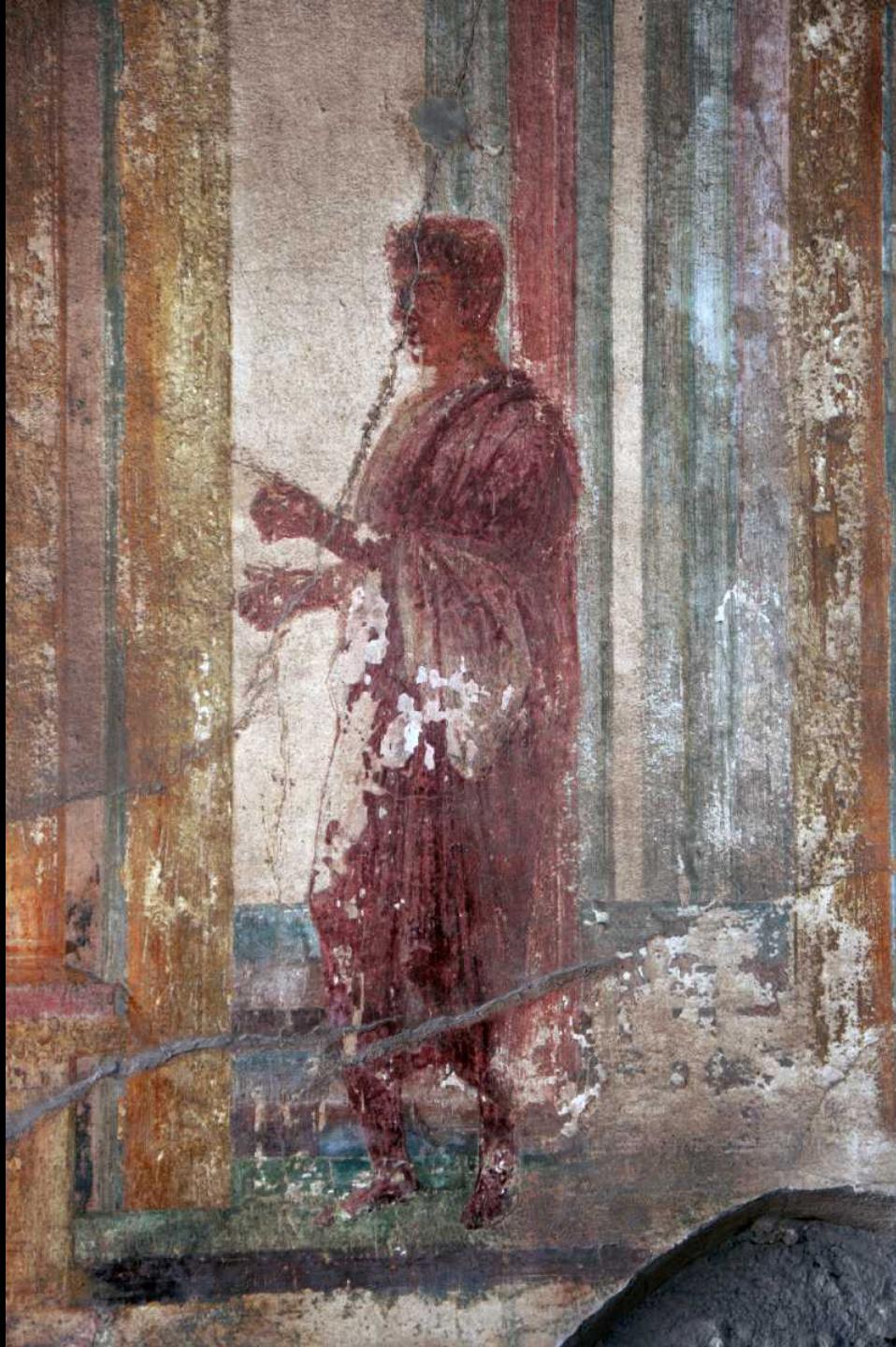








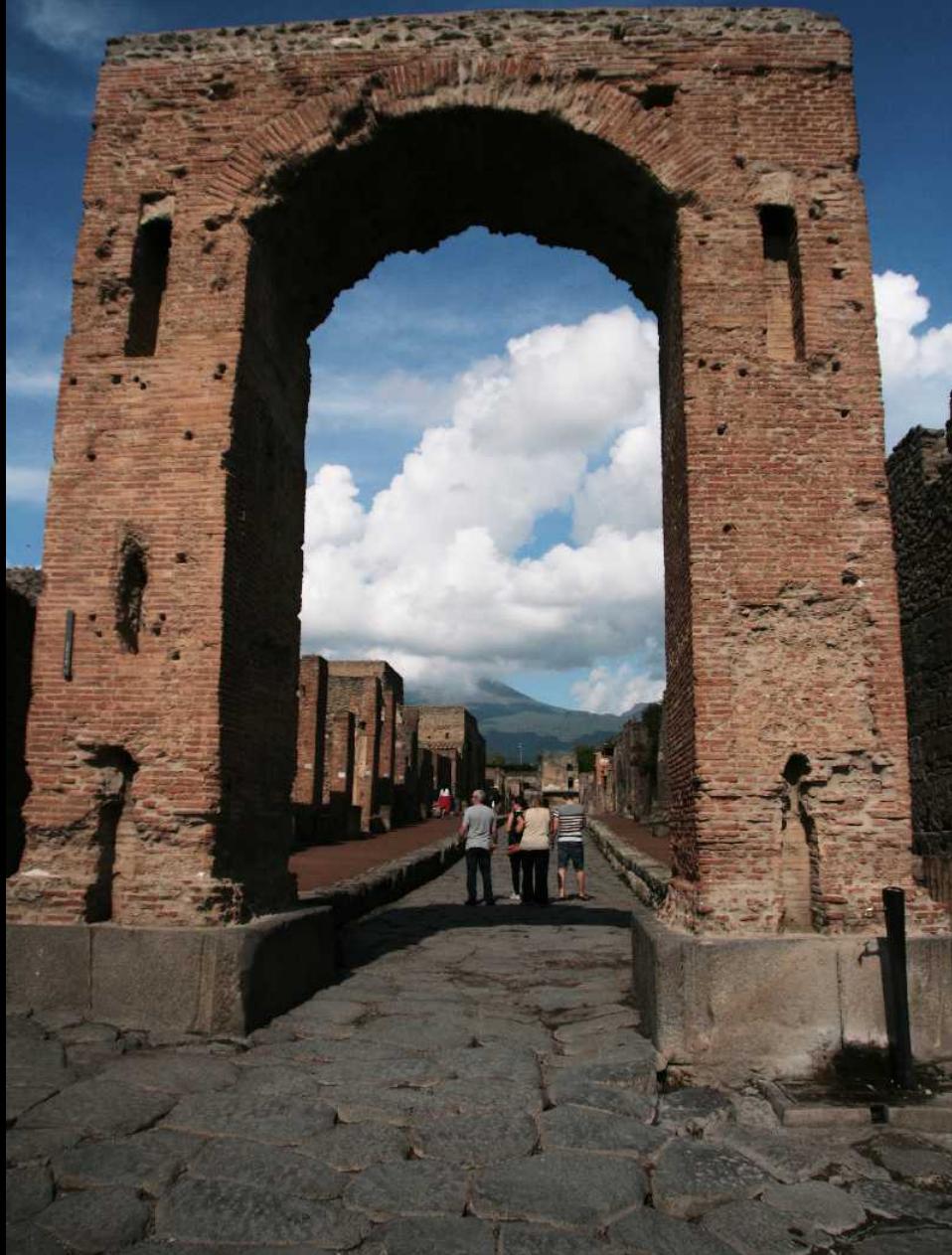


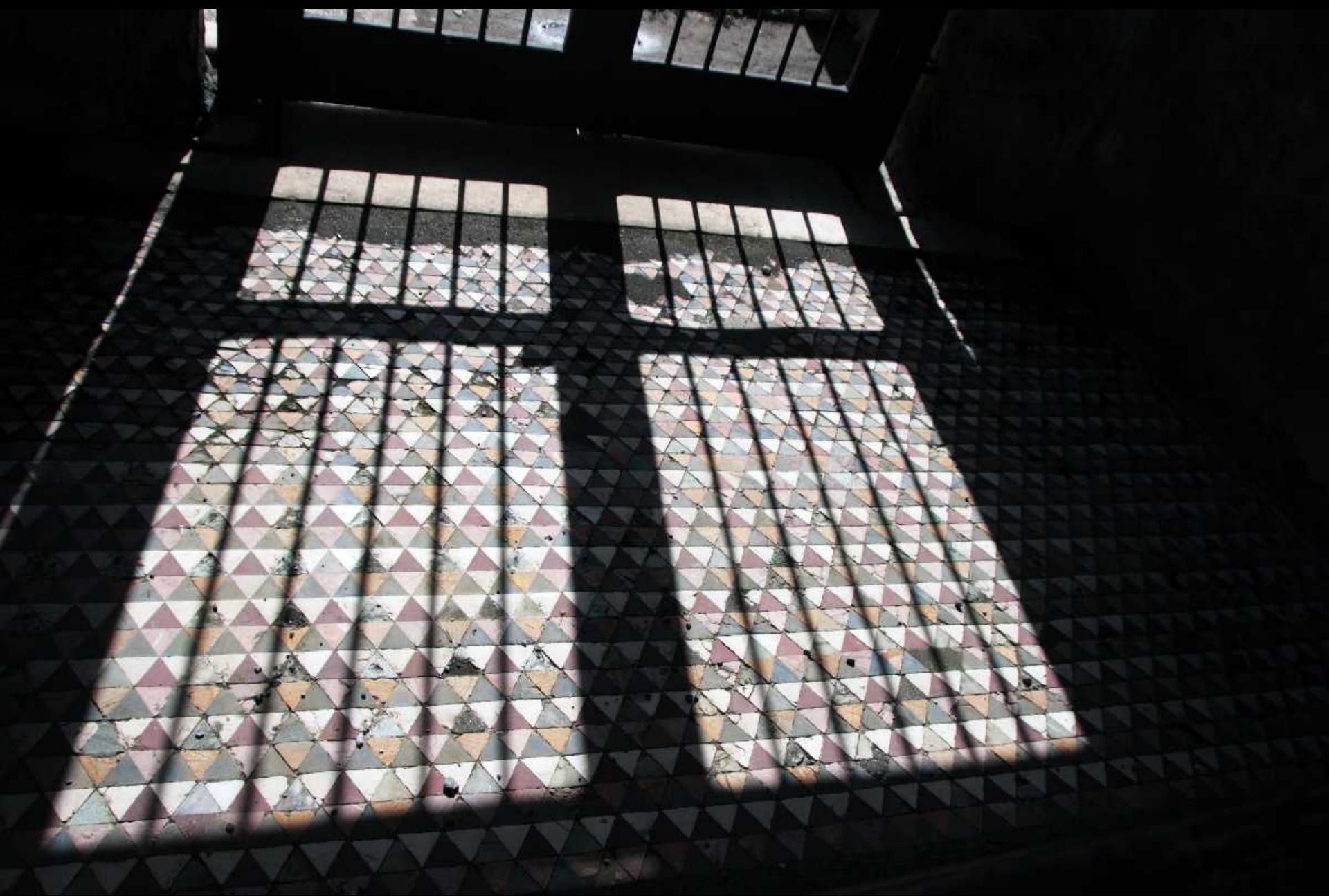














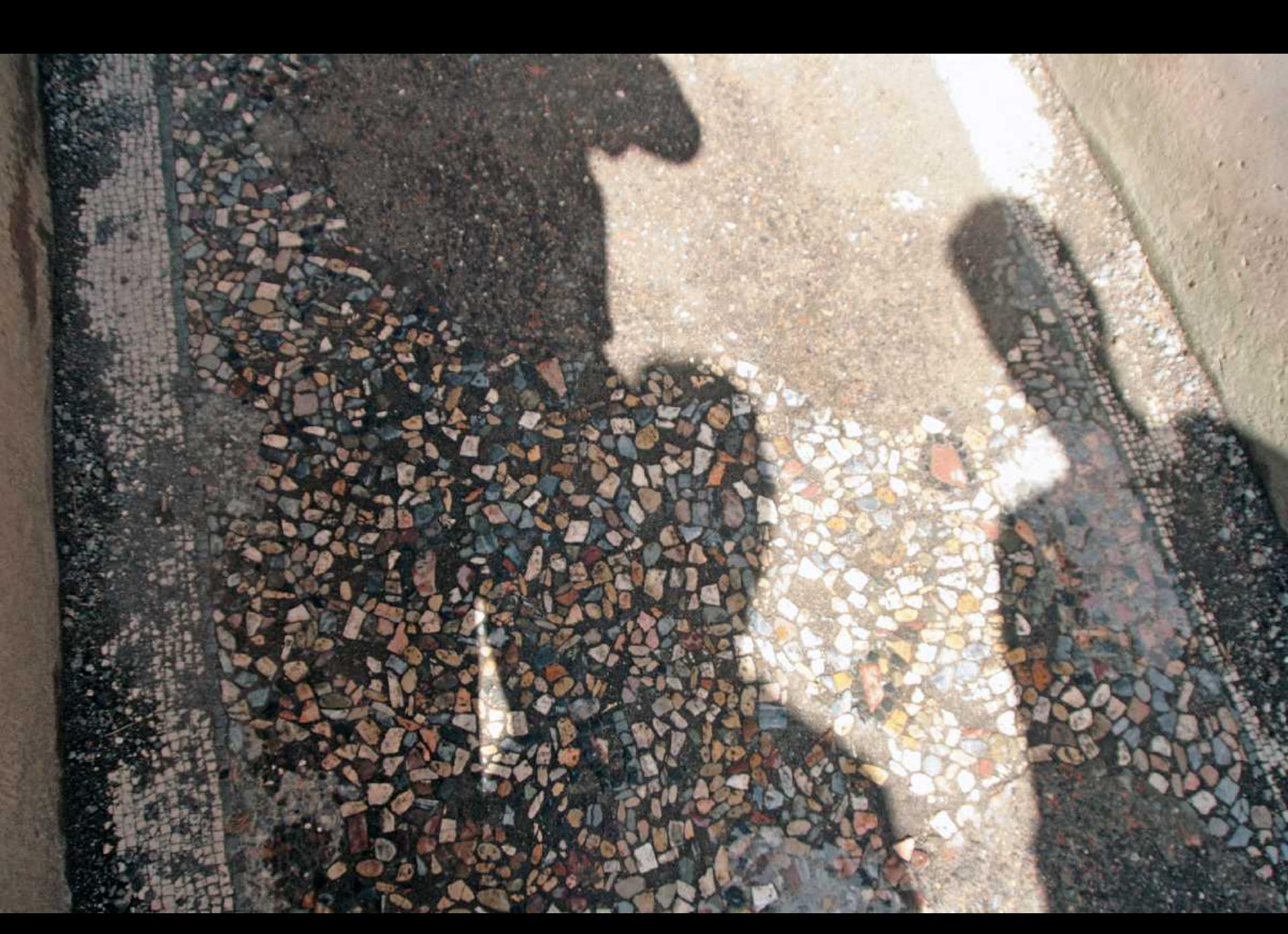
RONDERIA SOMMER
LARCO VITORIANA ROMA



















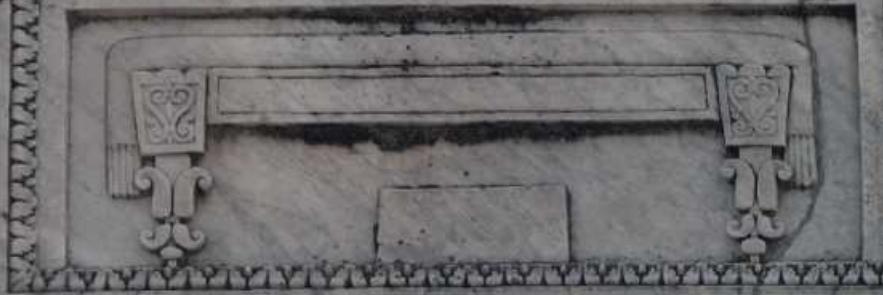


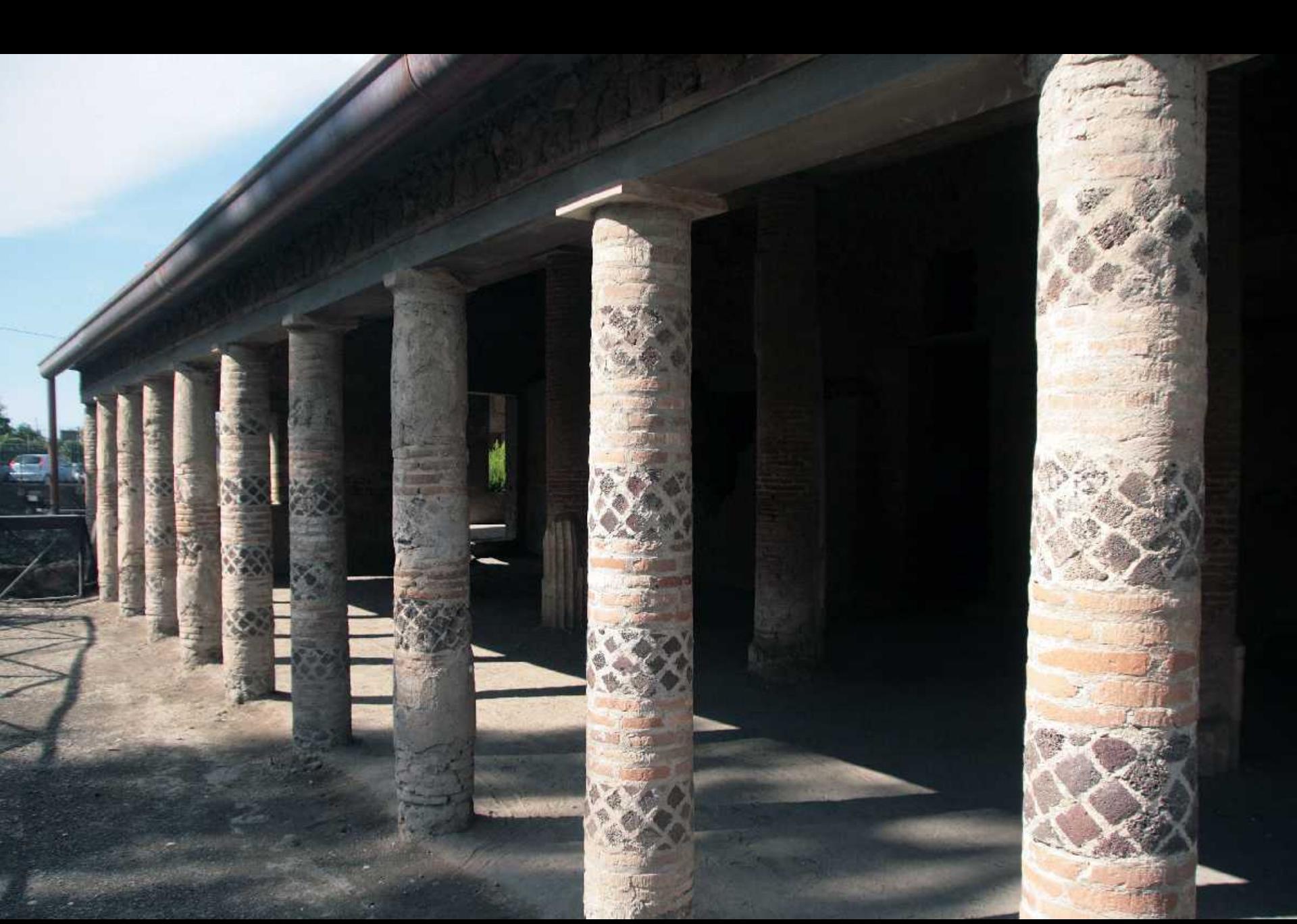




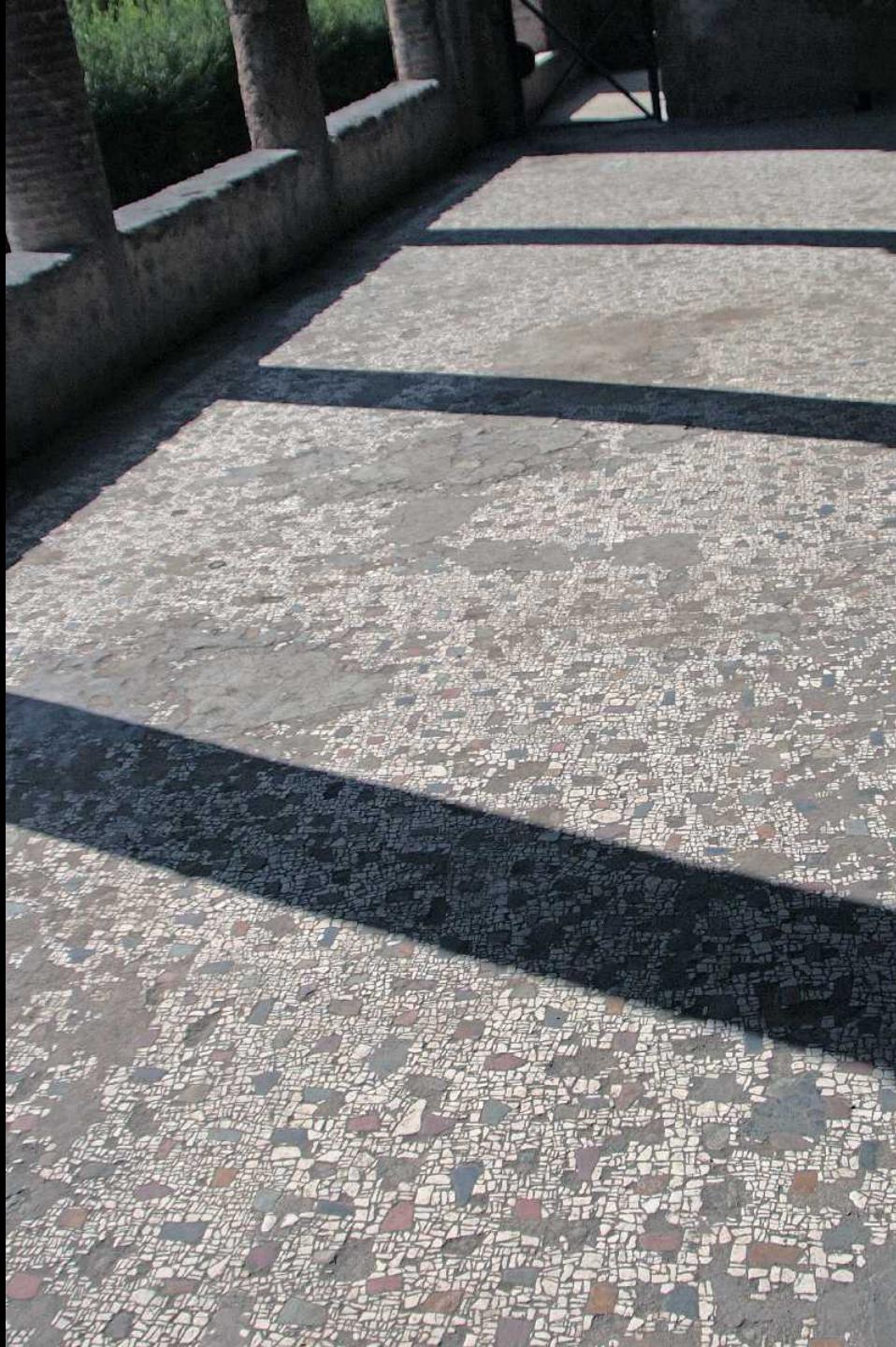
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Herculaneum



