

Self portrait
of Ligorio
(1513-1583)



PIRRO
LIGORIO

1534

Moved to Rome, initially
dedicated to painting

1540

Started getting closer to
archeological research

1548

Proposed as "Member of the
Congregation of the Virtuuous at
the Pantheon"

1549 - 50

- Proposed as "Member of the
Congregation of the Virtuuous at
the Pantheon"

- Started working for Cardinal
Ippolito d'Este, where he
developed multiple works such
as painter of his personal
property in Rome, acquisition of
properties in Tivoli and the
exploration of surrounding
archeological sites.

1560

Beginning of construction works
for the Villa that previously
incorporated the acquisition of
new terrains, the construction of
an aqueduct for water supply
from Monte Sant'Angelo and the
preparation of the terrain for the
magnificent garden of Villa
d'Este.

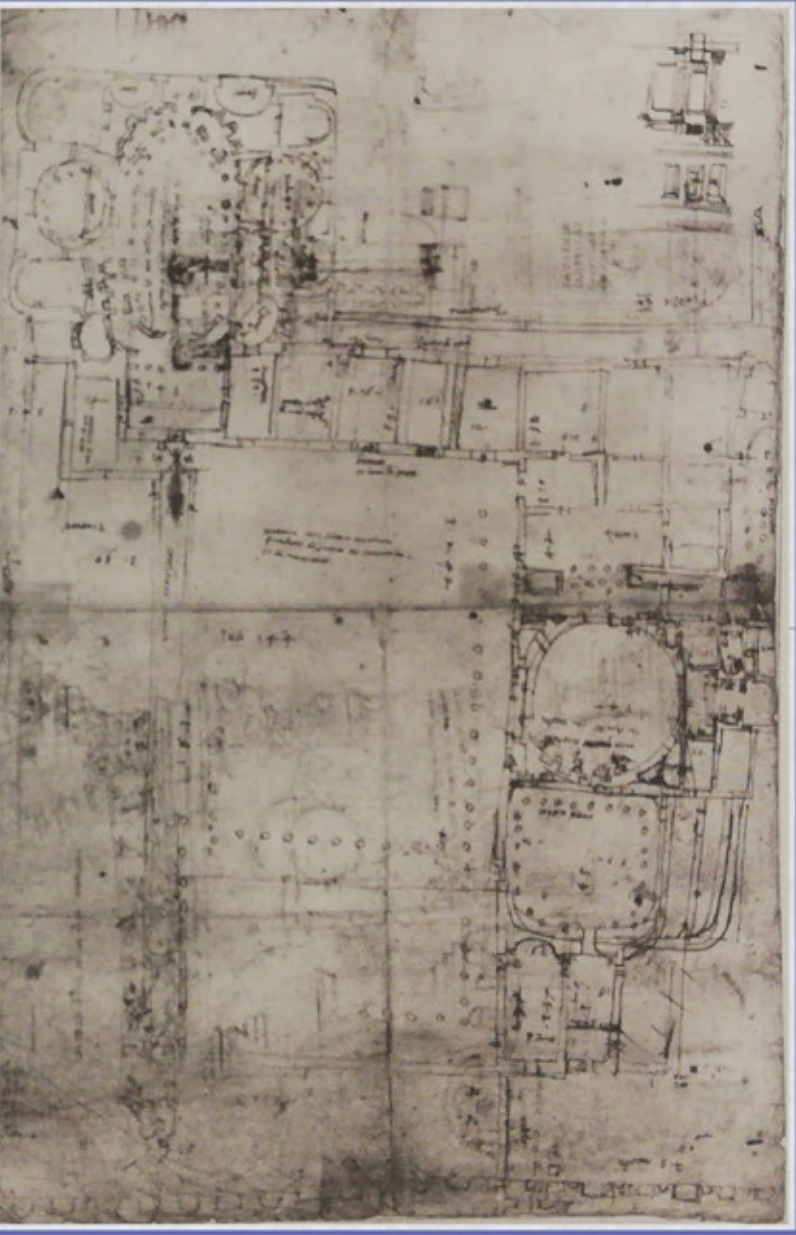
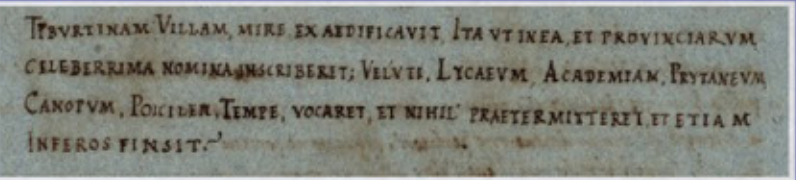
1567

He was dedicated to the
excavation of this important
archeological area mainly to find
and repair ancient sculptures, as
well as to study the whole Villa
while preparing a detailed
description, that can be found
on his Turin's manuscripts, book
XXII.

On his manuscript, Ligorio refers
several times to a plan he was

preparing during his site visit,
even though this plan might
have been lost or not finished,
as there's no evidence of it
nowadays, but only some
preliminary drawings and
sketches Ligorio realized which
are preserved with his
manuscripts in Turin. At the
same time, that missing plan is
directly linked to the one made
by Francesco Contini.

references



references

SKETCHES



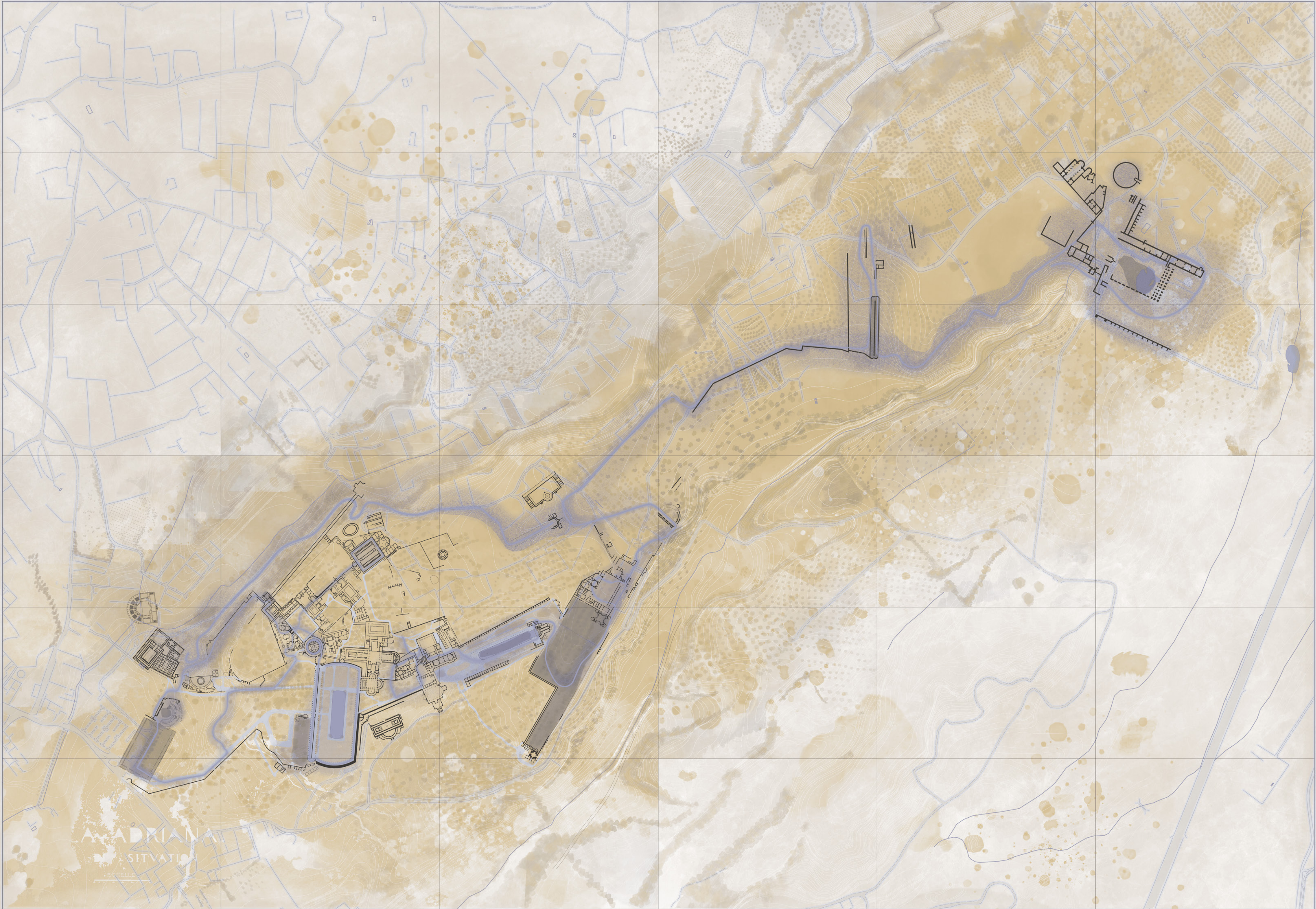
references