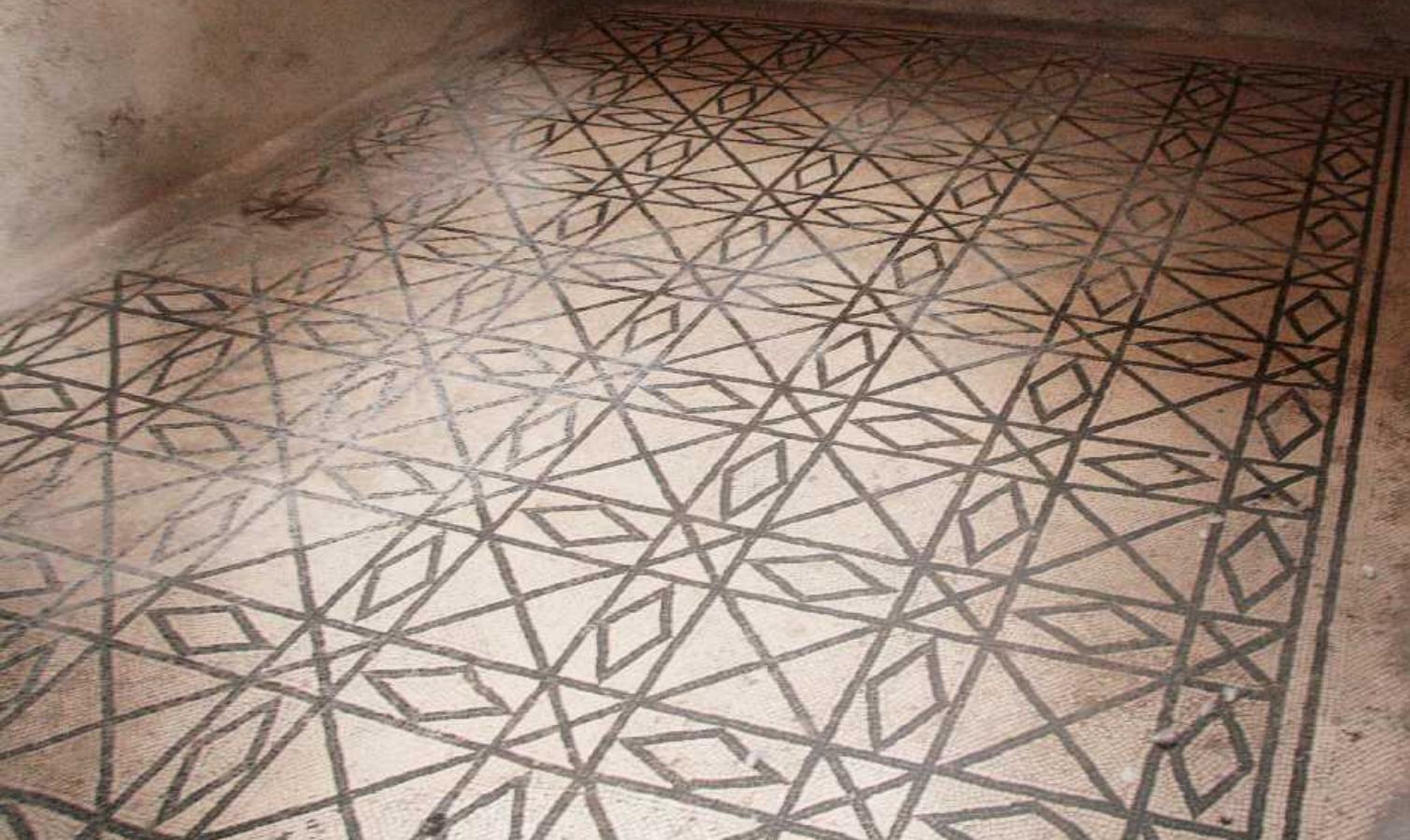




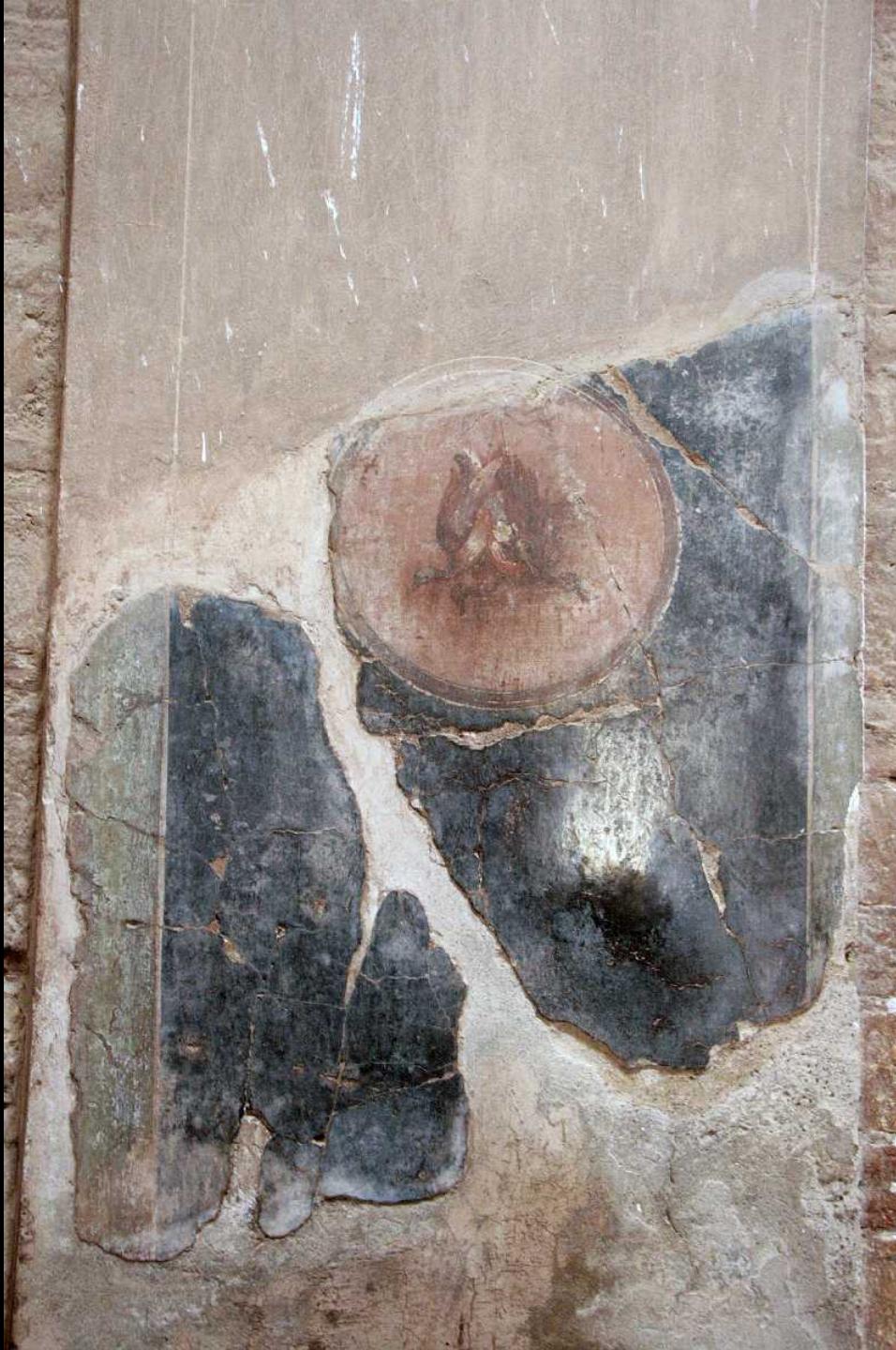






















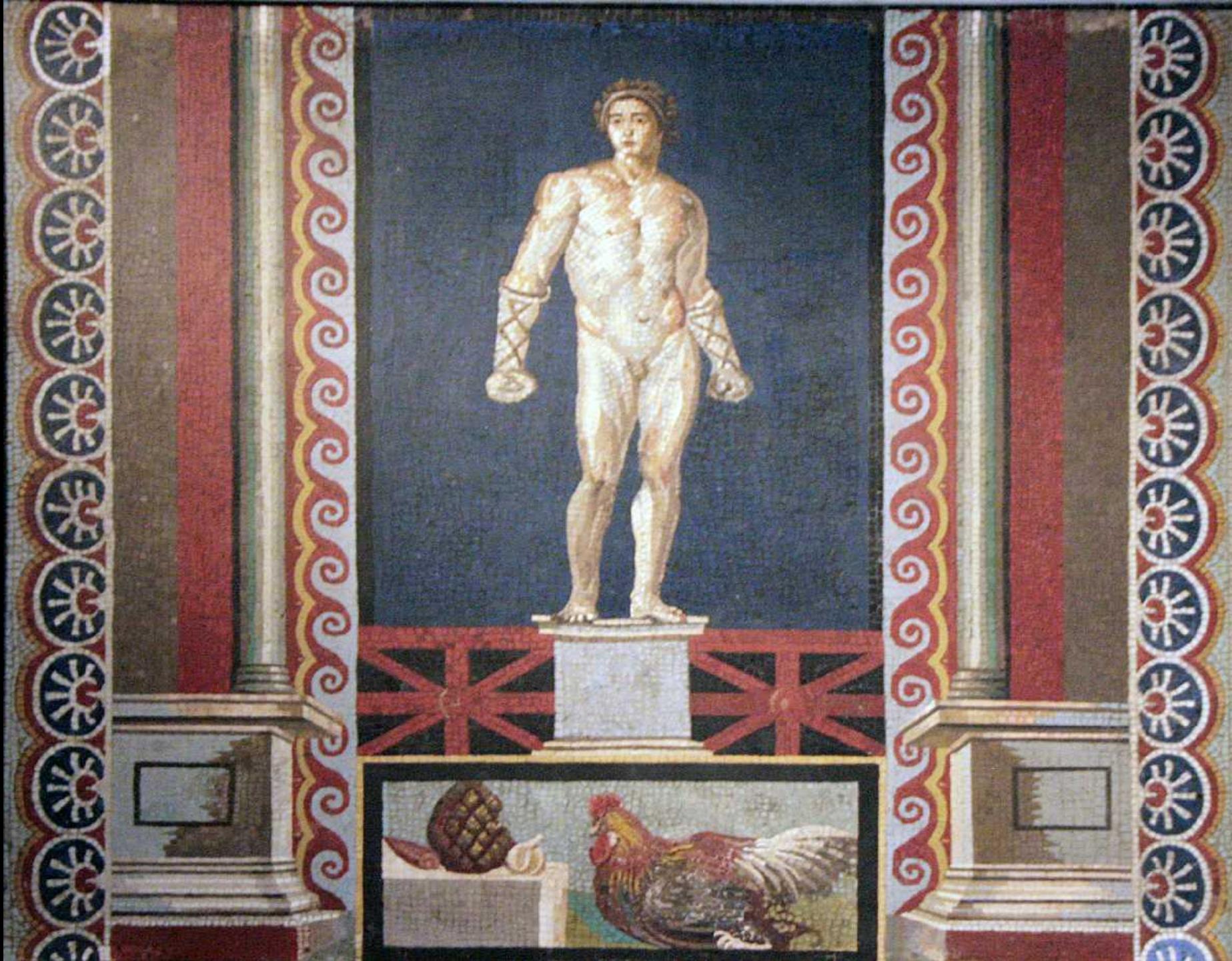
Napolin kansallinen
arkeologinen museo









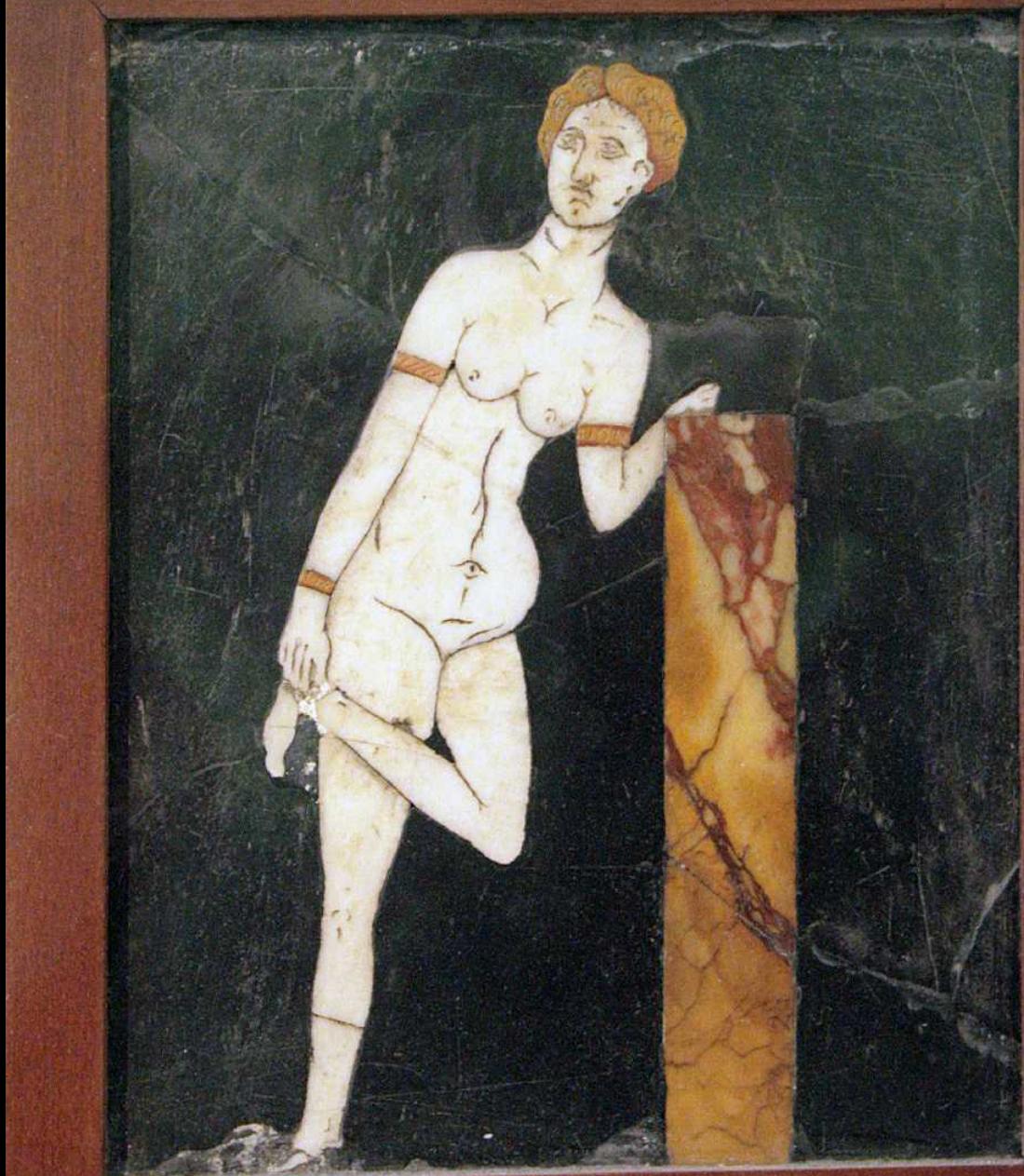




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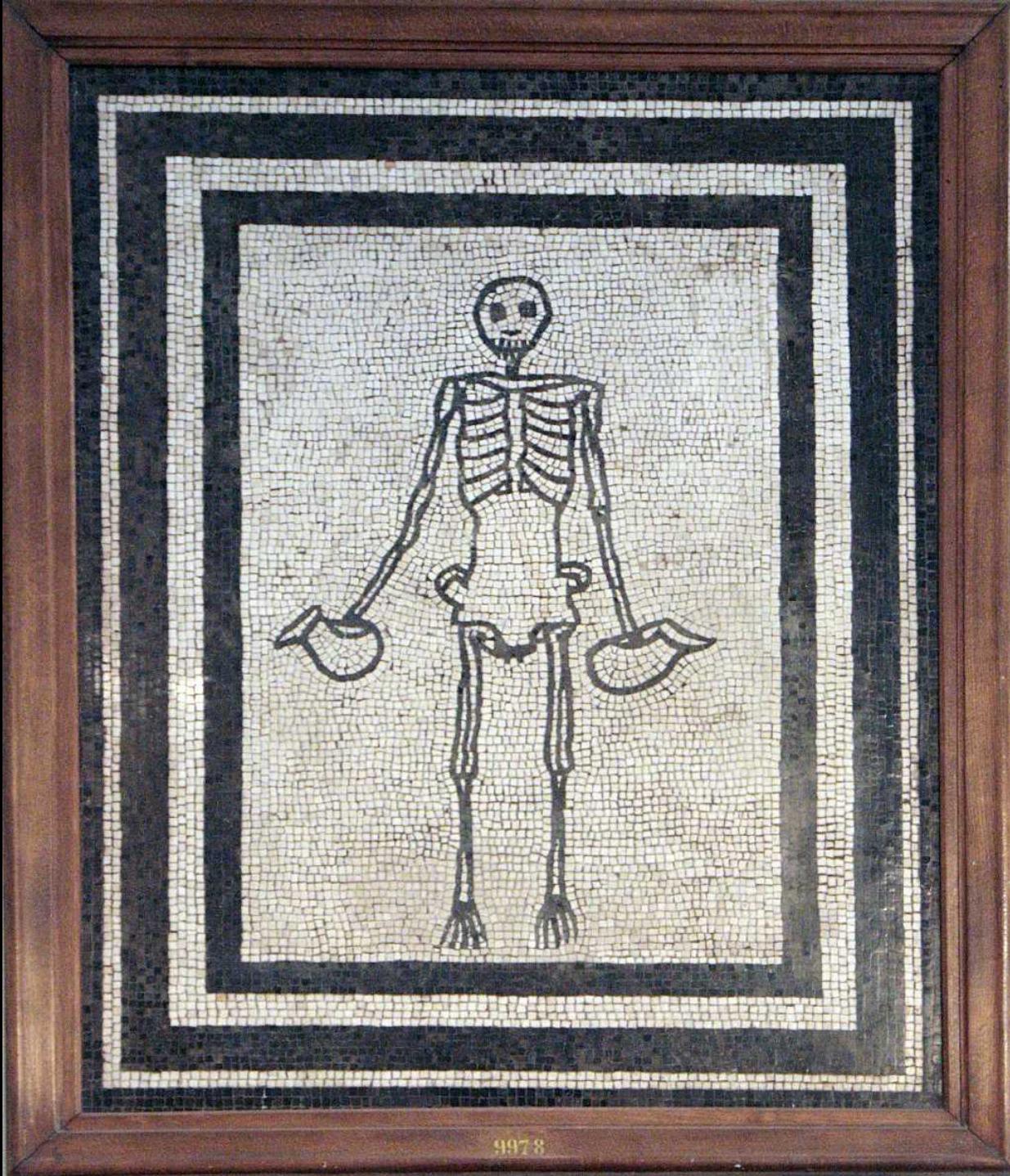


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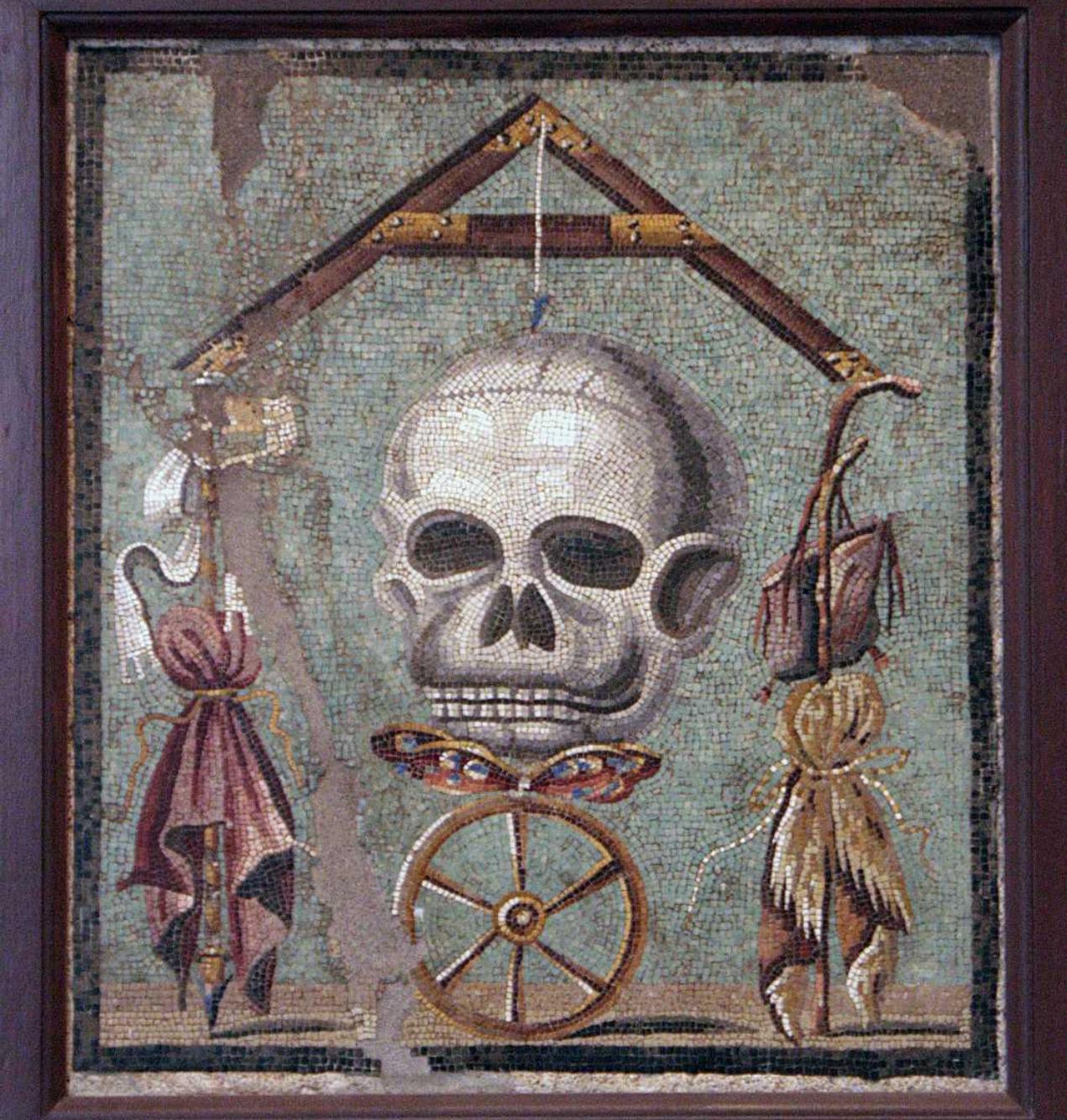






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Alexander the Great













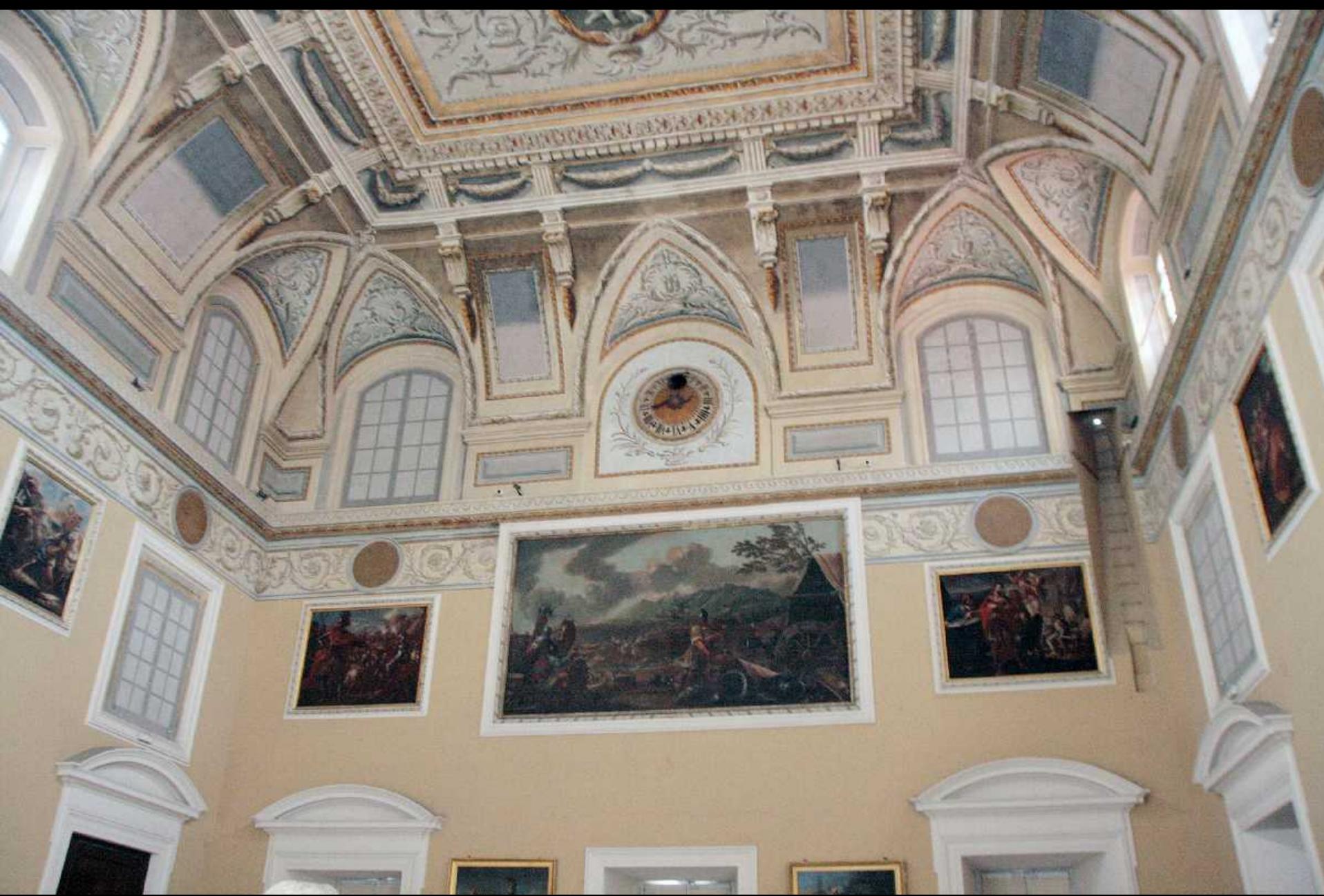


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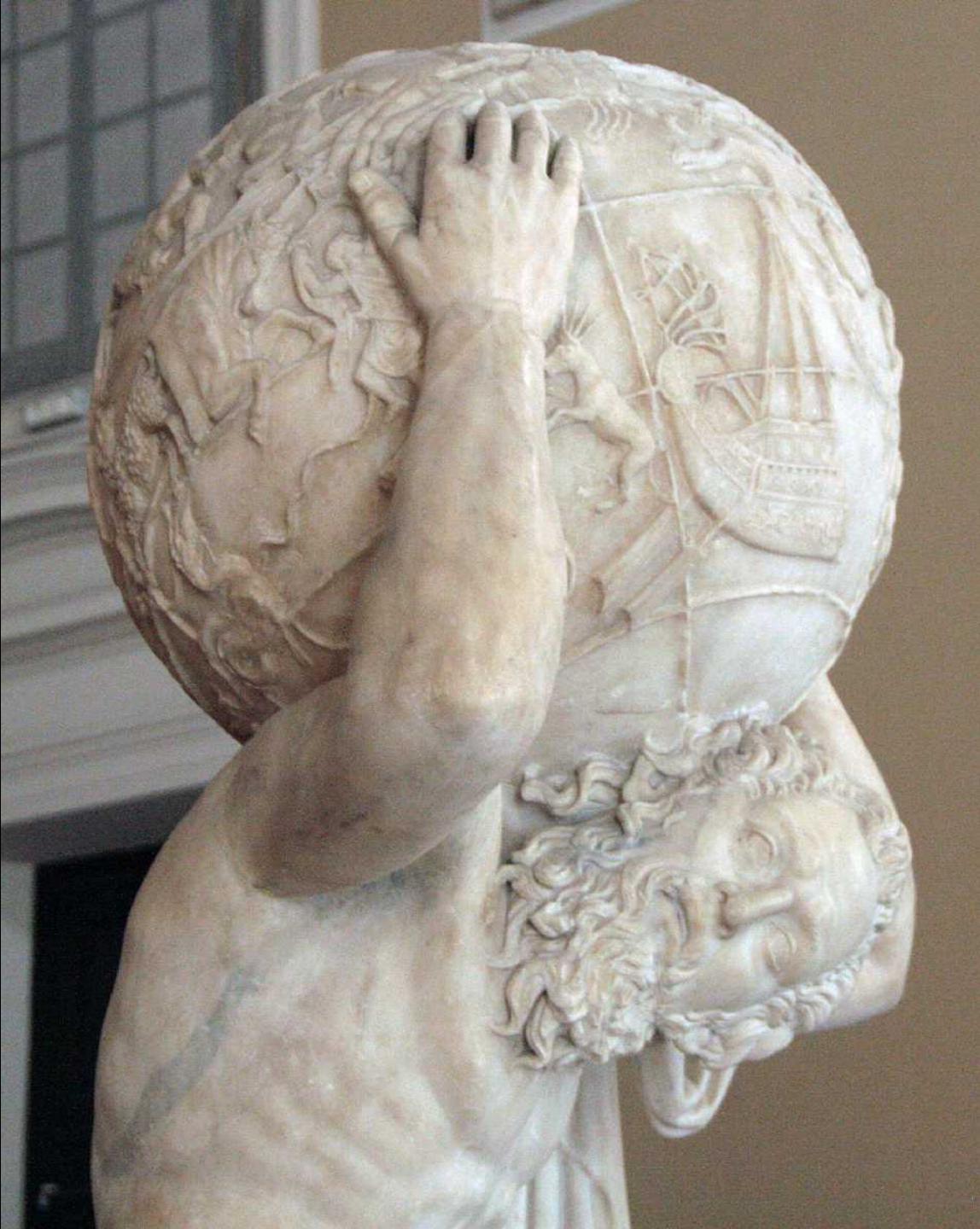