Born between 1512 and 1513, **Pirro Ligorio** was a Neapolitan architect and antiquarian who played a decisive role in the study of **Villa Adriana**. During the period he worked on the garden's project for Villa d'Este in Tivoli, part of his time was spent exploring the region and organizing excavations to enrich the antiquities collection of **Cardinal d'Este**.

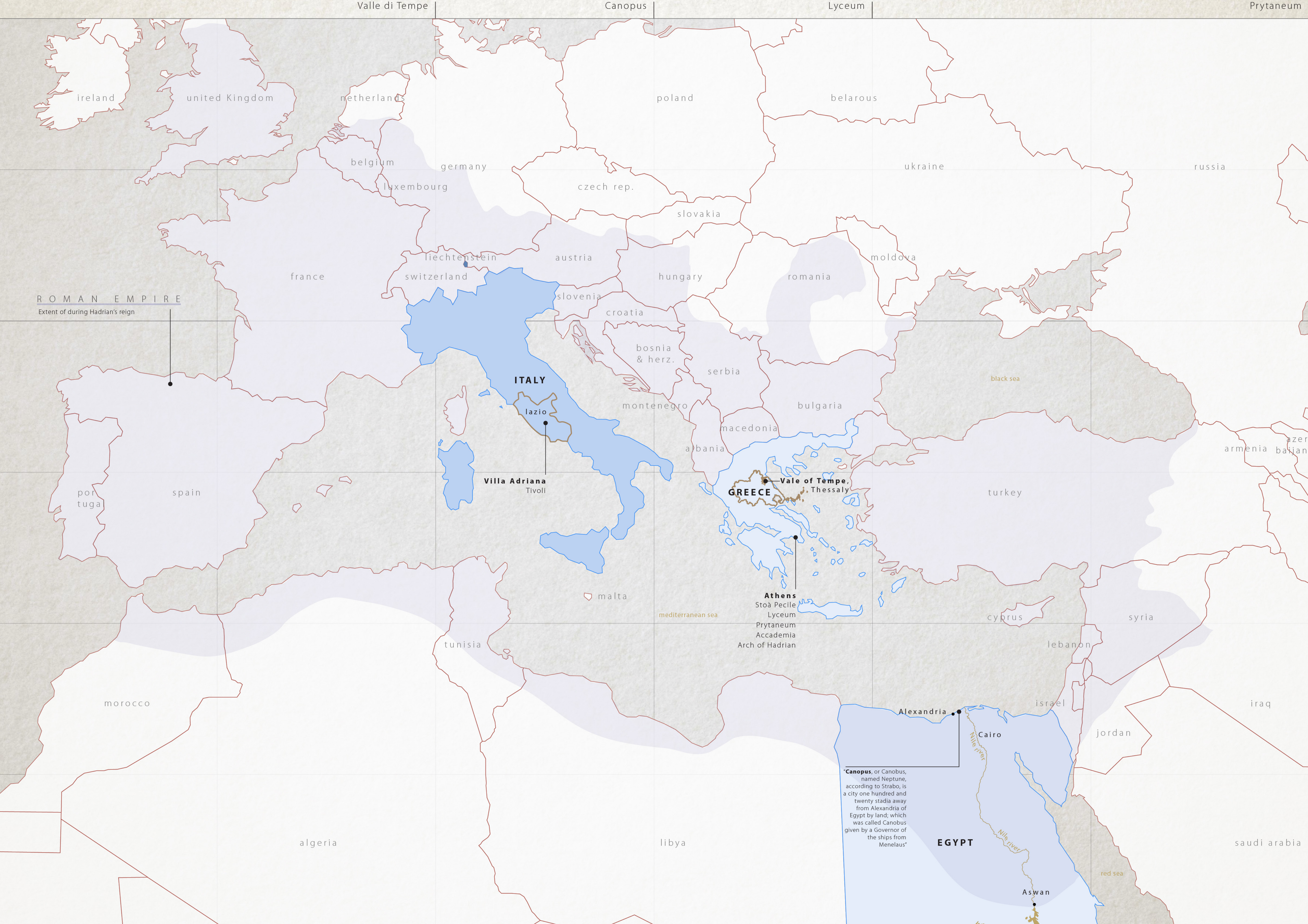
Francesco Contini (1668), **ICHTNOGRAPHIA VILLAE
TIBURTINAE ADRIANI CAESARIS**. general plan of
Villa Adriana