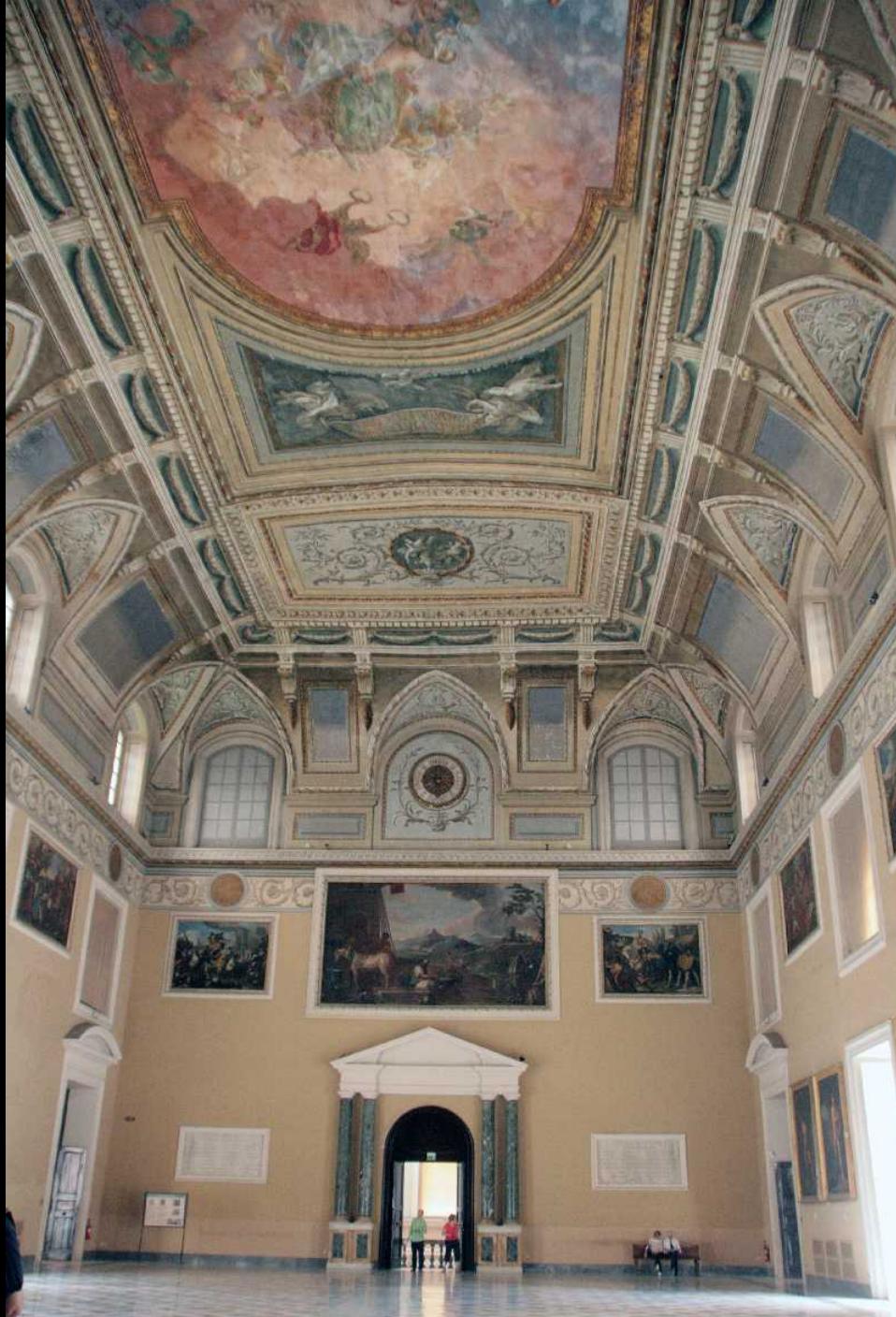


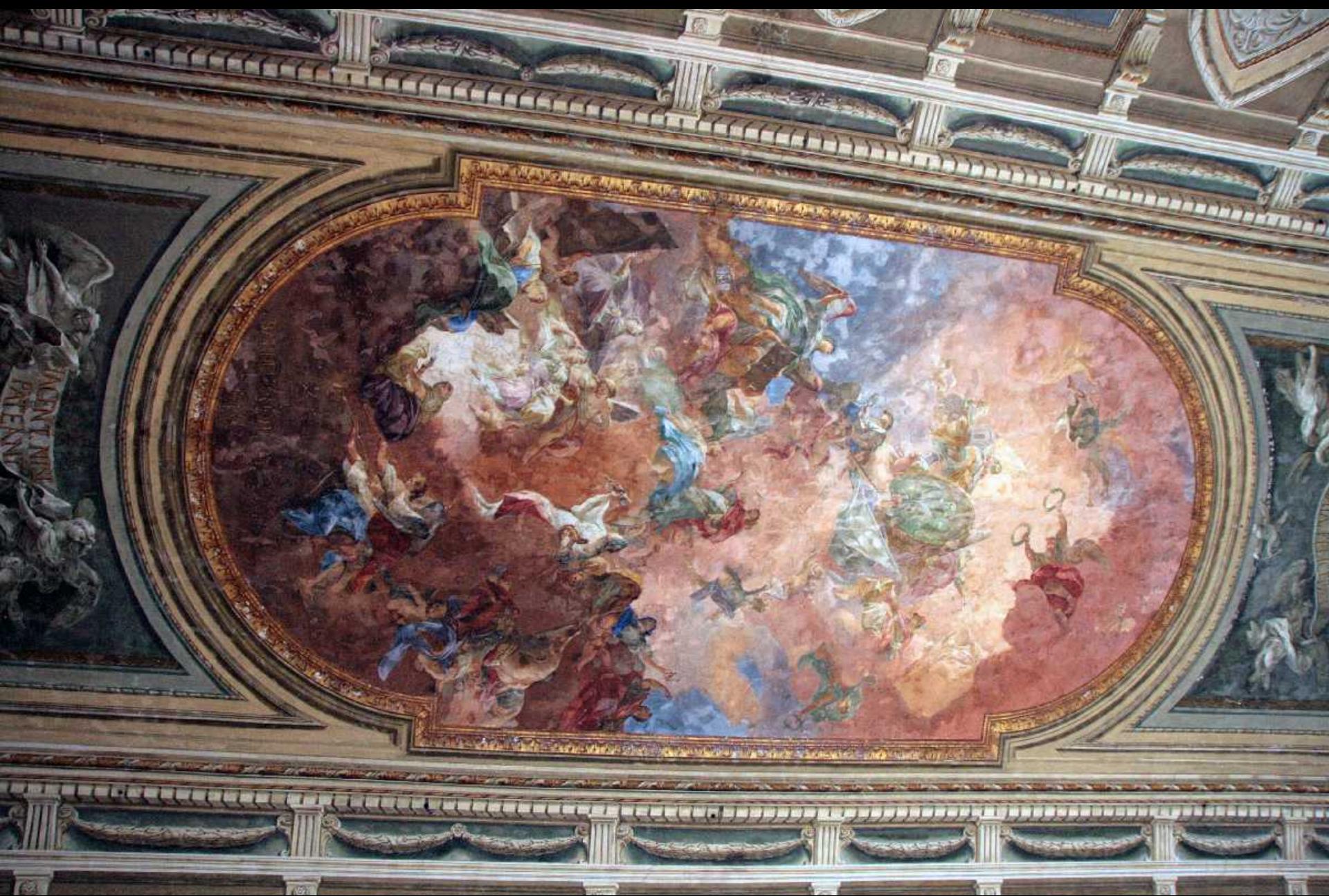








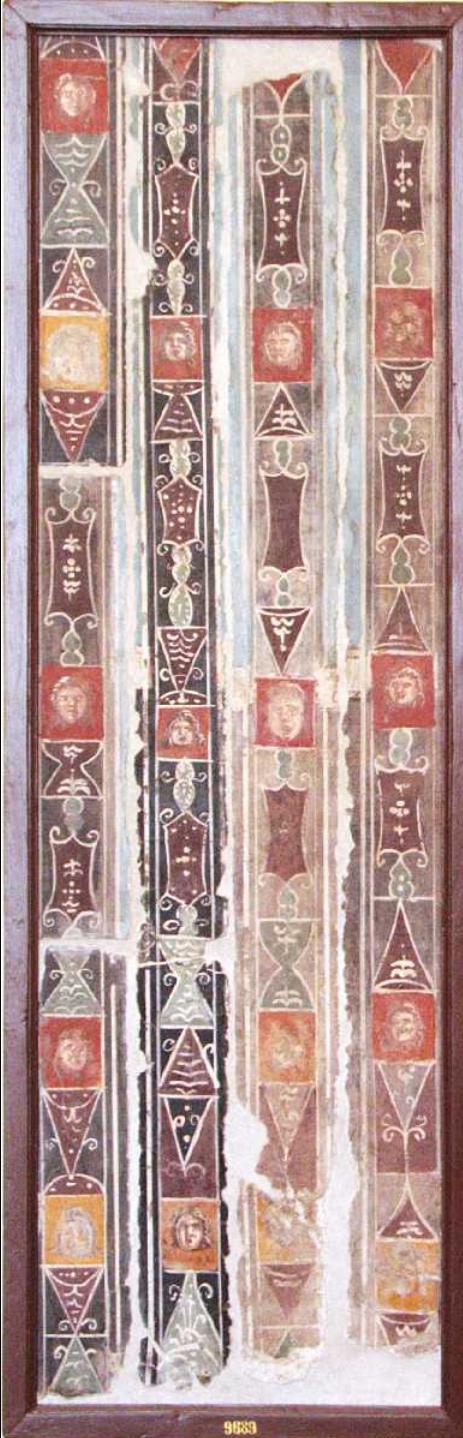




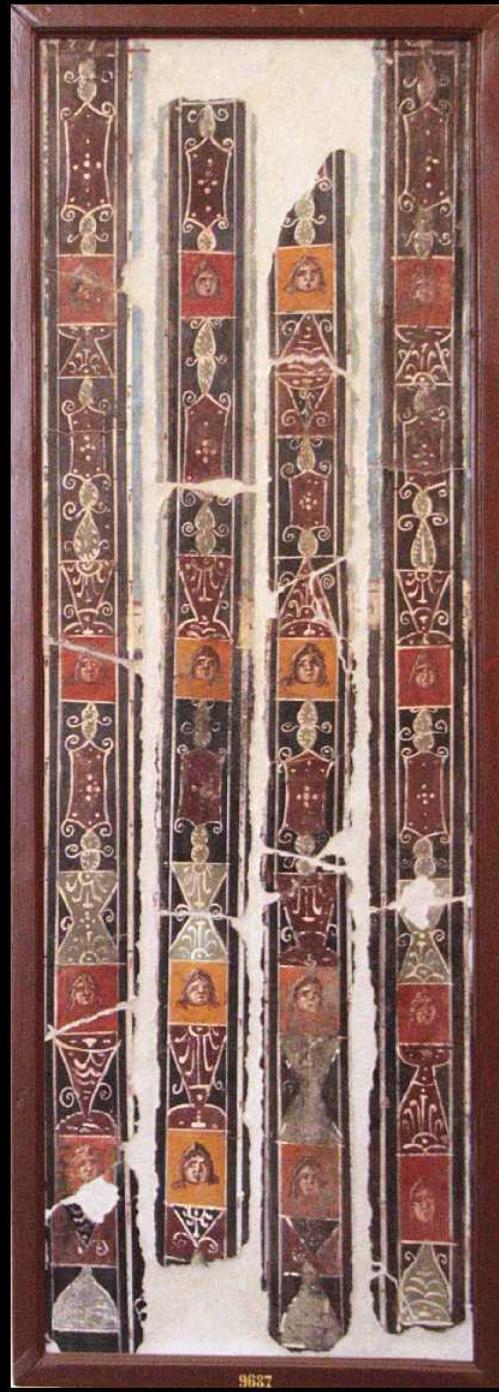




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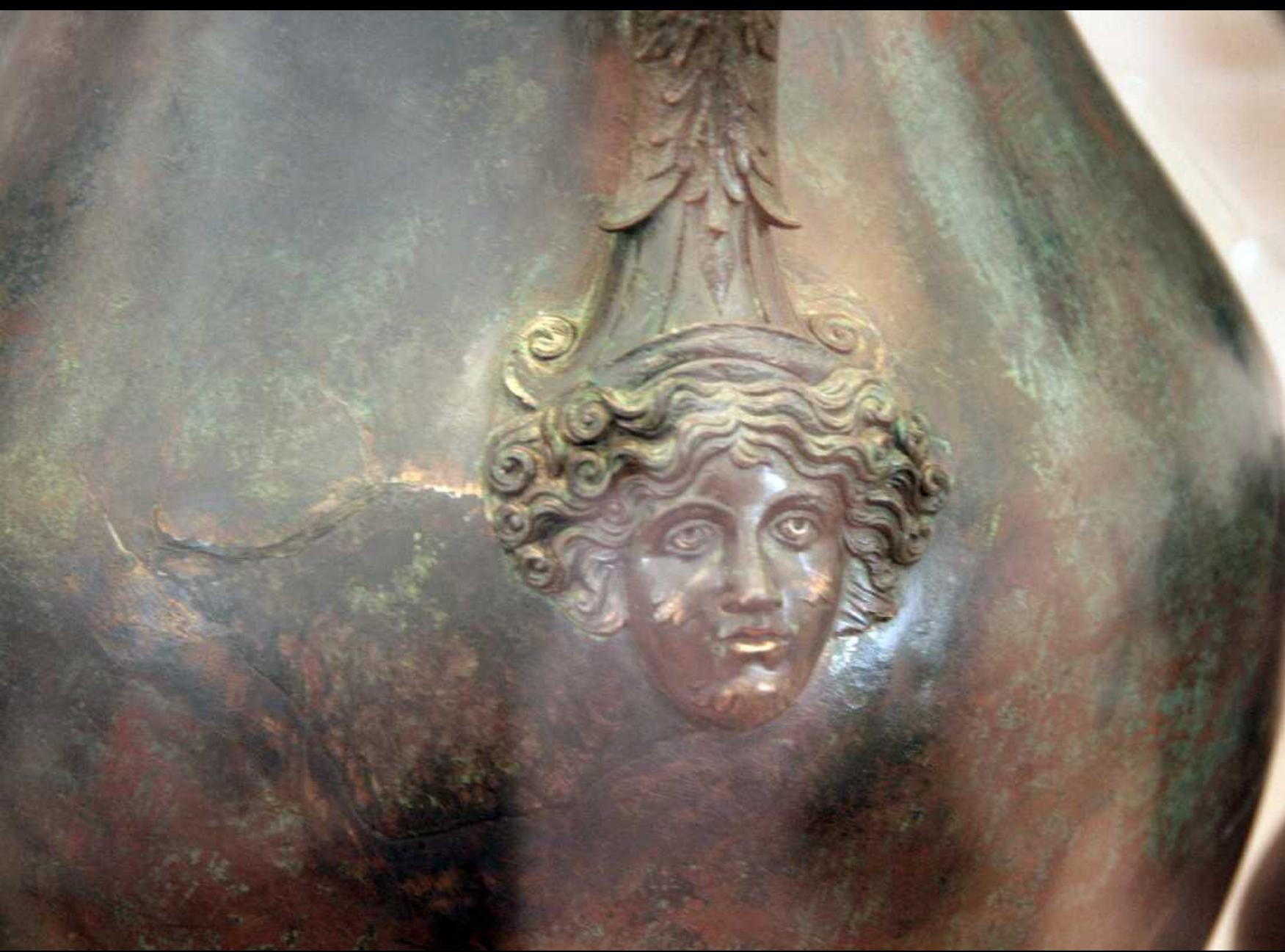
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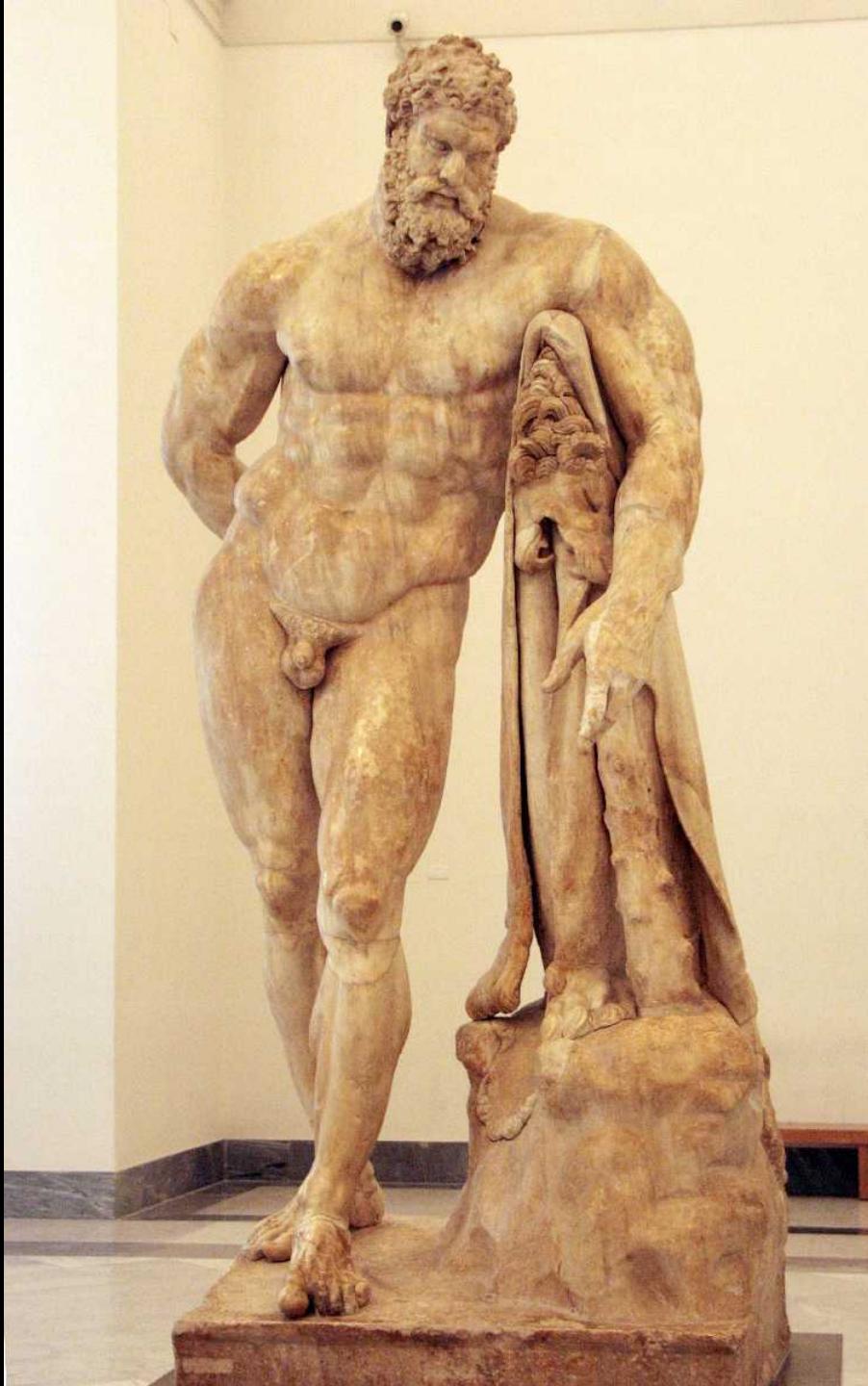














L'HERCULE FARNESIO E IL RESTAURO

L'Ercole Farnesio fu rinvenuto poco dopo giorno della prima guerra mondiale, nel 1917, nei pressi del porto di Delta Polis, allestito di Mochlos, Creta. Trovato senza braccia le gambe originali, queste si rivelarono essere preferibilmente realizzate in opere fini alla fine dei tre secoli a.C., probabilmente modelli. I restauri furono eseguiti dall'archeologo Giorgio Sestieri, che, pur di non far perdere la scultura, le sostituì con forme nuove. E Giorgio scommise, dunque, il sopravvissuto artista dell'Antico della grande antica, mentre dal restauratore venne una scultura moderna. Il risultato è stato apprezzato da molti critici, ma altri hanno criticato la scelta di Giorgio Sestieri.

THE "FARNESI HERCULES" RESTORATIONS

The Farnese Hercules was discovered without legs. They were therefore reconstructed by Giorgio Sestieri, a student of archaeological restoration. The new legs, which were prefabricated with the changing losses of the rest of the segment, unfortunately, didn't fit them, left residues on hand and dry, that not even they suppressed. And so, after the intervention of the sculptor, the statue was sent to Bergama, to the King of Naples. Sestieri wrote: "It is now impossible to understand how those of Delta Polis were substituted with those of a modern artist".

Delta Polis's legs, after their removal from the statue, were left at Palazzo Farnese until, after a series of tortuous accidents, they arrived at the Museum of Naples.





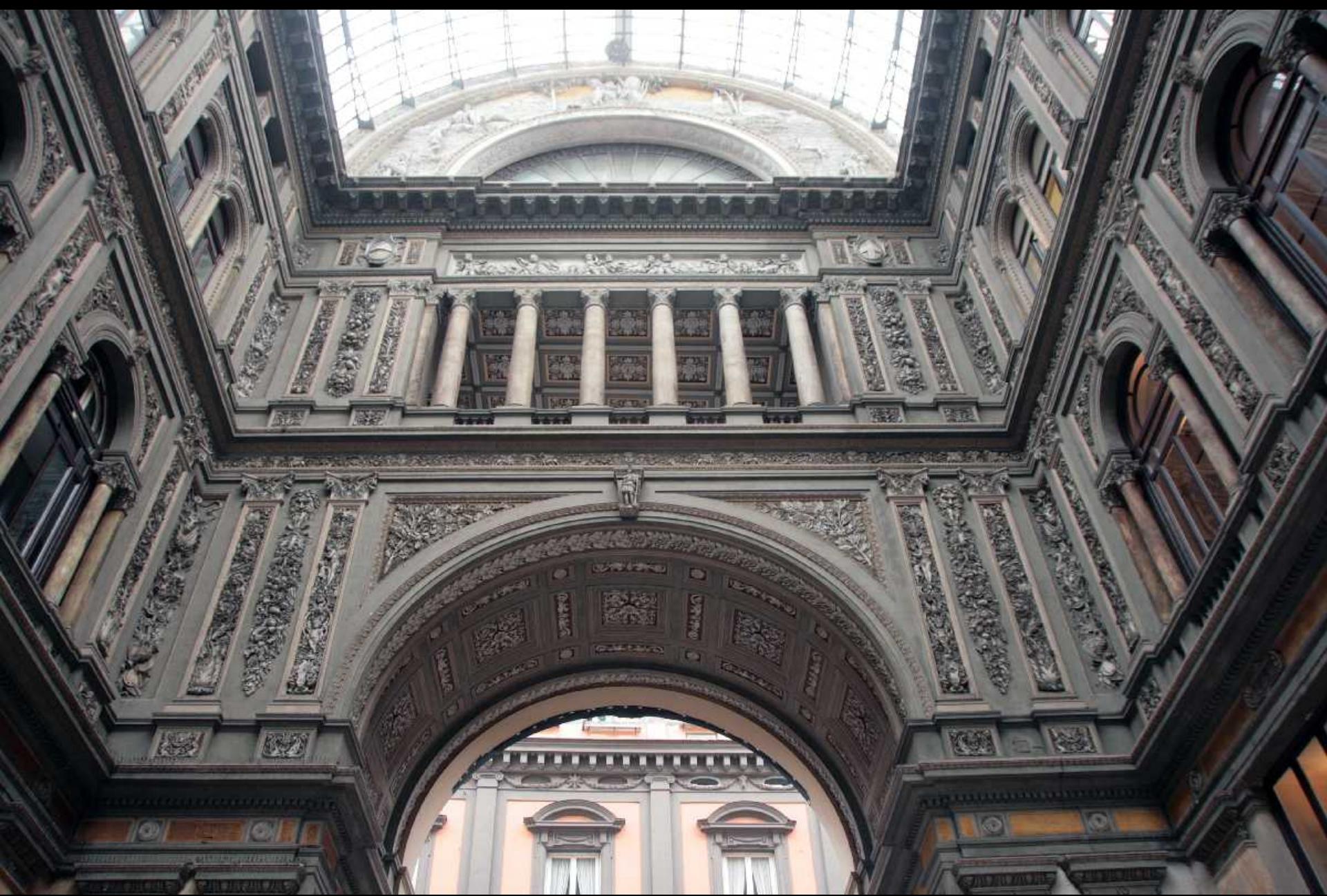






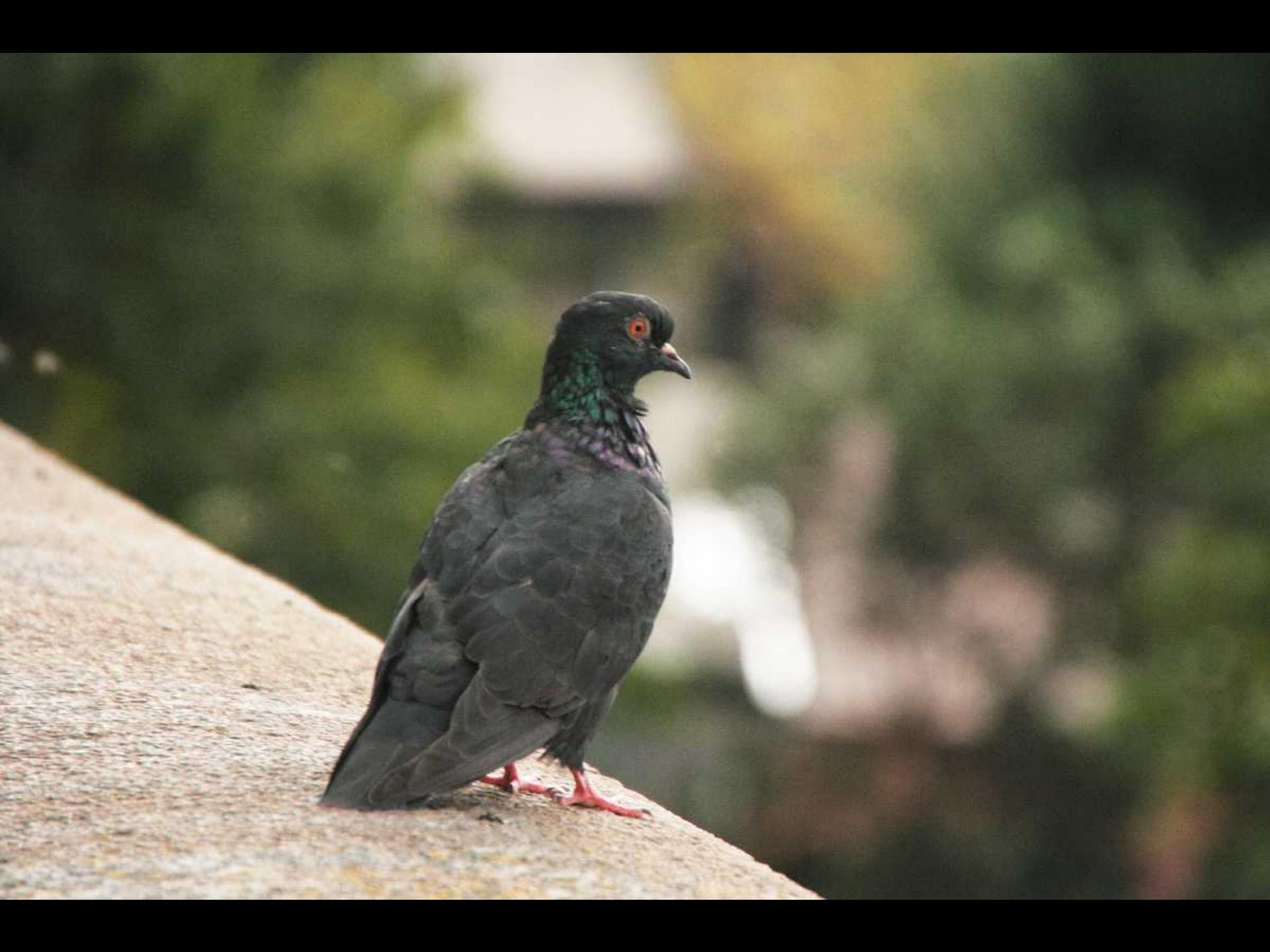












VULCANO SOLFATARA

MIRTO. Il Mirto è un elemento tipico della macchia mediterranea dove cresce soprattutto come arbusto ma può raggiungere anche i tre - cinque metri di altezza. Le foglie, morbide ed appuntite, diventano lucenti per meglio riflettere la luce ed il calore e ridurre così la traspirazione. Il Mirto ha avuto nella storia antica un importante ruolo religioso e simbolico: esistono innumerevoli miti associati a tale arbusto le cui interpretazioni sono antitetiche: si trova come simbolo della morte imminente ma anche come elemento augurale di amore e felicità. Una leggenda afferma che i Greci hanno dato il nome "murtos" alla pianta in onore di una giovane attica, chiamata Mirsine, la quale avendo battuto in gara un giovane uomo venne da questi subito uccisa; Atena trasformò il suo corpo in questo arbusto che divenne il simbolo della vittoria, della gloria e della felicità. I Romani importarono questo mito nella loro cultura offrendo la corona di mirto agli eroi militari e politici. Plinio il Vecchio ne consigliava la masticazione con gli alimenti per favorire la digestione; all'inizio del Medio Evo le foglie venivano utilizzate dai monaci per scopi terapeutici poiché ricche di oli vegetali. Ancora oggi il mirto viene offerto con i fiori d'arancio quale buon auspicio agli sposi.

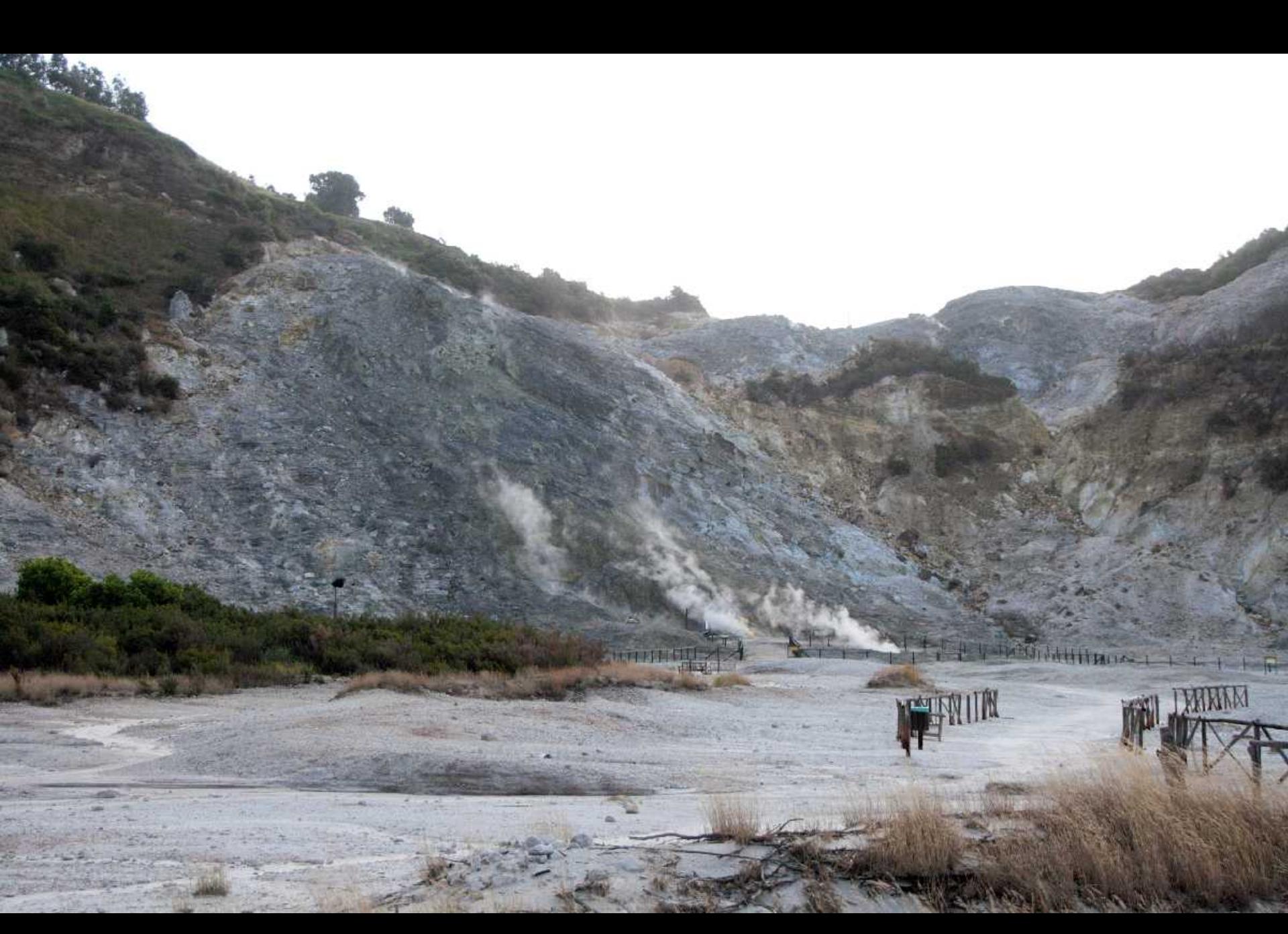


MYRTUS COMMUNIS - Famiglia delle Myrtacee. **PORTEAMENTO:** Arbusto sempreverde o albero. **FOGLIE:** Opposte, ovali, coriacee. **FIORI:** Bianchi a cinque petali con numerosi stami gialli dalla primavera all'estate. **FRUTTO:** piccole bacche autunnali commestibili blu o nere. **UTILIZZAZIONE:** Per alimentazione e in medicina. **PROPAGAZIONE:** Per seme o per talea all'inizio dell'estate.



MYRTLE. Myrtle is a typical element in the Mediterranean vegetation, where it normally grows as a shrub although it can reach a height of 3-5 metres. The soft pointed leaves become shiny in order to reflect the light and heat and reduce transpiration. Myrtle had an important religious and symbolic role in classical times. Many myths are associated with this shrub which can be interpreted with opposite meanings: it is seen as the symbol of imminent death but also a wish for love and happiness. One legend claims that the Greeks gave the name "murtos" to the plant in honour of a young woman from Attica, called Mirsine, who was killed after having beaten another young man in a competition. Athena changed his body into this shrub which became the symbol for glory and victory. The Romans made this myth part of their own culture, offering the wreath of myrtle to military and political heroes. Pliny the Elder suggested that it be chewed with food to aid digestion, and in the early Middle Ages the leaves were used by monks for therapeutic purposes as they were rich in vegetable oils. Even today, myrtle is still offered to bride together with orangeflowers for luck.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS - From the Myrtacee family. **TYPE:** evergreen shrub or tree. **LEAVES:** opposite, oval, coriaceous. **FLOWERS:** white with five petals and many yellow stamens during spring/summer. **FRUIT:** blue or black pea-sized edible berries in the autumn. **USES:** culinary and medicinal. **PROPAGATION:** by seed or cutting in early summer.



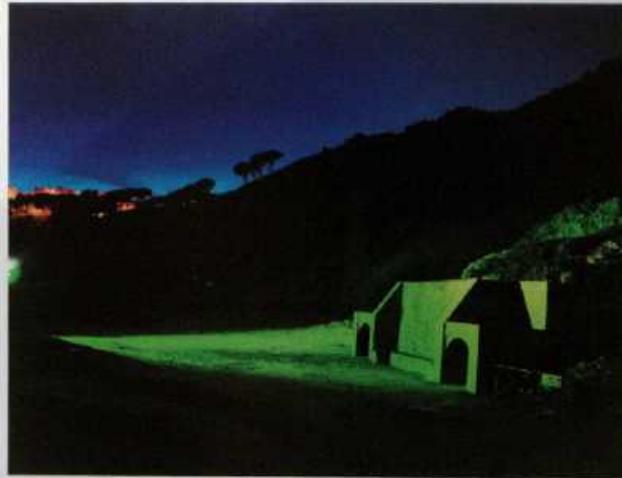


VULCANO SOLFATARA



Le Stufe. Le Stufe sono due antiche grotte scavate nel fianco della montagna alla fine dell'800 per realizzare sudatoriai naturali e successivamente rivestite di muratura. Si sostava all'interno delle grotte per non più di pochi minuti e ciò provocava una energica sudorazione ed obbligava a respirare gli intensi vapori sulfurei che qui si sprigionavano. Pertanto esse erano ritenute ottime per la cura delle affezioni delle vie respiratorie, delle malattie della pelle e dei reumi. Si riteneva inoltre che la sudorazione determinasse un effetto disintossicante e dimagrante. La posizione accovacciata all'interno delle grotte era indispensabile poiché nella loro parte più alta, al di sotto delle volte, si raggiungevano temperature molto elevate; infatti nelle due cavità denominate rispettivamente "Purgatorio" ed "Inferno" si misurano rispettivamente temperature di 60° e 90° C. I sudatoriai naturali erano peraltro conosciutissimi sin dall'età classica ed erano una delle attrattive termali dei Campi Flegrei. La recrudescenza dei movimenti tellurici collegati al Bradisismo Flegreo ha consigliato la chiusura dell'accesso alle cavità. All'intradosso e sulle pareti degli archi di ingresso alle grotte sono visibili cristalli di zolfo e di allume dovuti alla condensazione dei vapori.

The Stufe. The "Stufe" are two ancient grottoes which were excavated in the side of the mountain at the end of the nineteenth century to create natural sudatoria or sweating-rooms, which were later covered in brick. Only a few minutes spent inside the grottoes provoked heavy sweating which forced the inhalation of the intense sulphureous steam which was released through the wall. As a result, they were considered excellent for the cure of respiratory diseases, skin diseases and rheumatism. Furthermore, the sweating was believed to have a detoxicant and slimming effect. A crouching position inside the grotto was necessary as, bellow the vault, in the highest part, extremely high temperatures were reached. The two grottoes, in fact, were named "Purgatory" and "Hell", and temperatures inside reached 60° C and 90° C respectively. Natural sudatoria had been known since classical times, and were one of the thermal attractions of the Phleorean Fields. The recrudescence of the earth movements linked to the Phleorean Bradyseism resulted in the closure of the cavities. Alum and sulphur crystals can be seen on the intrados and on the walls of the entrance arches to the grottoes.