Contini
1599 - 1669





HADRIANA
SITUATION
ÉCHELLE 1:500



ROMAN EMPIRE
Extent of during Hadrian's reign

ITALY

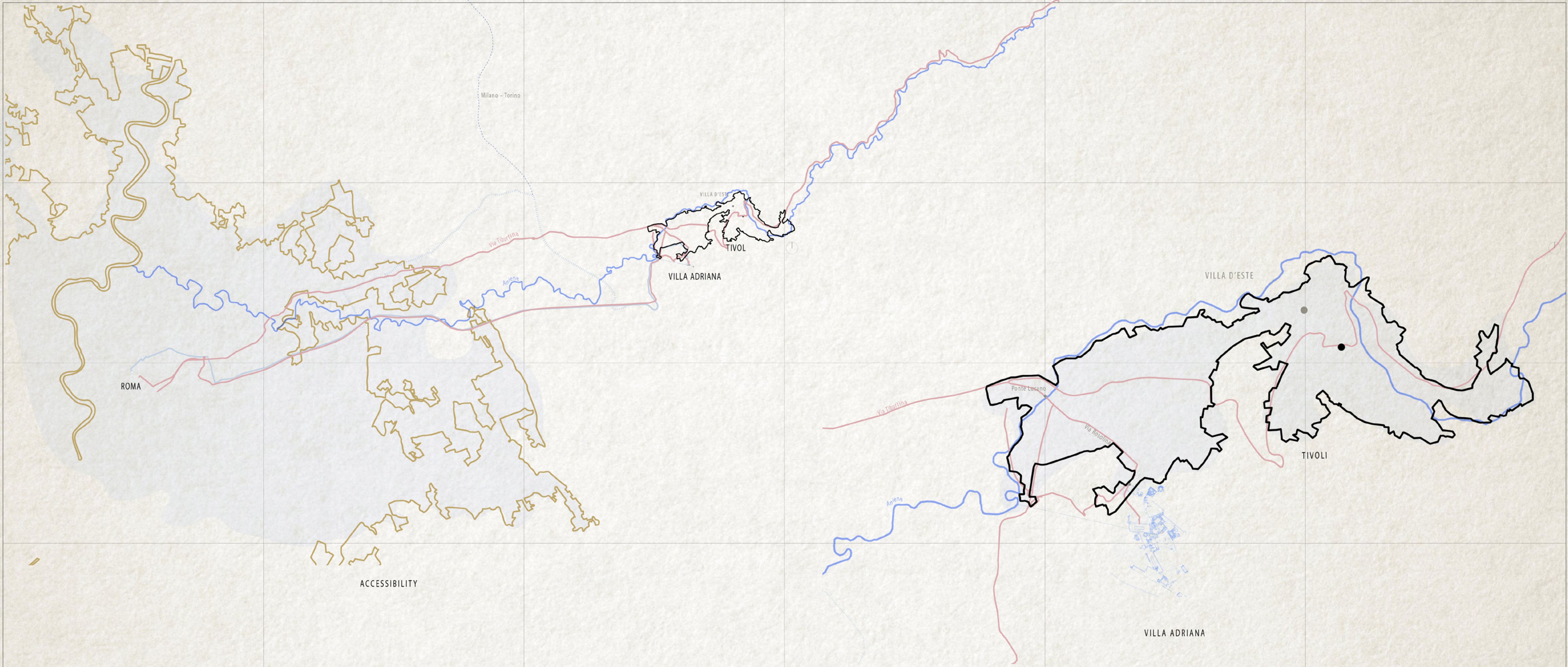
Villa Adriana
Tivoli

Vale of Tempe,
GREECE
Thessaly

Athens
Stoà Pecile
Lyceum
Prytaneum
Accademia
Arch of Hadrian

Canopus, or Canobus, named Neptune, according to Strabo, is a city one hundred and twenty stadia away from Alexandria of Egypt by land; which was called Canobus given by a Governor of the ships from Menelaus