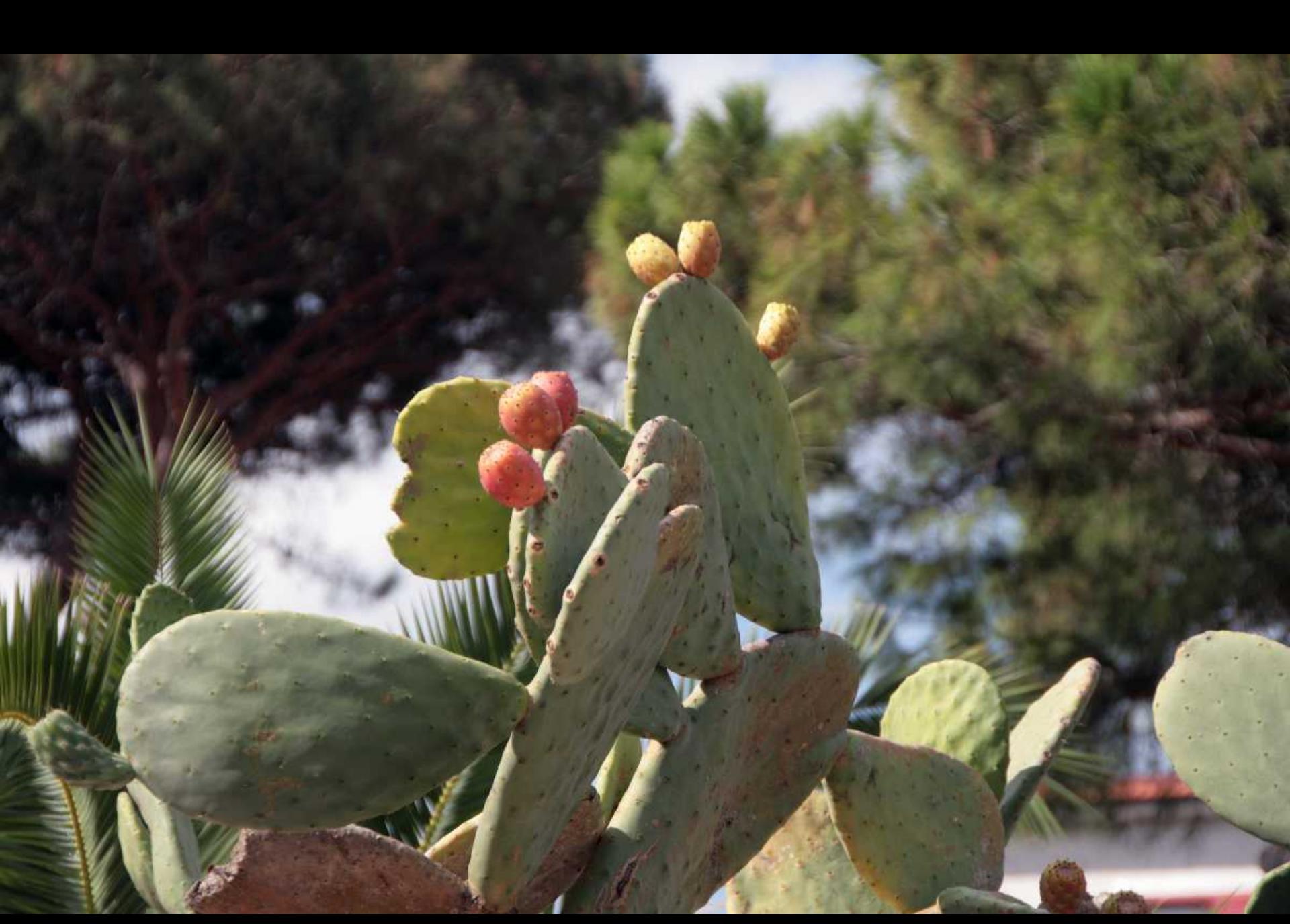














Cumae / Pozzuoli / Baiae

















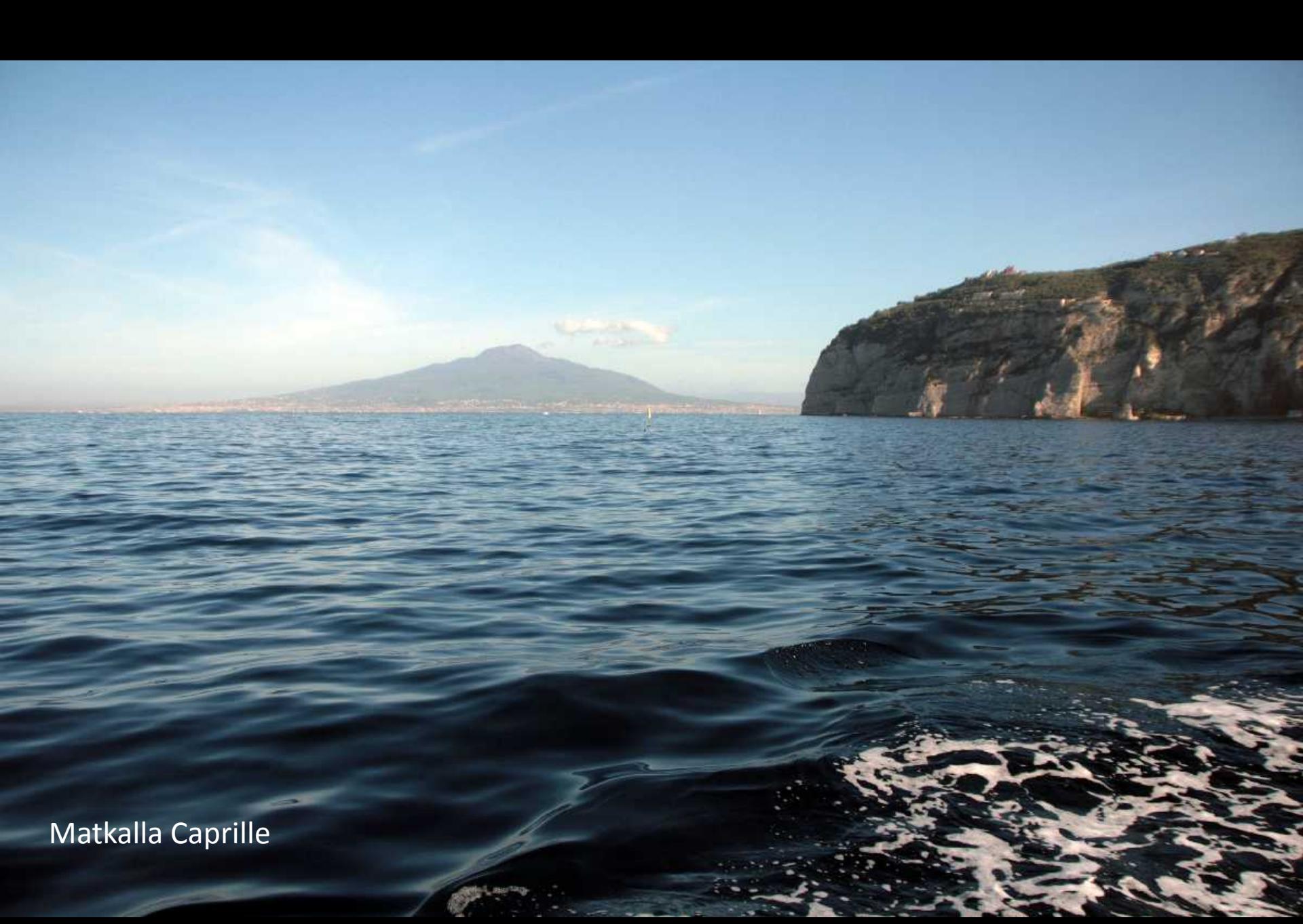












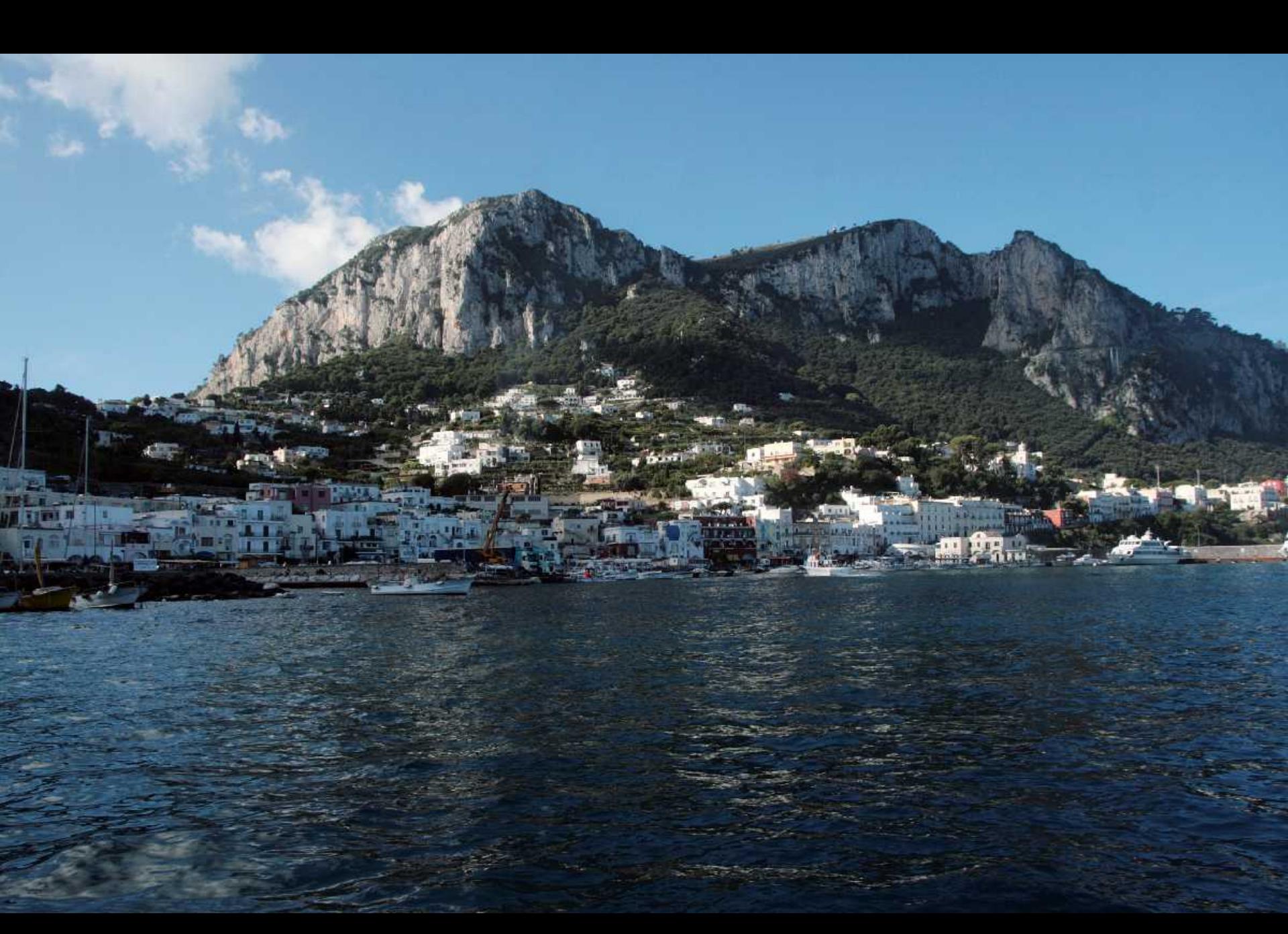
Matkalla Caprille



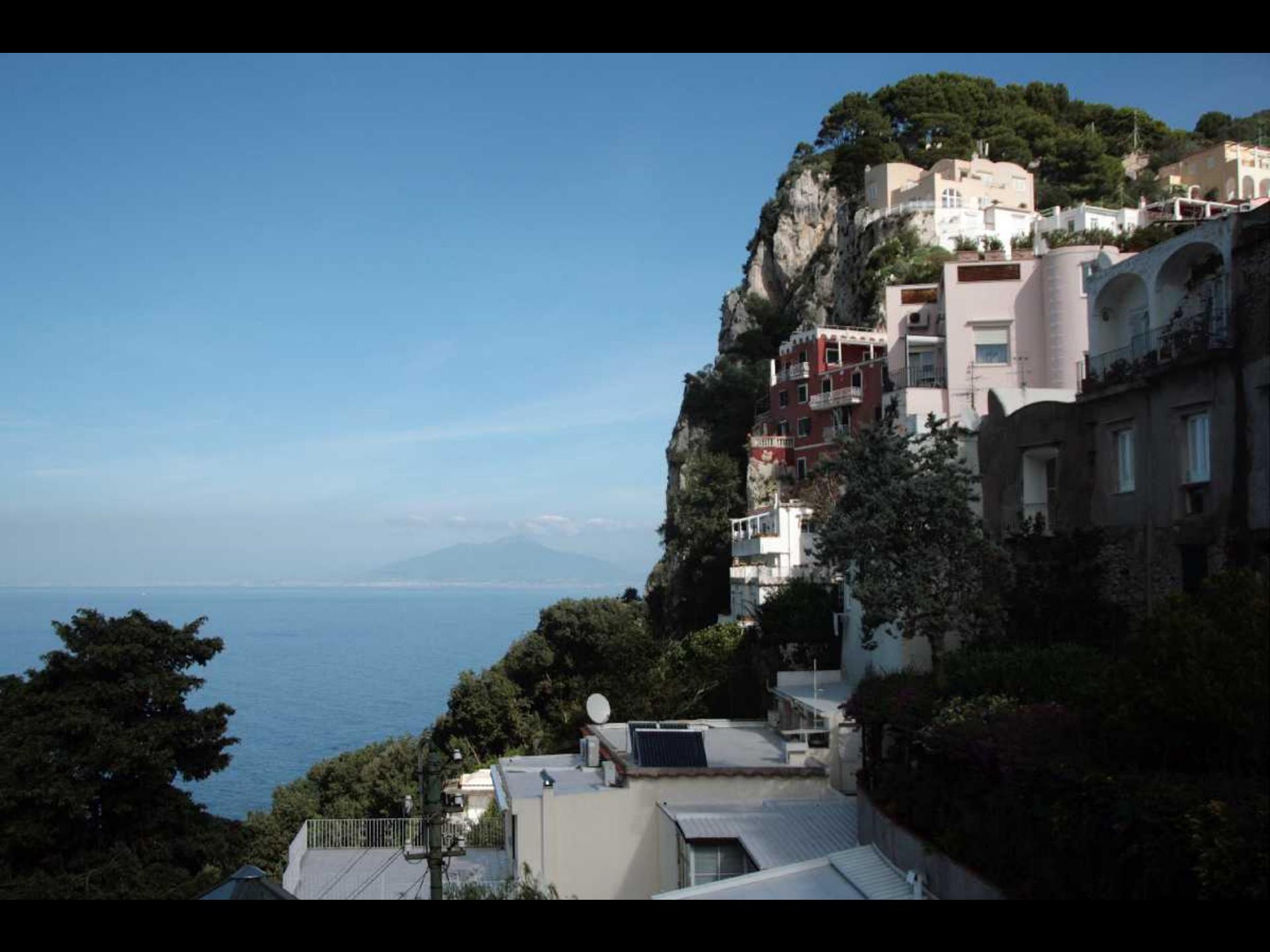


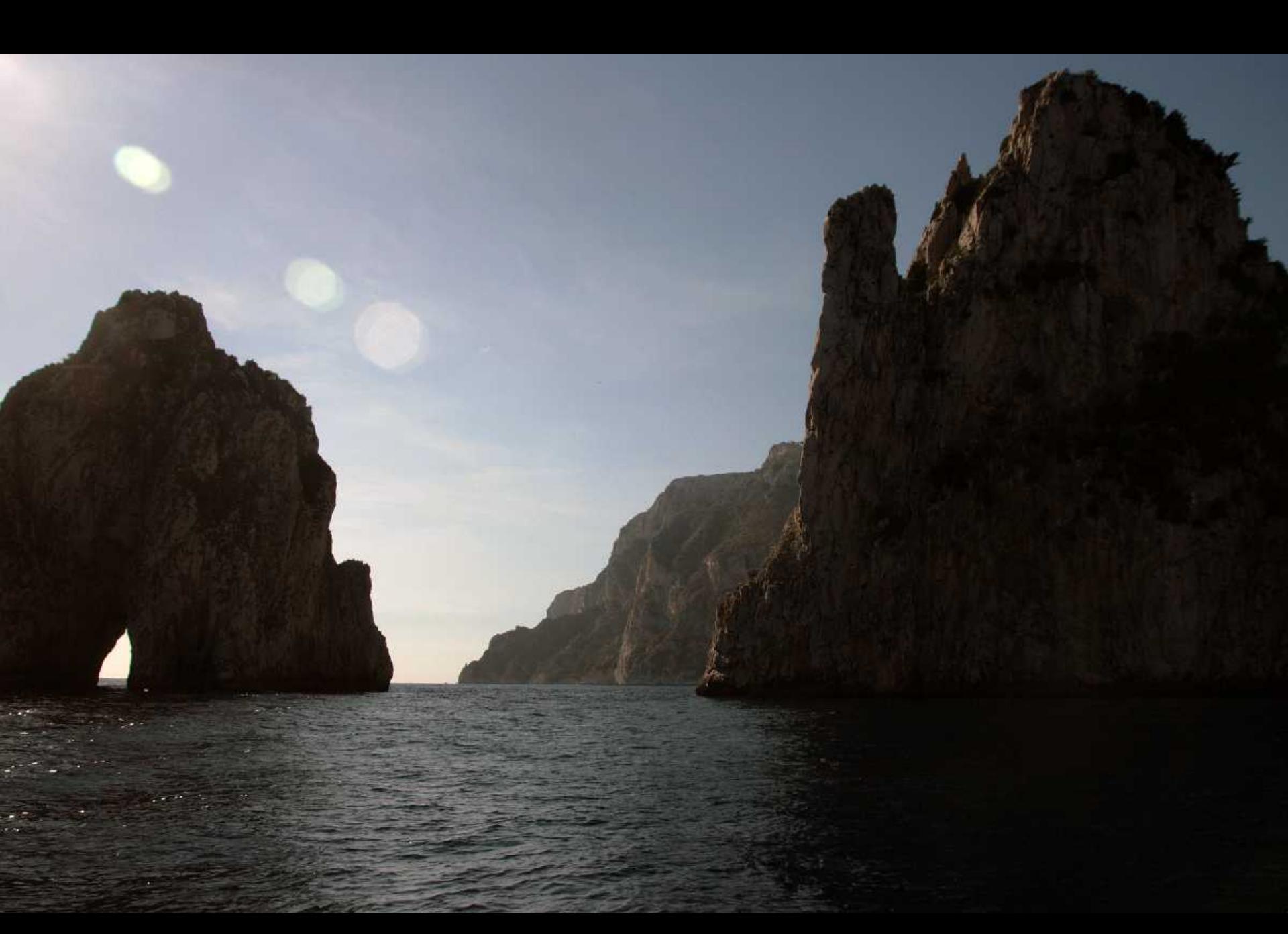








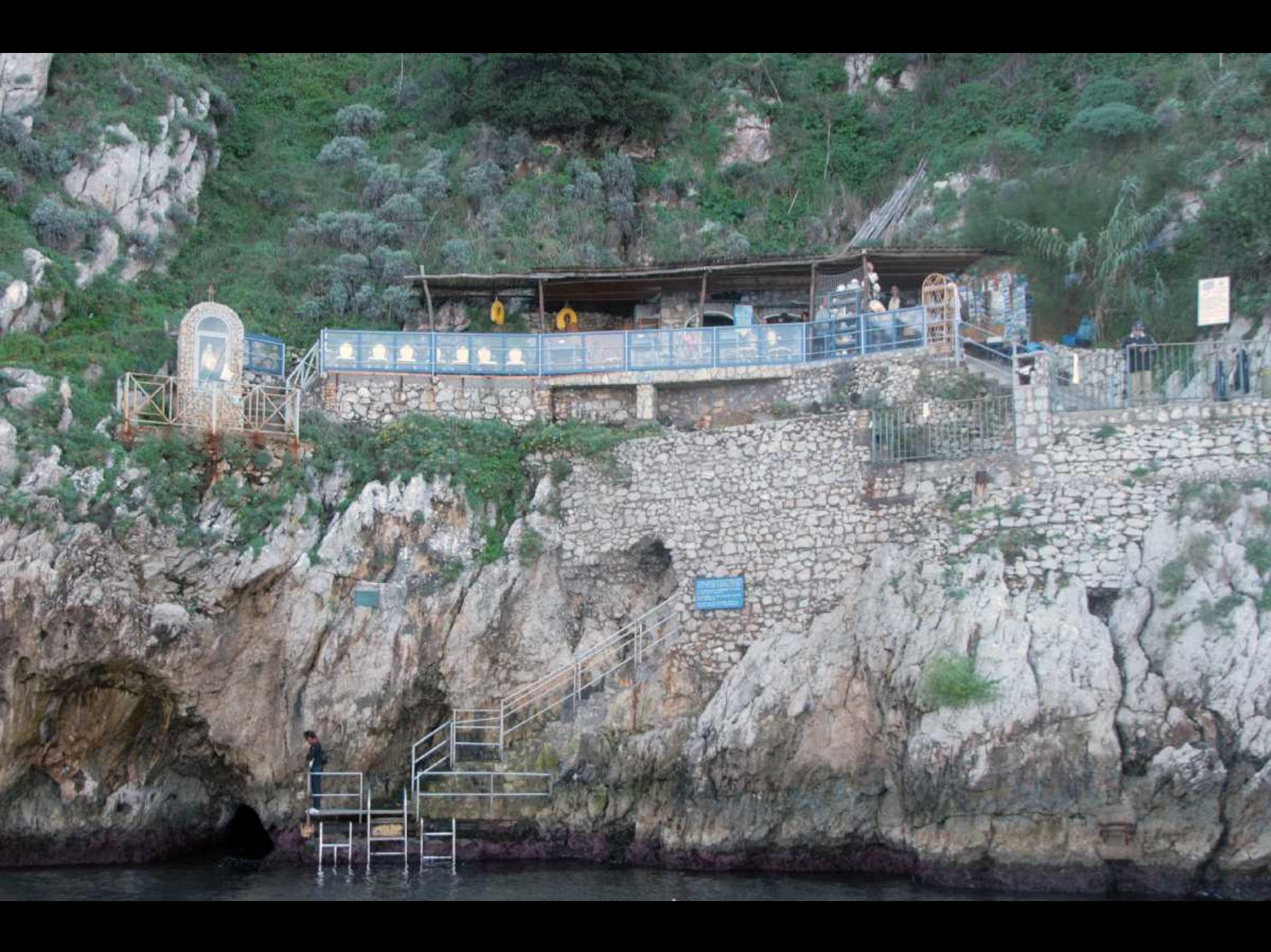






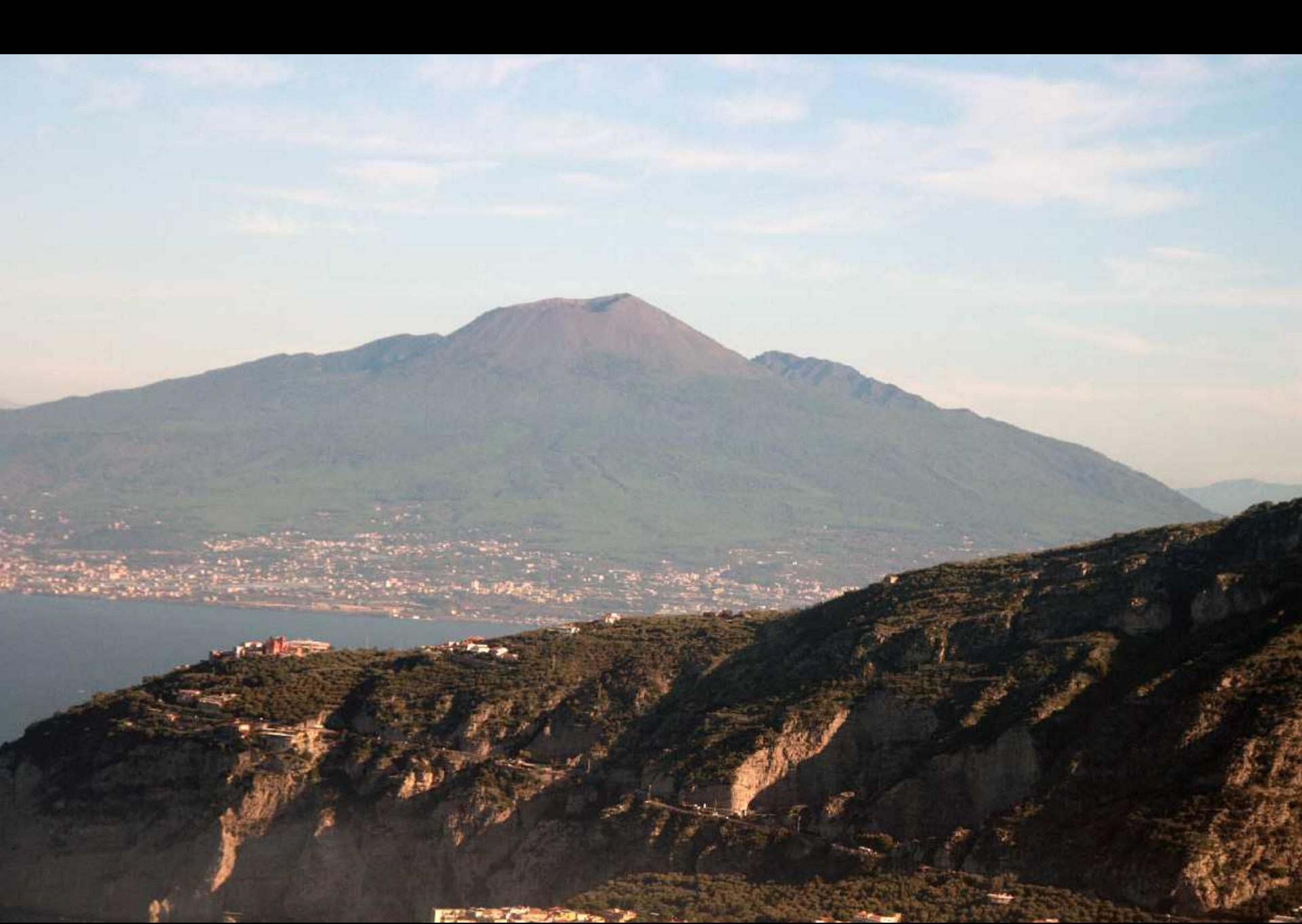


















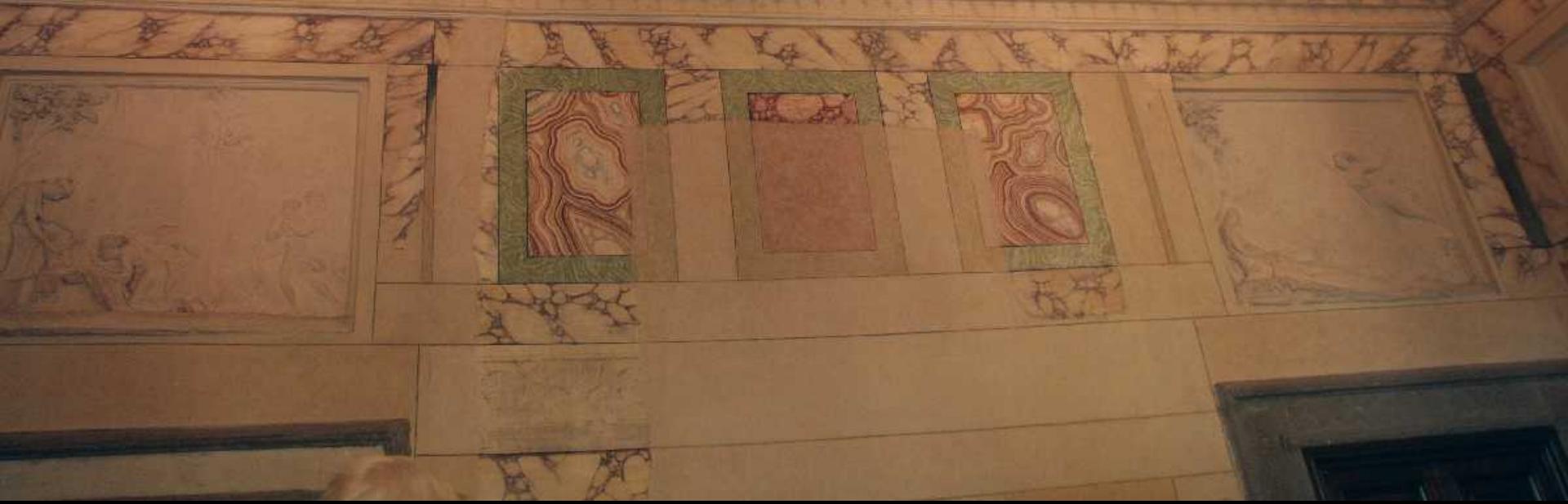
Villa Lante



HERMAN LIIKANEN
PARALBINO FINLANDESE











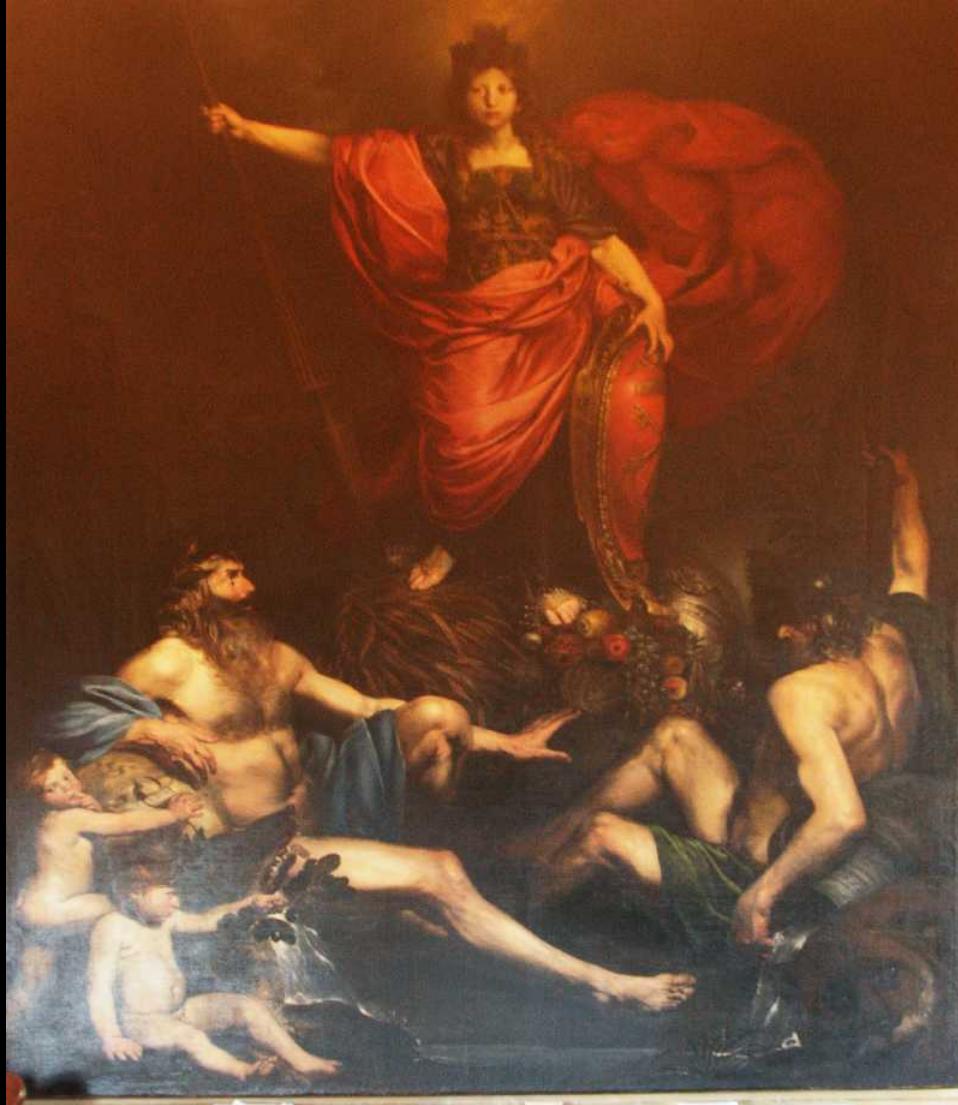




A dì 6 de magio 1527 fo la presa de Roma





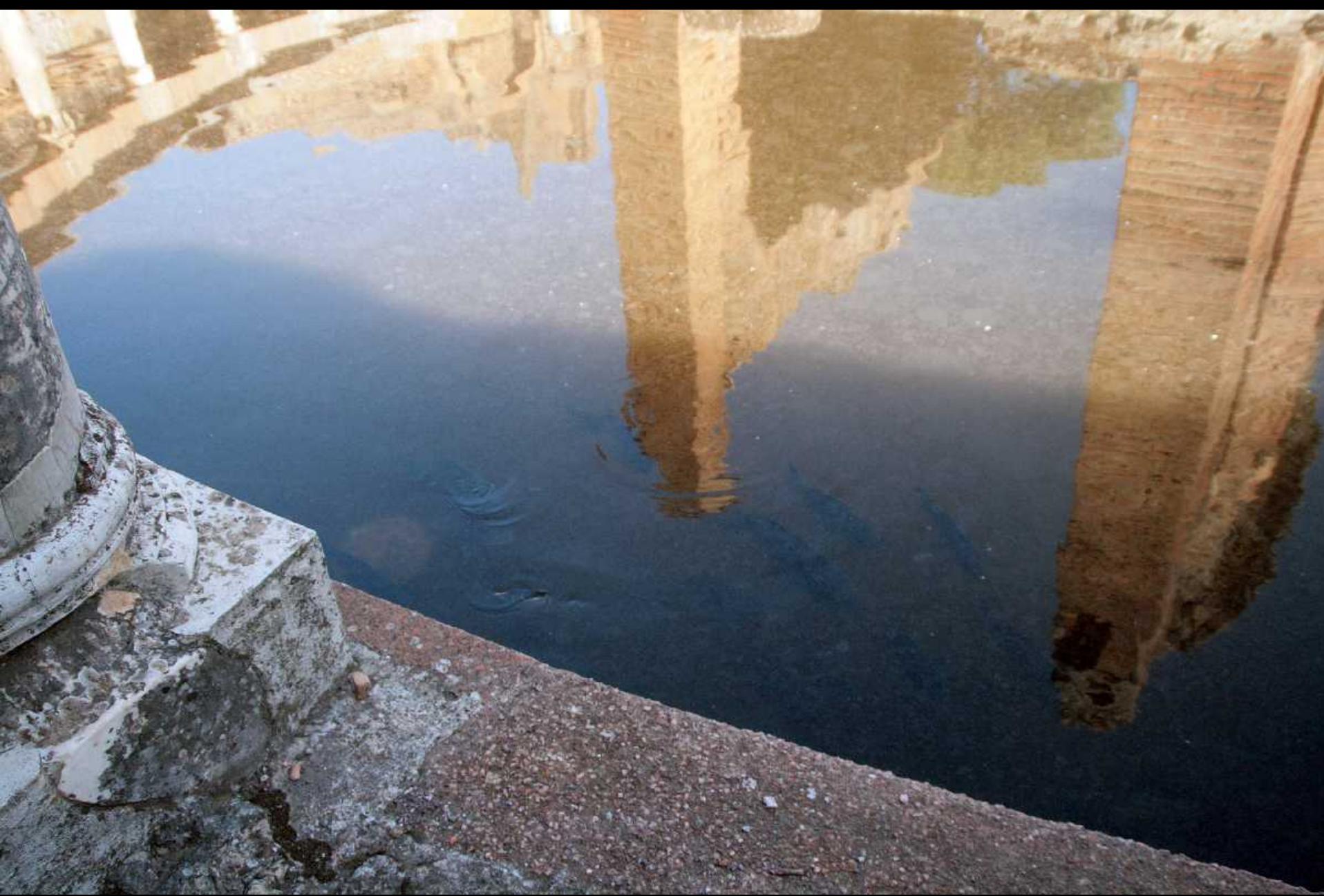






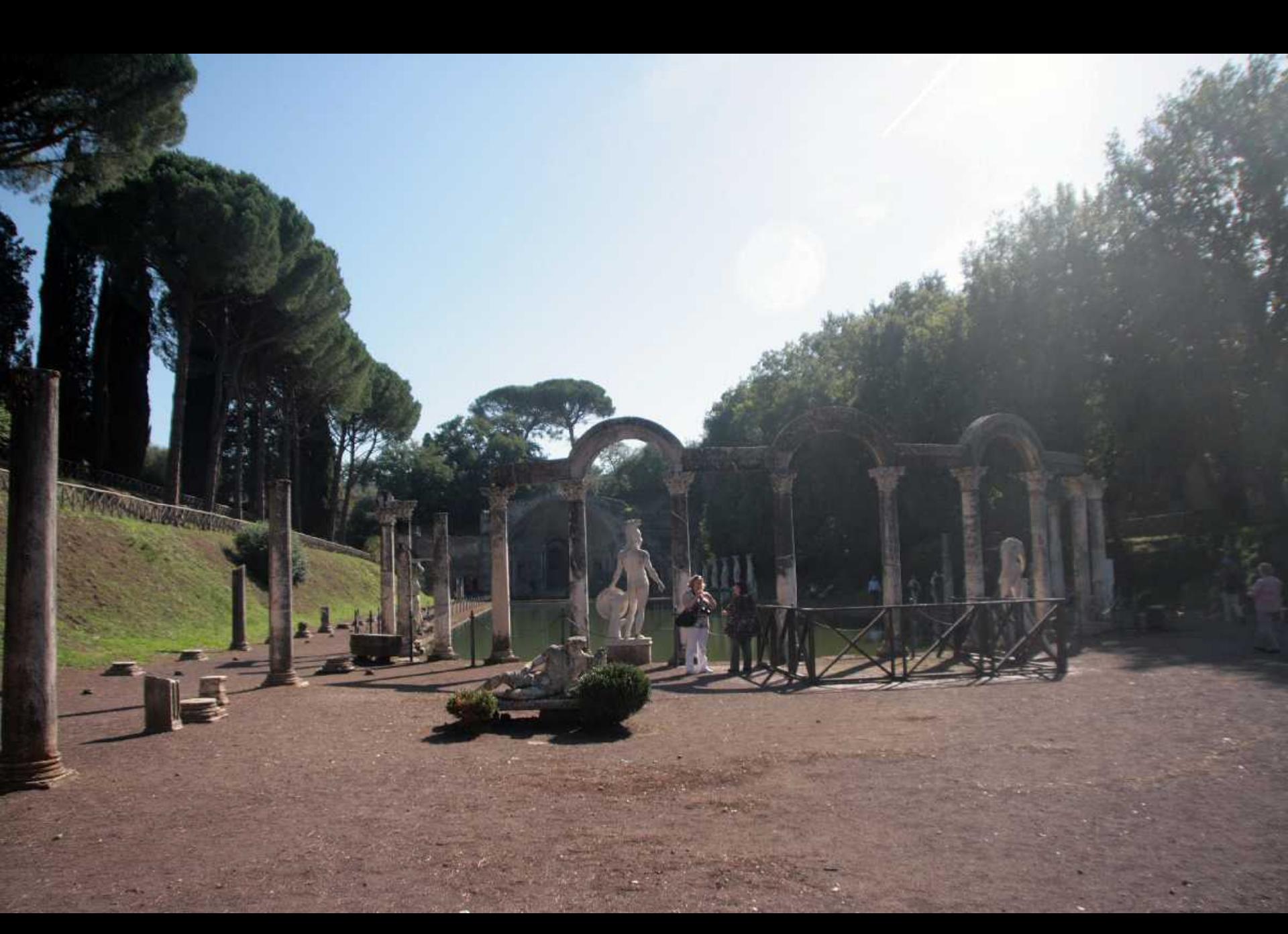
Villa Adriana













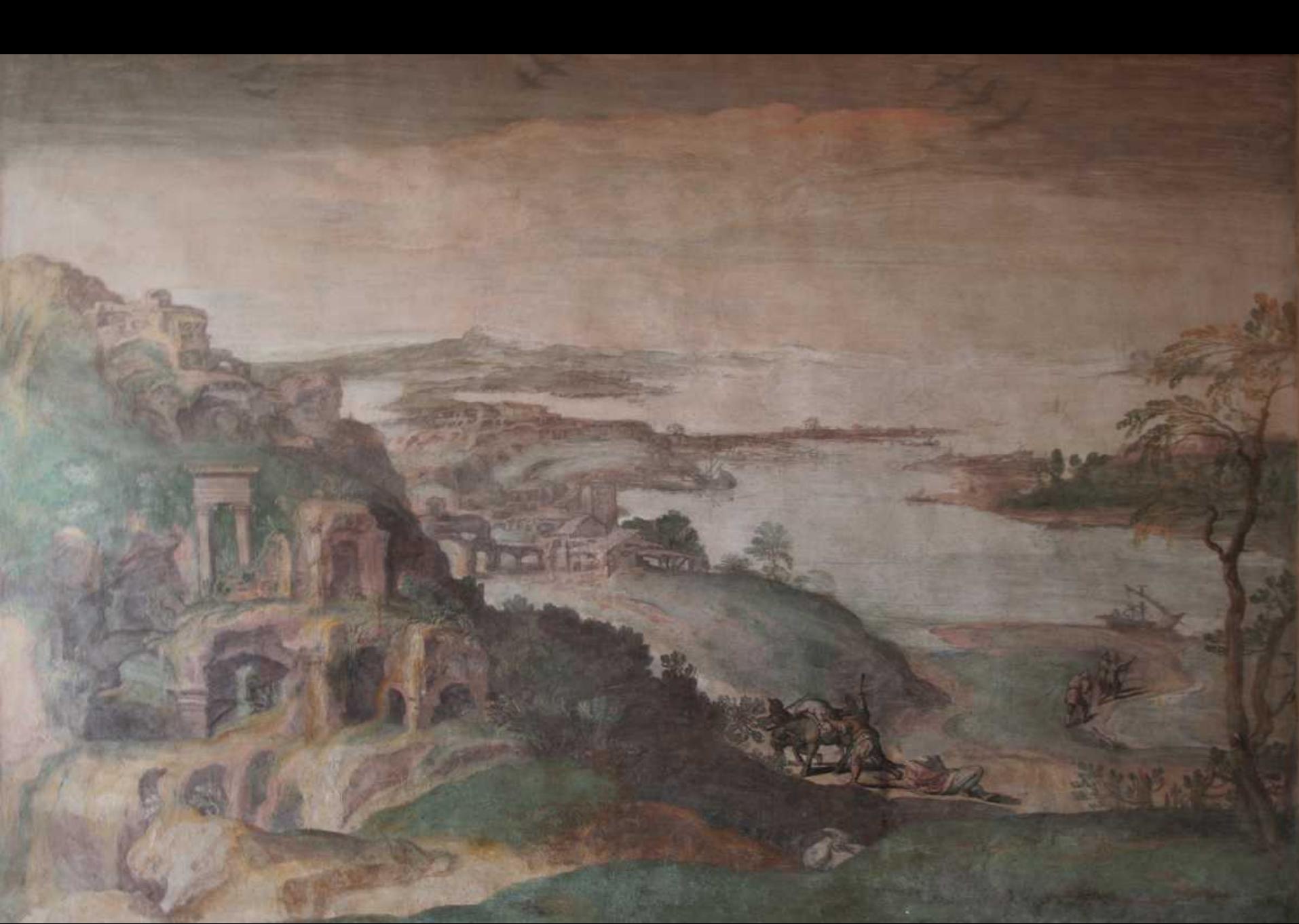




Villa d'Este

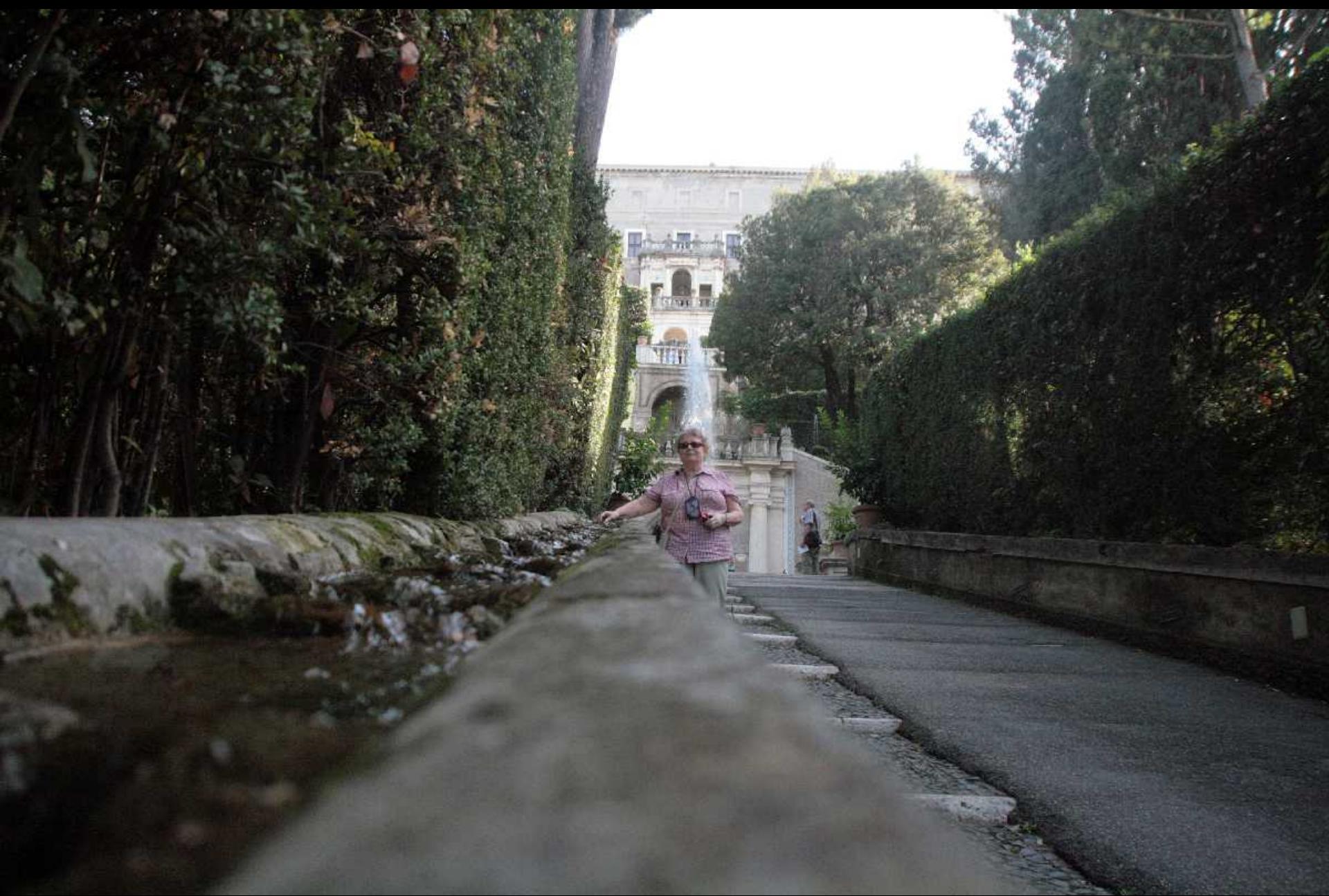






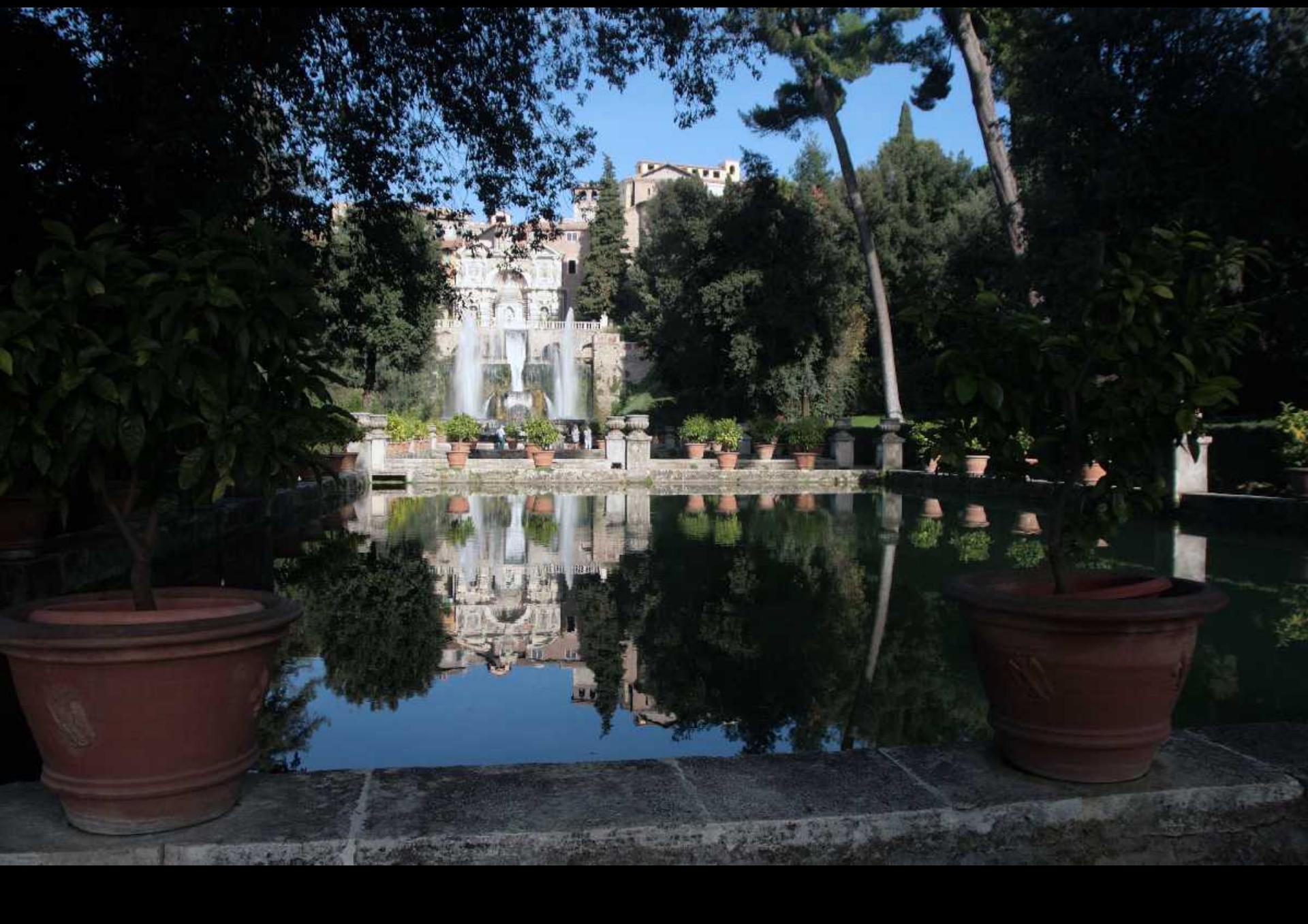














PARROCCHIA SANTA













DIN D'ESTRUSIONE
ATT. 800 0-0

... QUINDI BAMBINA NO
CREDERE A NIENTE CHE
NON SIA AMORE...!



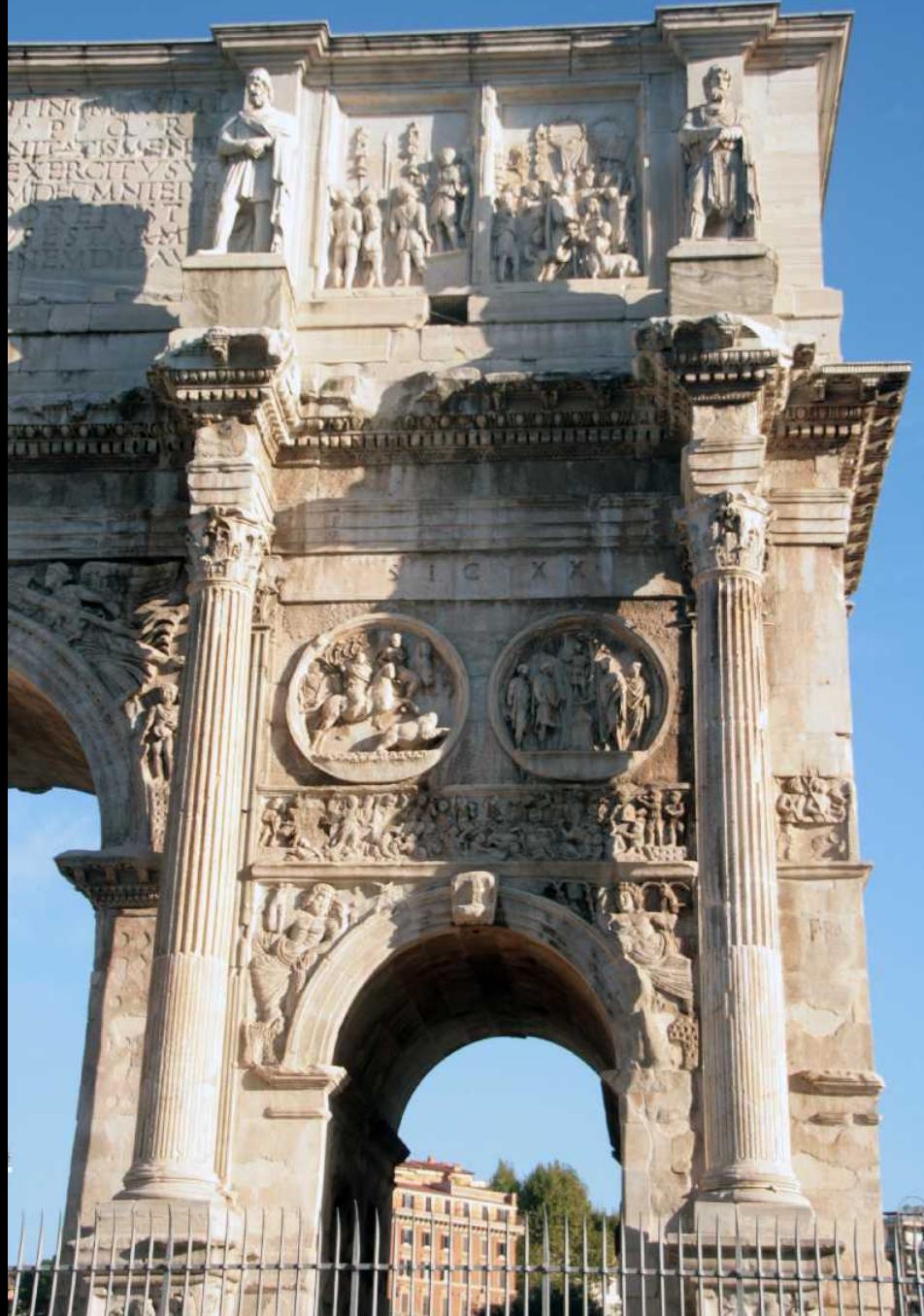
BOB



Colosseum

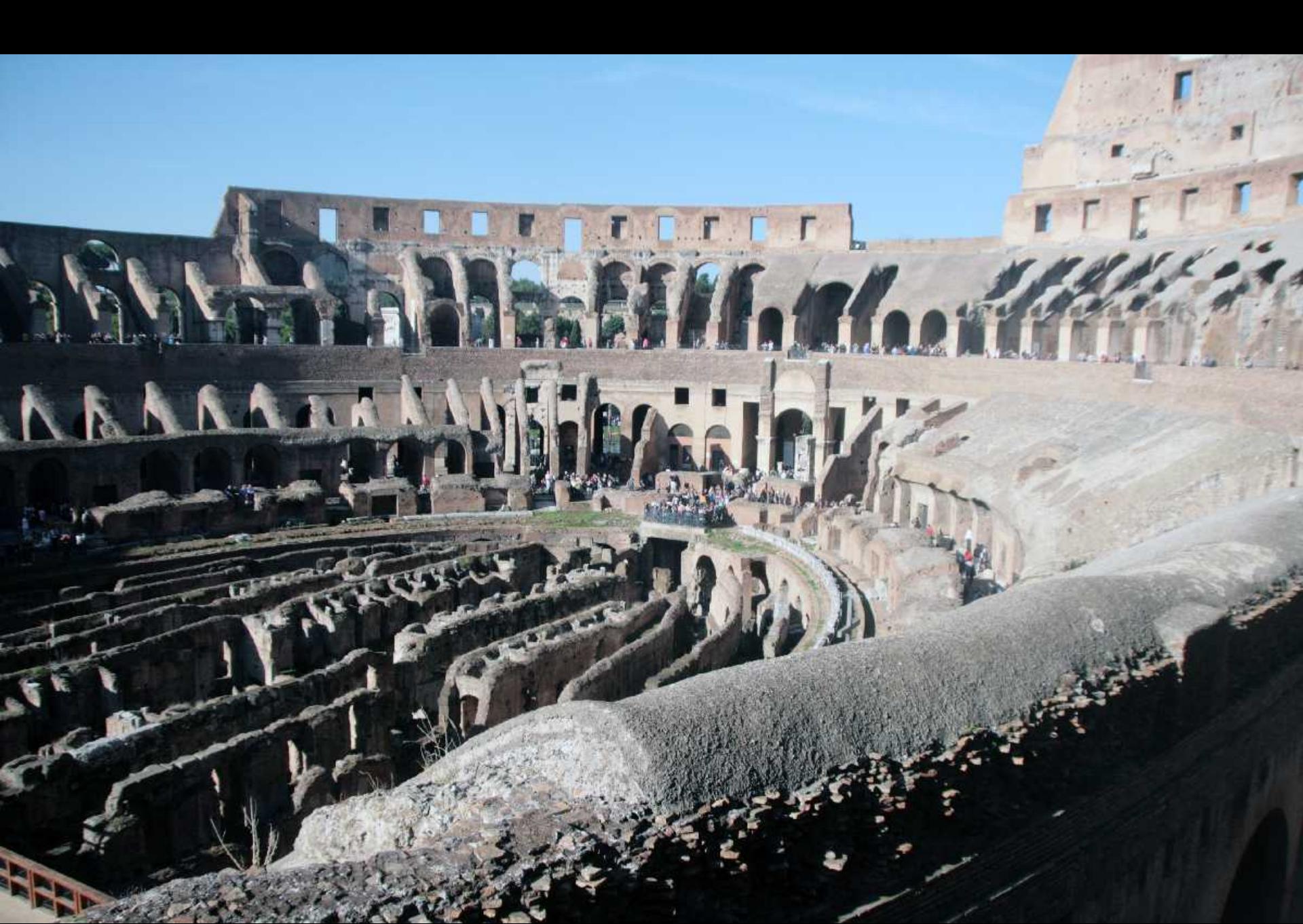


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P M S C L R
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MAGNITUDINE ET VIRTUTE
MUNDITIA REGIS EXCELSA
ACTIONE VICTORI
EMPERORICAM VULVAM
ARCUM TUTUM FELIXISSIMUS



EXVICEN.F.L.VII
V









ROMA
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IMPERO
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AVGVSTO
IMP. XII. C.



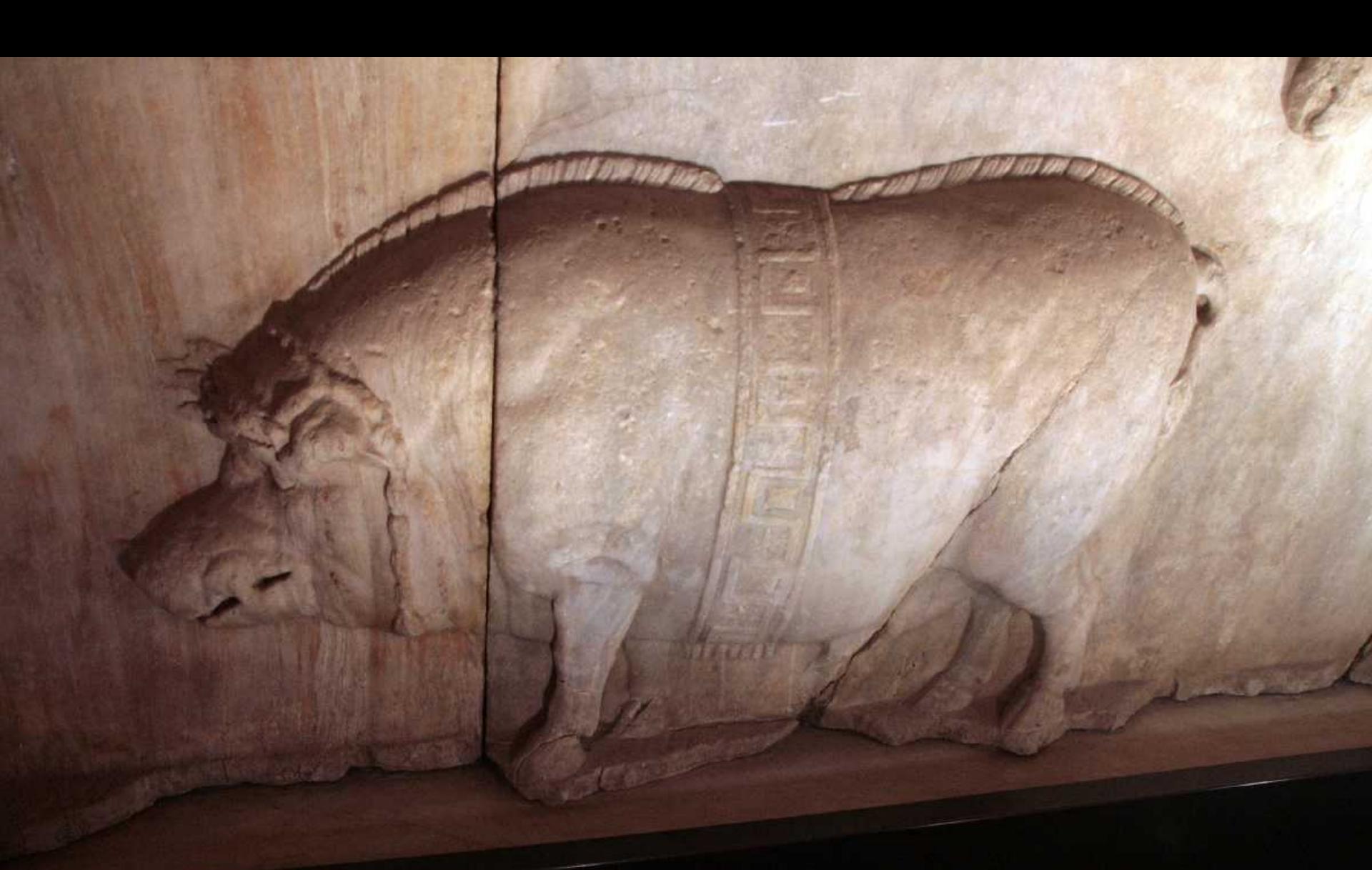


Forum Romanum

























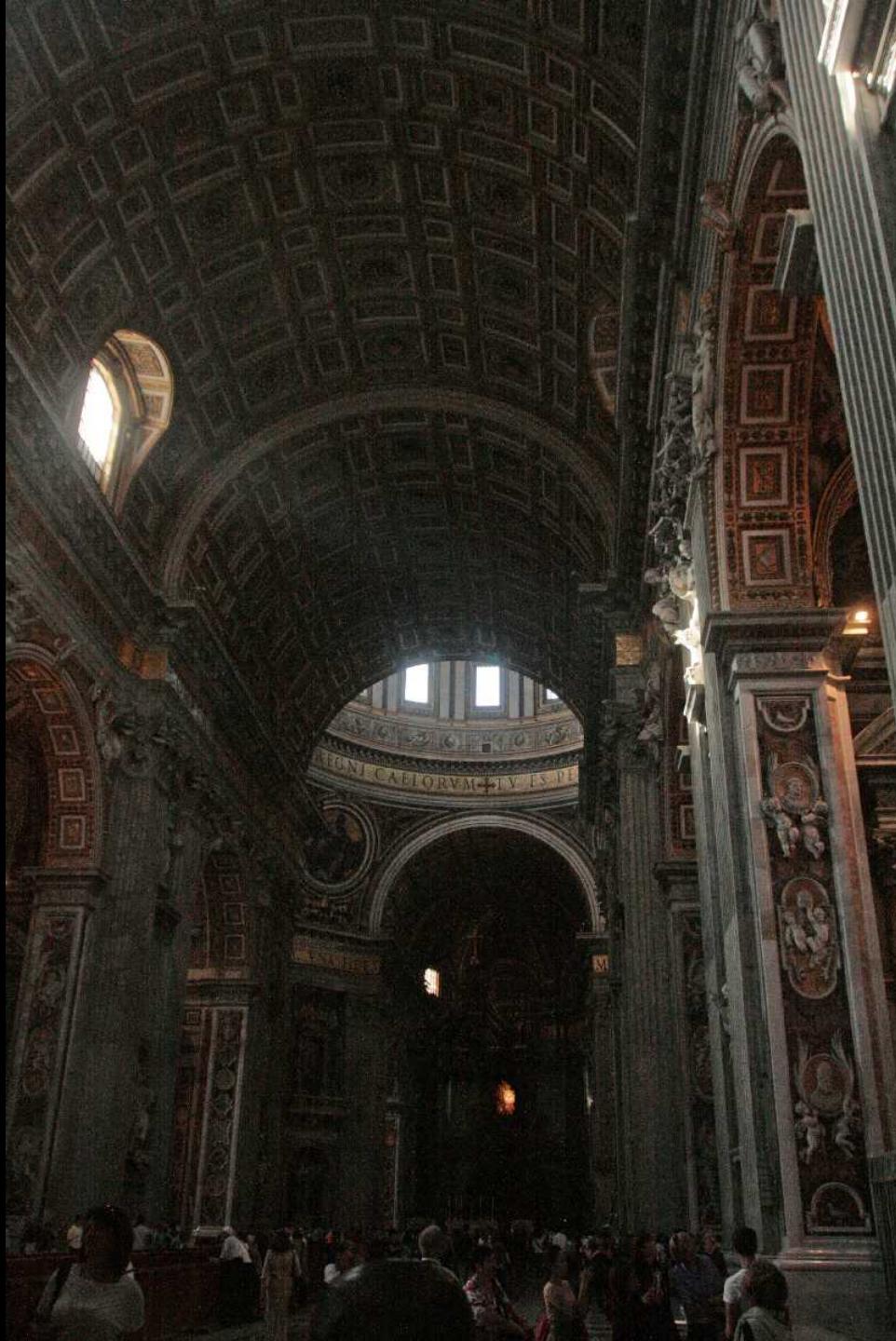




Pietarinkirkko

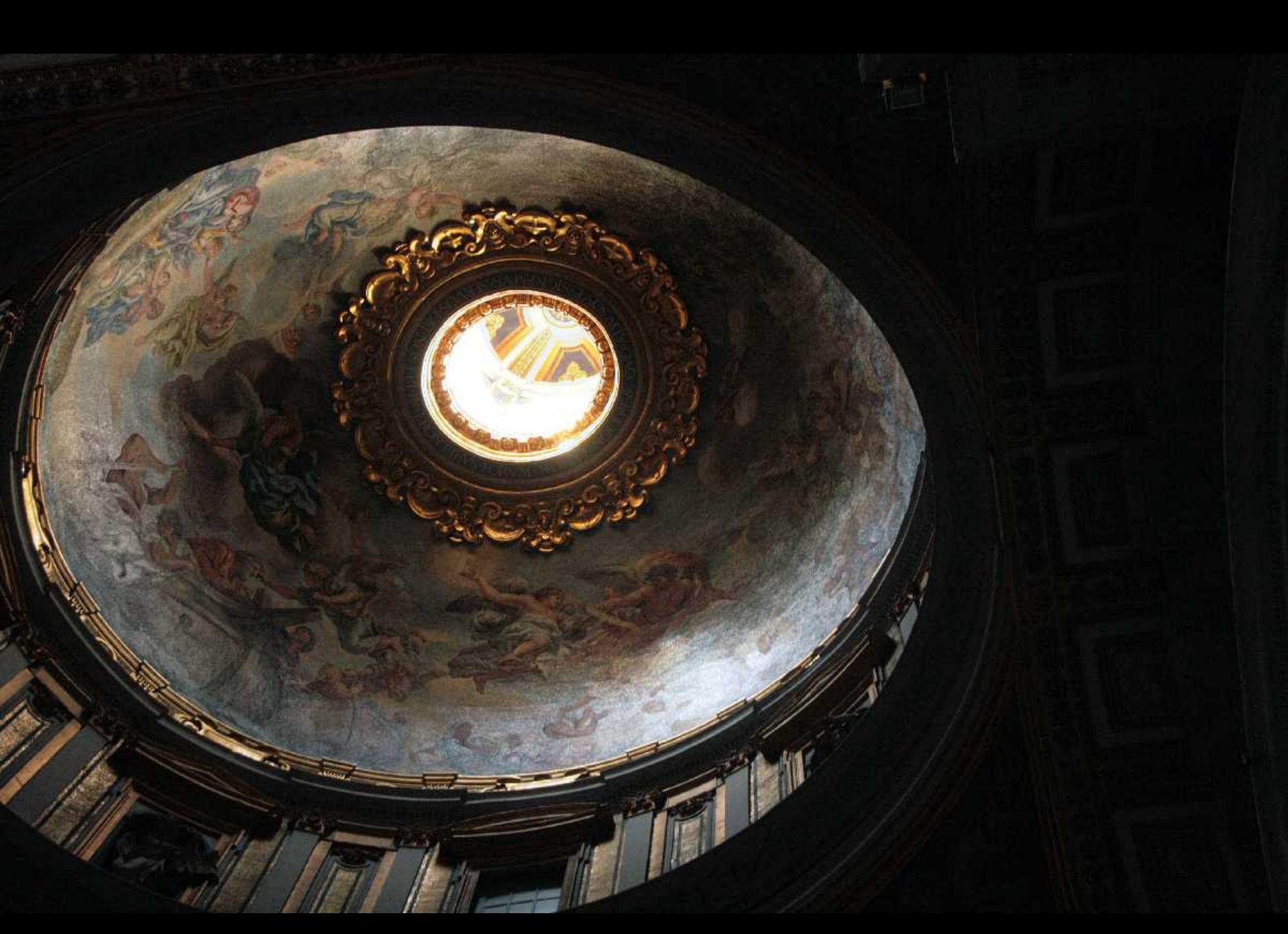


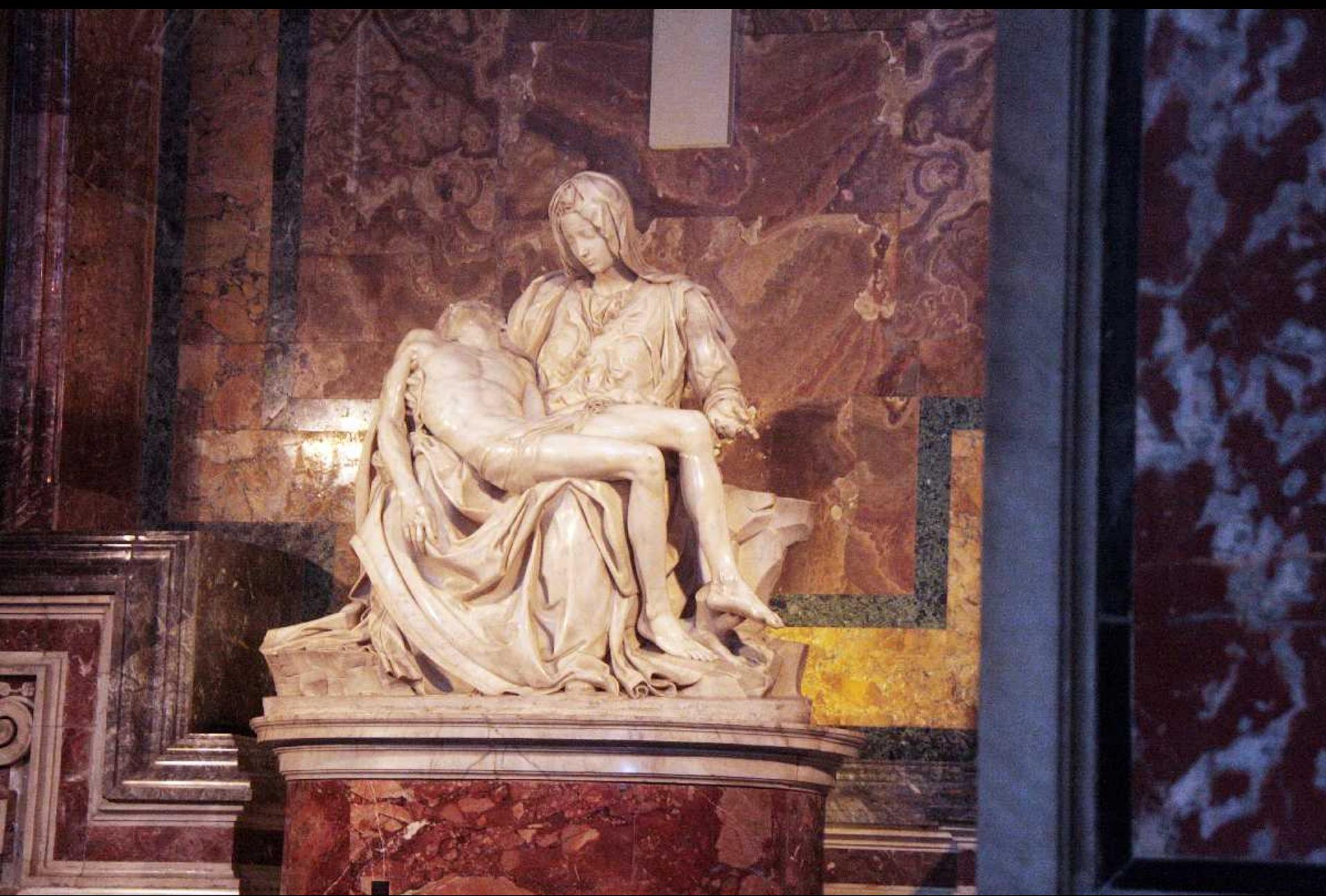


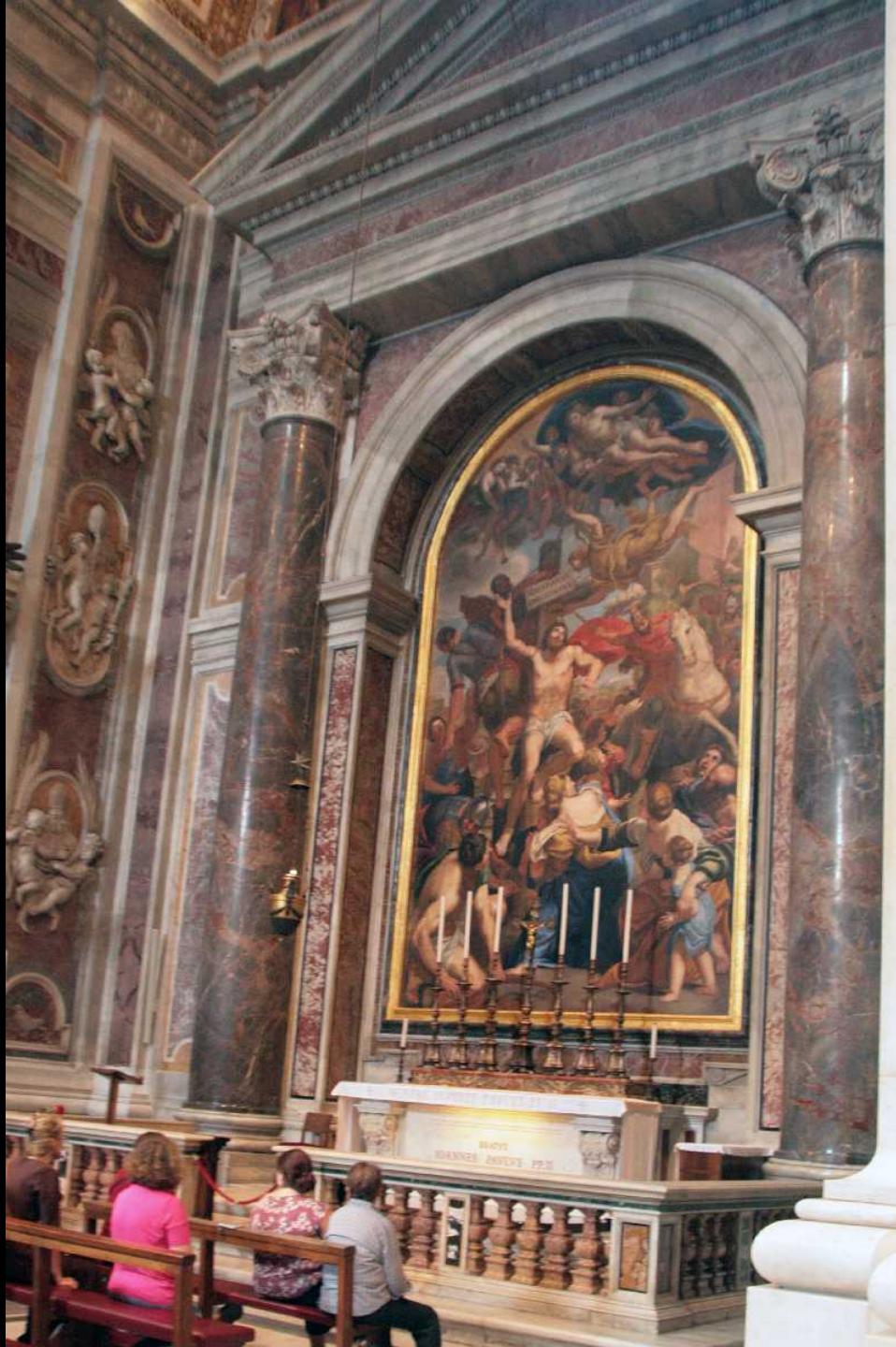






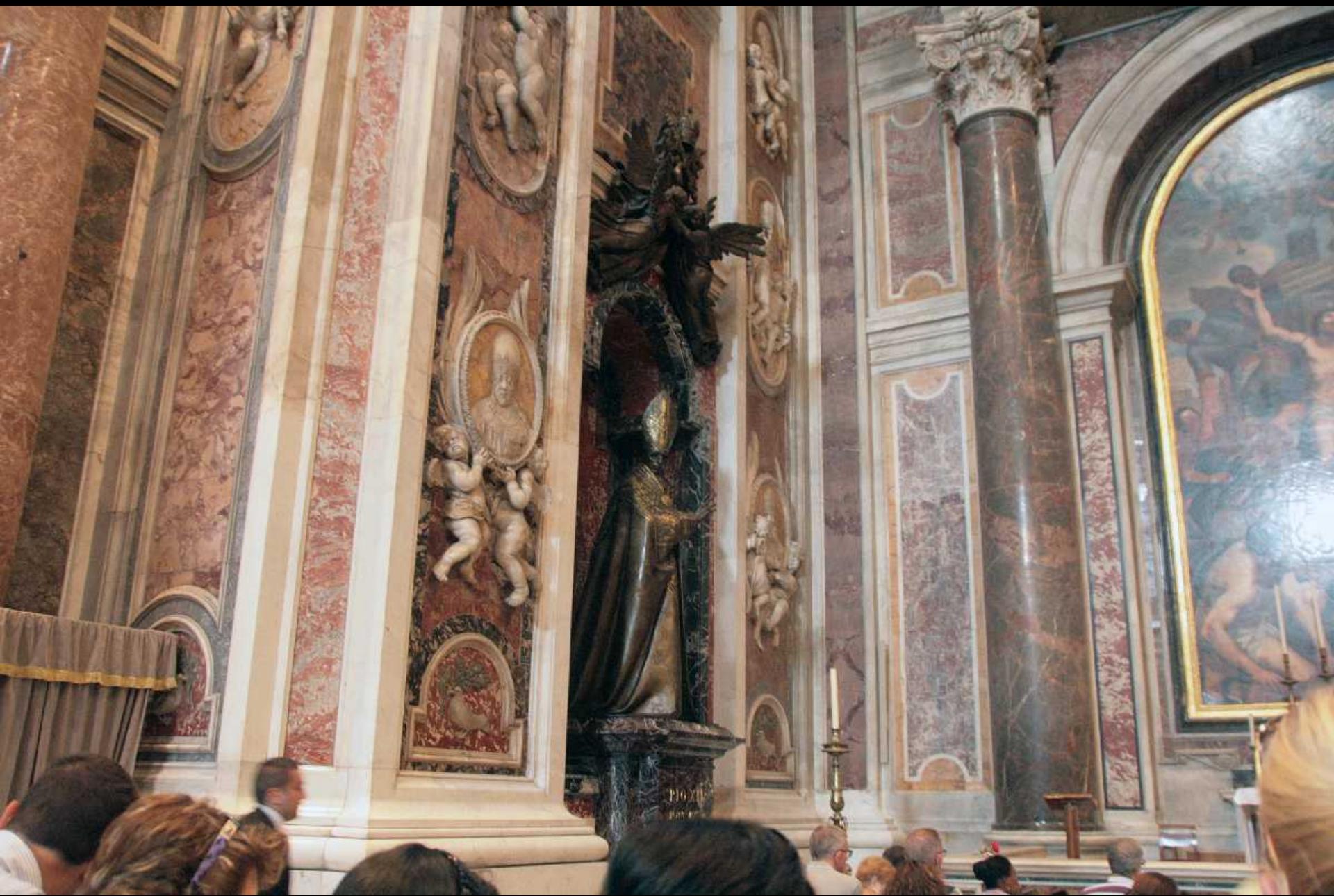


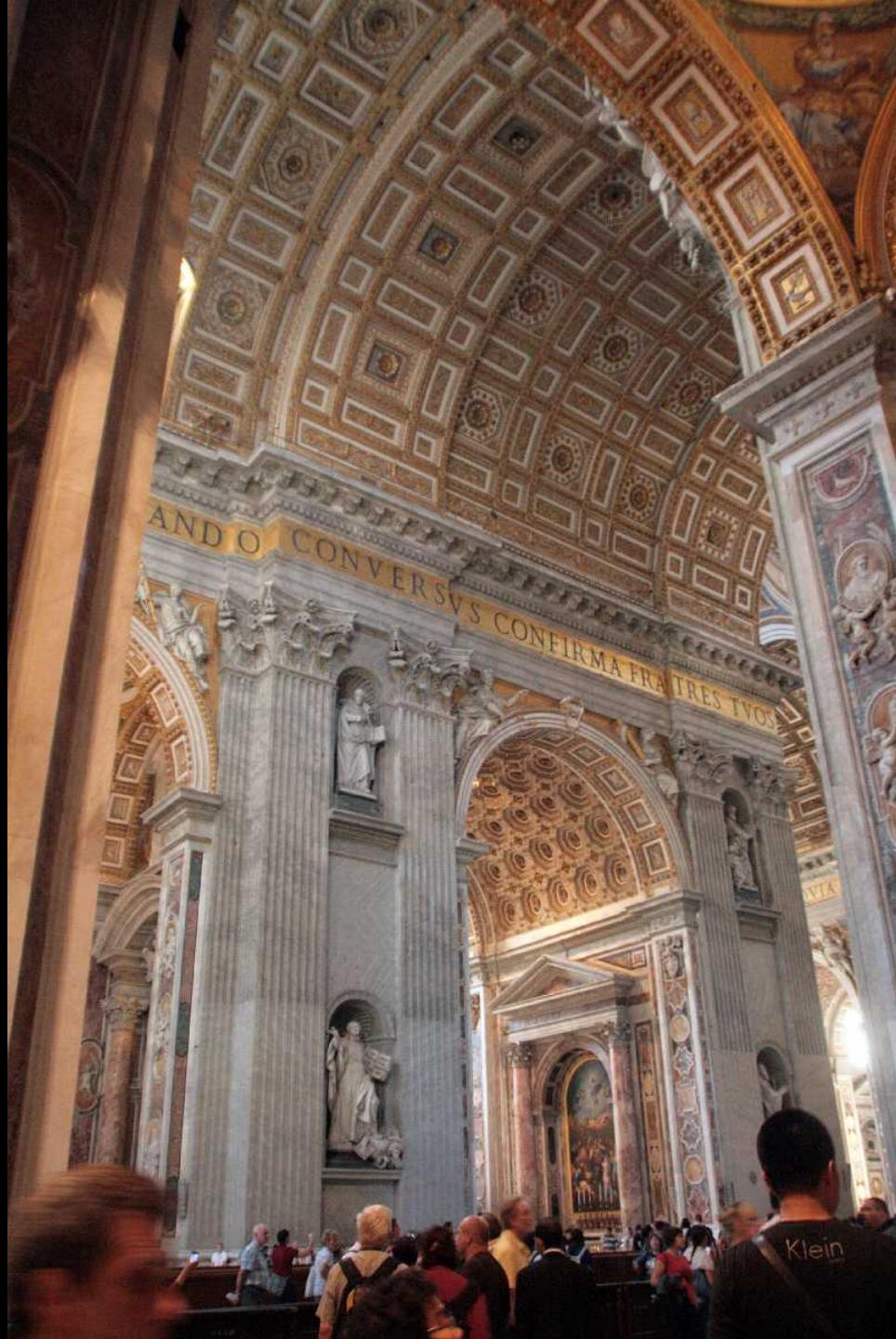
















IV ES PETRVS ET SVI

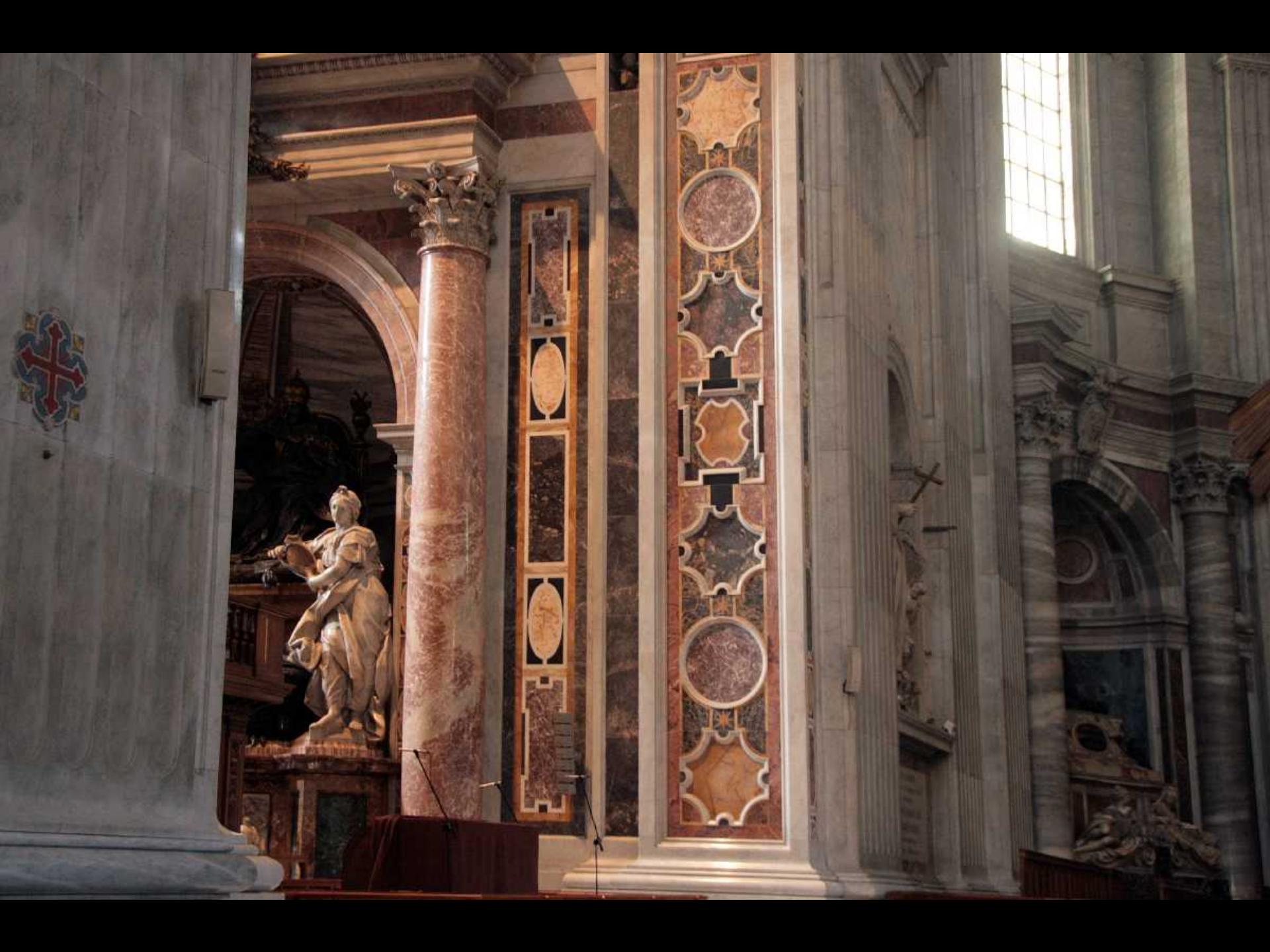
MUNDO REFVLG

O PETRE DIXISTI IV ES CHRISTUS













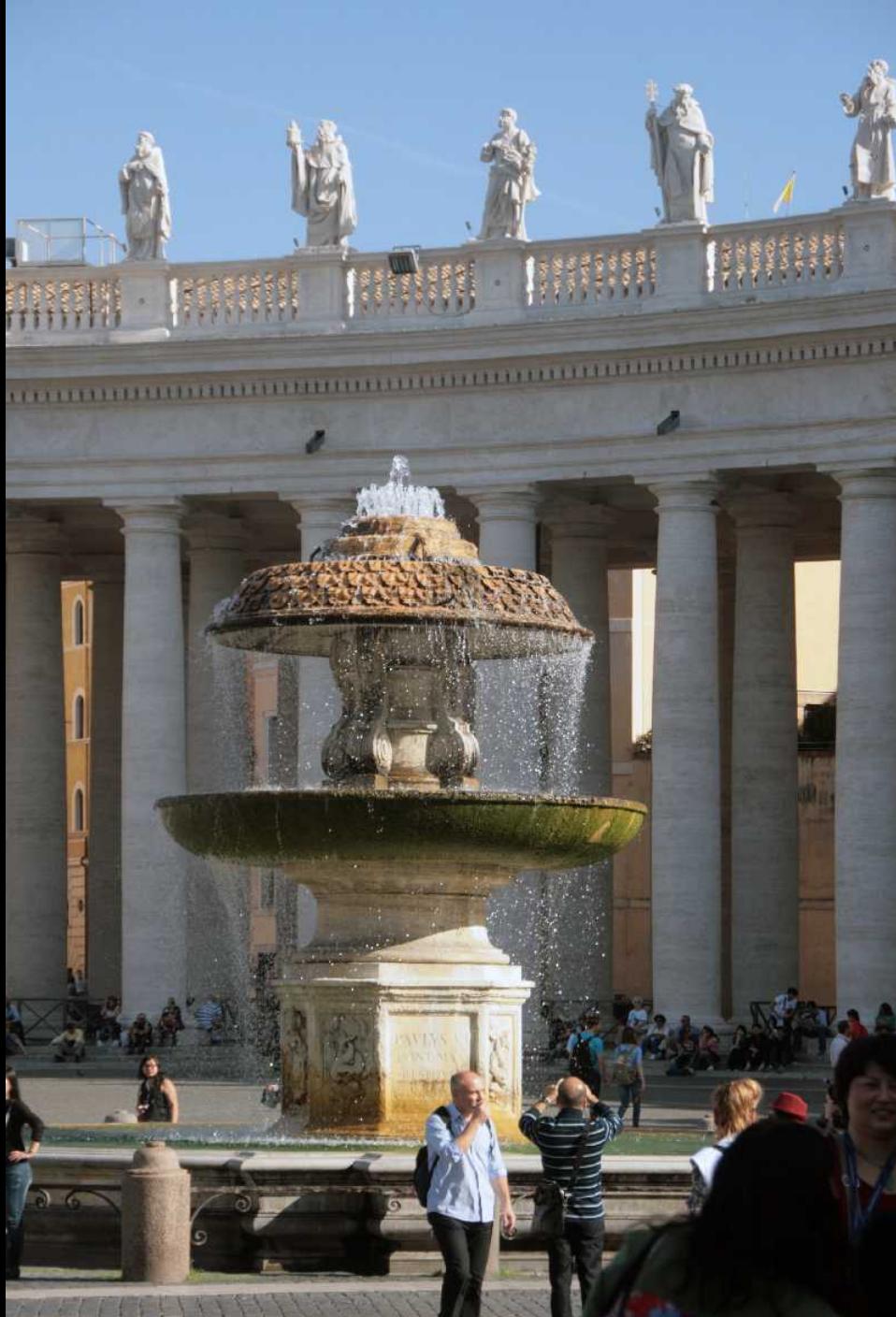
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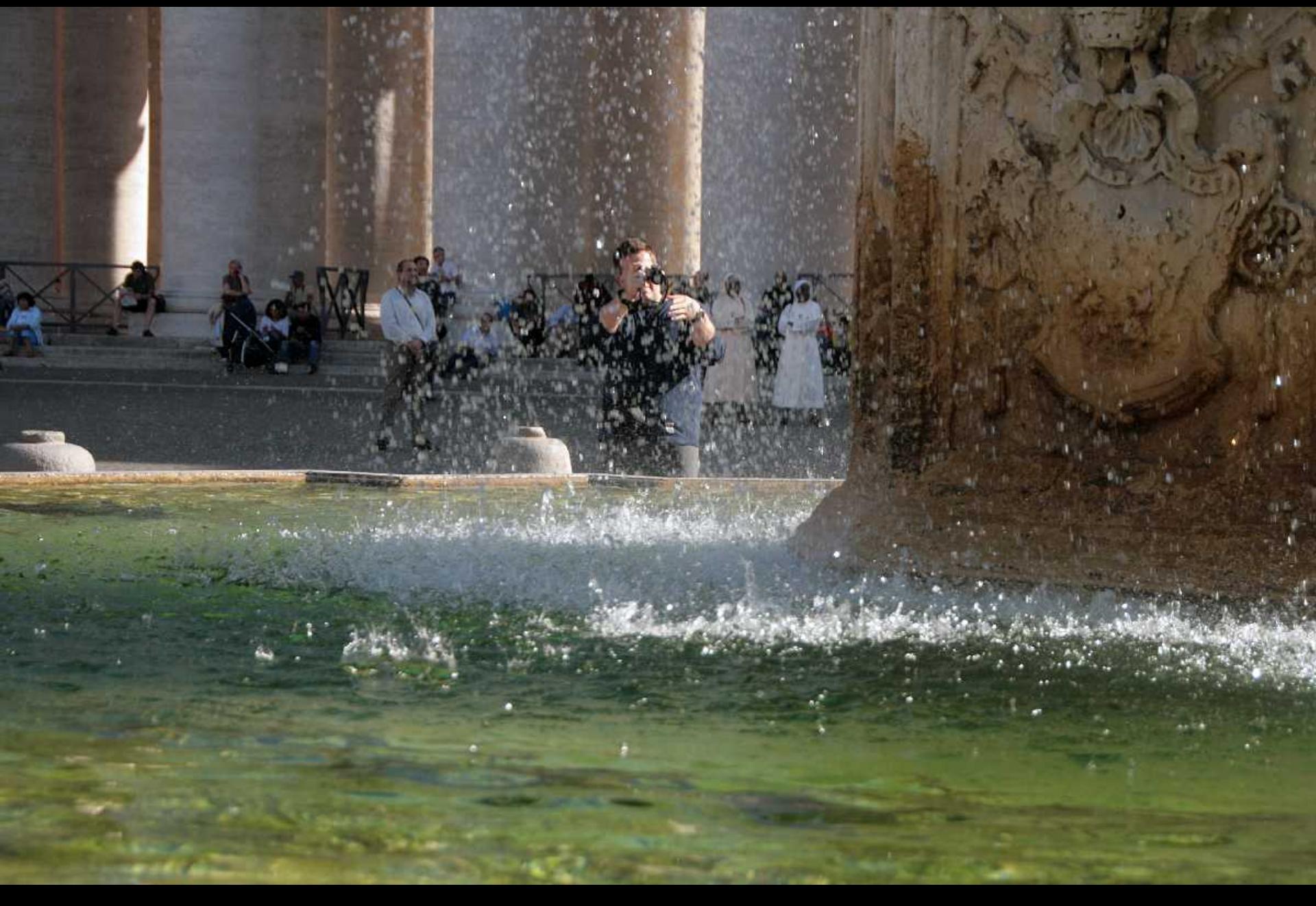
S PETRVS	67 m. 64	IOANNES V.	686	IOANNES XVIII.	1009	PIVS X.	1014
S LINVS	78	CONON.	687	BENEDICTVS VII.	1024	BENEDICTVS XV.	1022
S. CLVTVS	88	S. SERGIUS I.	701	IOANNES IX.	1032	PIVS XI.	1039
S. EVARISTVS	103	IOANNES VI.	703	S. LEO IX.	1034	PIVS XII.	1098
S. ALEXANDER	113	IOANNES VII.	707	B. VBBANVS II.	1089	IOANNES XXII.	1068
S. XYSTVS I.	123	SISINNIVS	708	B. EVGENIVS III.	1153	FAVIVS VI.	1178
S. TELESPHORVS	136	COSTANTIVS	715	HADRIANVS IV.	1159	IOANNES FAVIVS I.	1076
S. HYGINVS	140	S. GREGORIVS II.	731	GREGORIVS IX.	1241	IOANNES PAVLVIS II.	2005
S. PIVS I.	155	S. GREGORIVS III.	741	COELESTINV S IV.	1241		
S. ANICETVS	160	S. ZACHARIAS.	752	NICOLAVS III.	1260		
S. SOETER	175	S. STEPHANVS III.	757	HONORIVS IV.	1287		
S. ELEVTHERIVS	189	S. PAVLVIS I.	767	BONIFATIVS VIII.	1303		
S. VICTOR I.	199	STEPHANVS IV.	772	URBANVS VI.	1389		
S. LEO I.	461	HADRIANVS I.	795	BONIFATIVS IX.	1404		
S. SIMPLICIVS	483	S. LEO III.	816	INNOCENTIVS VII.	1406		
S. GELASIVS	496	S. STEPHANVS V.	817	EVGENIVS IV.	1447		
S. ANASTASIVS II.	498	S. PASCHALIS I.	824	NICOLAVS V.	1455		
S. SYMMACHVS	514	EVGENIVS II.	827	CALLISTVS III.	1458		
S. HORMISDAS	525	VALENTINVS.	827	PIVS II.	1464		
S. IOANNES I.	526	GREGORIVS IV.	844	PAVLVS II.	1471		
S. FELIX IV.	530	SERGIUS II.	847	XYSTVS IV.	1484		
BONIFATIVS II.	532	S. LEO IV.	855	INNOCENTIVS VIII.	1492		
IOANNES II.	533	BENEDICTVS III.	858	ALEXANDER VI.	1503		
S. AGAPITVS I.	556	S. NICOLAVS I.	867	PIVS III.	1503		
VIGILIVS	555	HADRIANVS II.	872	IVLIVS II.	1515		
PELAGIVS I.	561	IOANNES VIII.	882	PAVLVS III.	1549		
IOANNES III.	574	MARINVS I.	884	IVLIVS III.	1555		
BENEDICTVS I.	579	STEPHANVS VI.	891	MARCELLVS II.	1555		
PELAGIVS II.	590	FORMOSVS	896	GREGORIVS XIII.	1585		
S. GREGORIVS I.	604	BONIFATIVS VI.	896	GREGORIVS XIV.	1591		
SABINIANVS	606	STEPHANVS VII.	897	INNOCENTIVS IX.	1591		
BONIFATIVS III.	607	ROMANVS	897	LEO XI.	1605		
S. BONIFATIVS IV.	615	THEODORVS II.	897	URBANVS VIII.	1644		
S. DEVSDÉDIT	618	IOANNES IX.	900	ALEXANDER VII.	1667		
BONIFATIVS V.	625	BENEDICTVS IV.	903	CLEMENS X.	1676		
HONORIVS I.	638	SERGIUS III.	911	INNOCENTIVS XI.	1689		
SEVERINVS	640	ANASTASIVS III.	913	ALEXANDER VIII.	1691		
IOANNES IV.	642	LANDVS	914	INNOCENTIVS XII.	1700		
THEODORVS I.	649	LEO VI.	928	CLEMENS XI.	1721		
S. EVGENIVS I.	657	STEPHANVS VIII.	931	INNOCENTIVS XIII.	1724		
S. VITALIANVS	672	LEO VII.	959	BENEDICTVS XIV.	1758		
ADEODATVS II.	676	STEPHANVS IX.	942	CLEMENS XIII.	1769		
DONVS	678	MARINVS II.	946	PIVS VI.	1799		
S. AGATHO	681	BENEDICTVS VI.	974	PIVS VII.	1823		
S. LEO II.	683	IOANNES XIV.	984	LEO XII.	1829		
S. BENEDICTVS II.	685	IOANNES XV.	996	PIVS VIII.	1850		
		GREGORIVS V.	999	GREGORIVS XVI.	1846		

DEATI MORTVI
QUI IN DOMINO MORIVNTVR











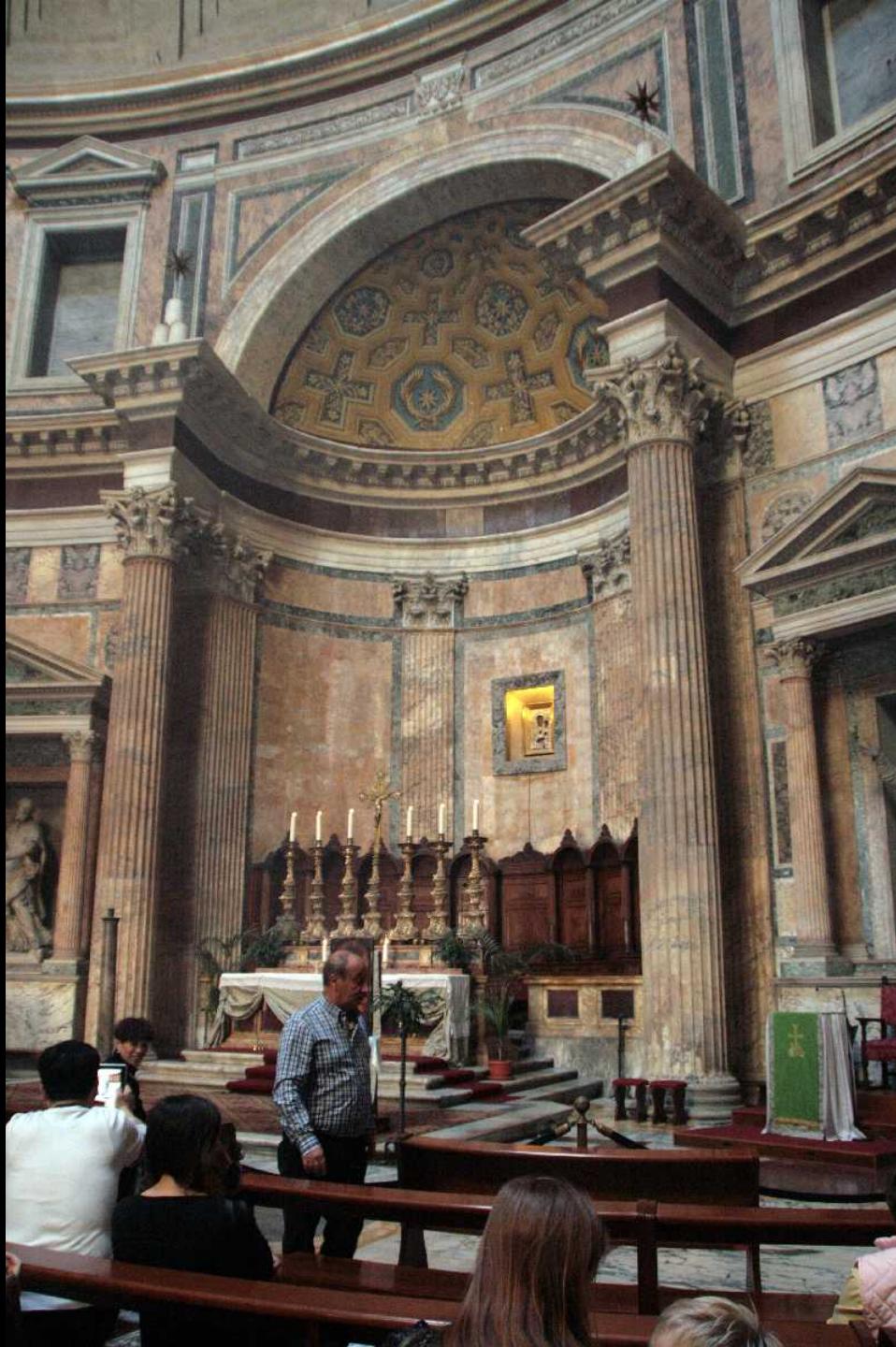




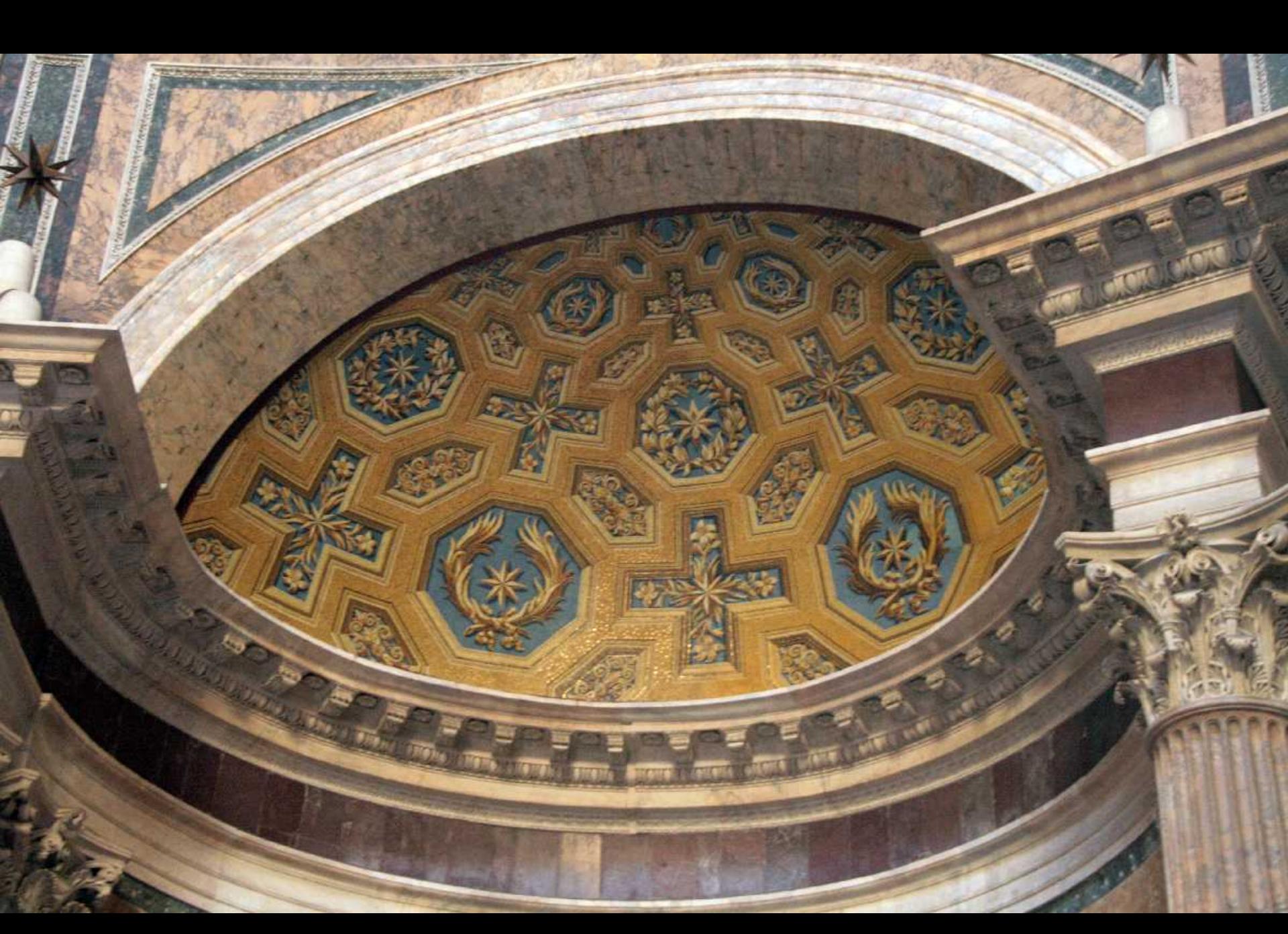




Panthenon









CHIESA S. MARIA AD MARTYRES

AVVISI SACRI

DIOCESI DI ROMA



M·AGRIPPA L F·COSTERTIVM FECIT





















R. VIA III.
DI MUORI
PROPAGANDA

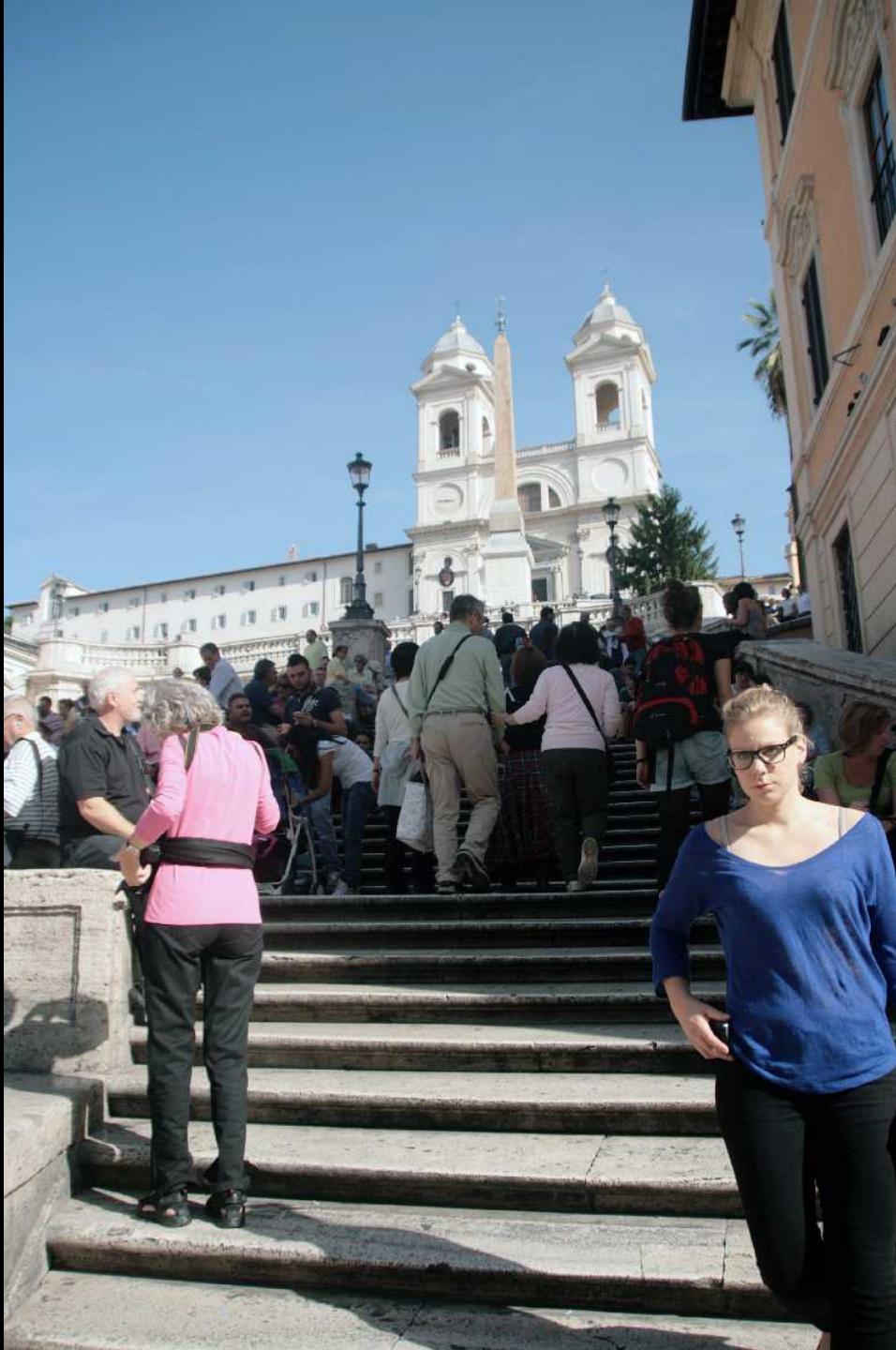


È VIETATA

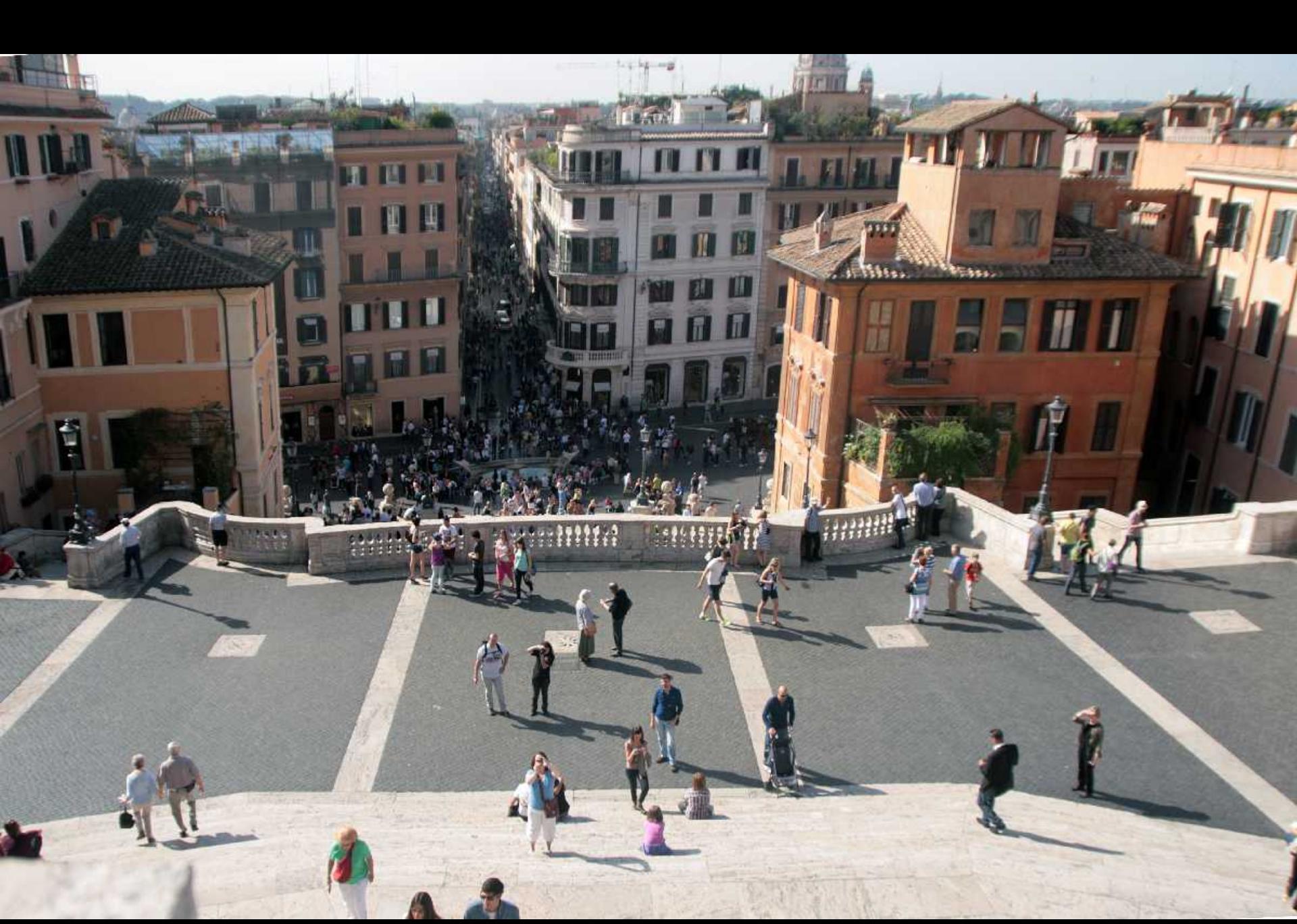
MARIAE · VIRGINI
GENITRICI DEI
IPSA · ORIGINIS
AB · OMNI · LABE · IM
PIVS · VIII · P
INSIGNIS · PRABCV
FIDE · CONFIRMA
DECRETO · Q · D · E · VI · EI
A · MDCCCLIII
PONEND · CVRAVIT
AERE · CATH · ORE · CON
AN · SAC · PRINCIP · X
ALOIS · POLETTIO · AI



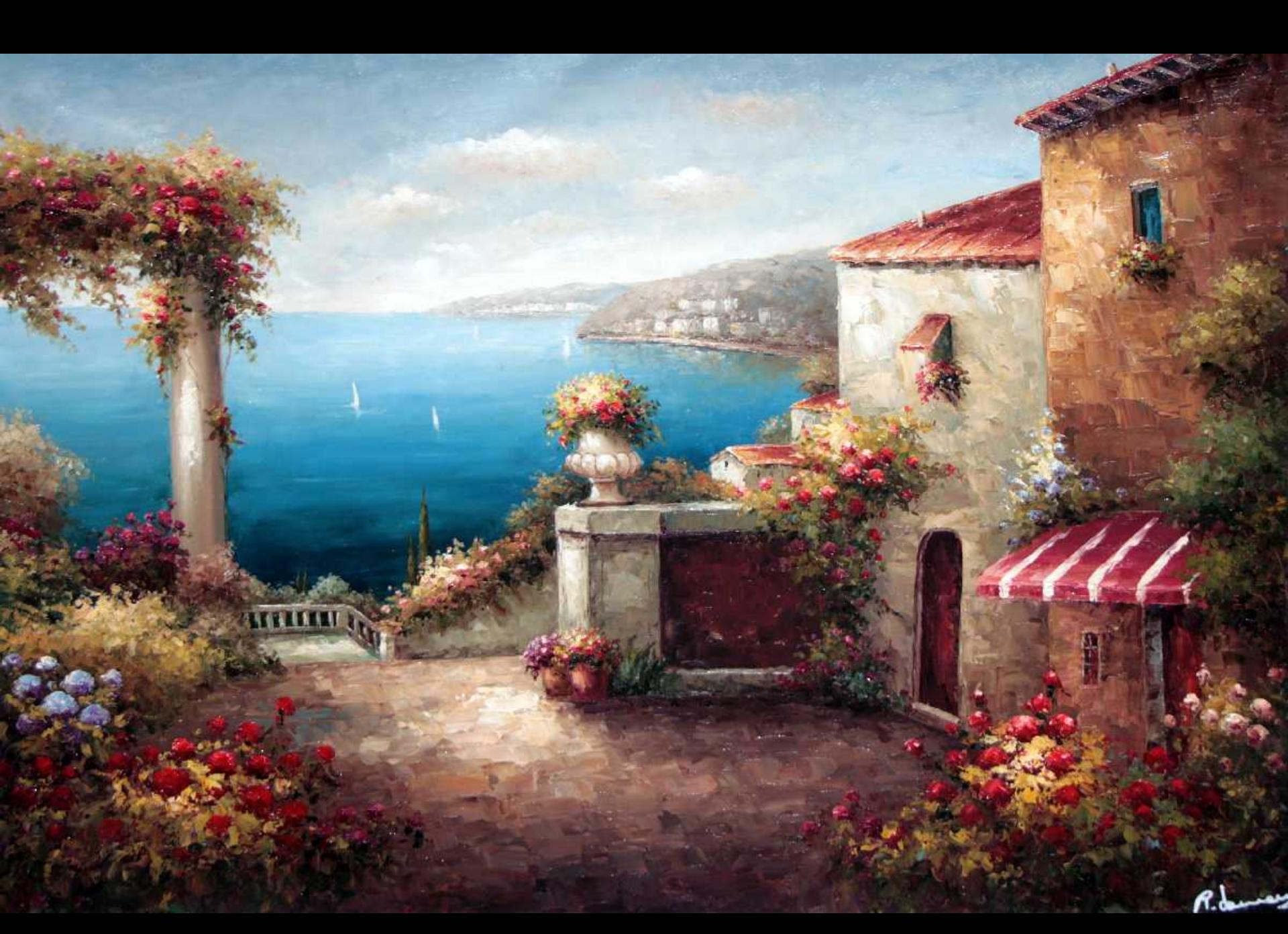




Espanjalaiset
portaat







R. James