EGYPT



Greek Theater Poicile Accademia Valle di Tempe Lyceum Prytaneum

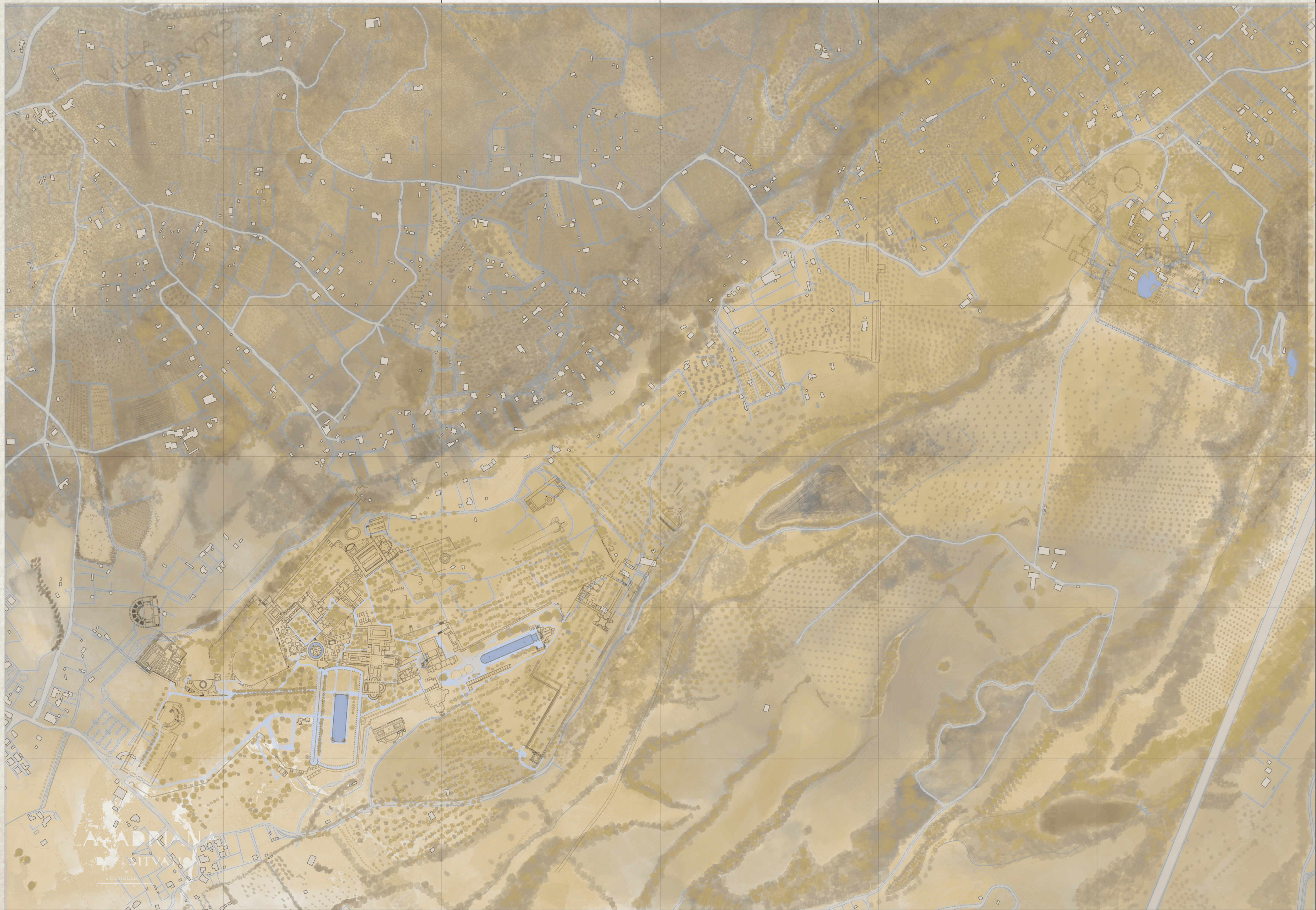


Valle di Tempe

Canopus

Lyceum

Prytaneum



Greek Theater

Poicile

Accademia

Watercolor map - intervention areas // VILLA ADRIANA

MUSEOGRAPHY &
INSTALLATIONS

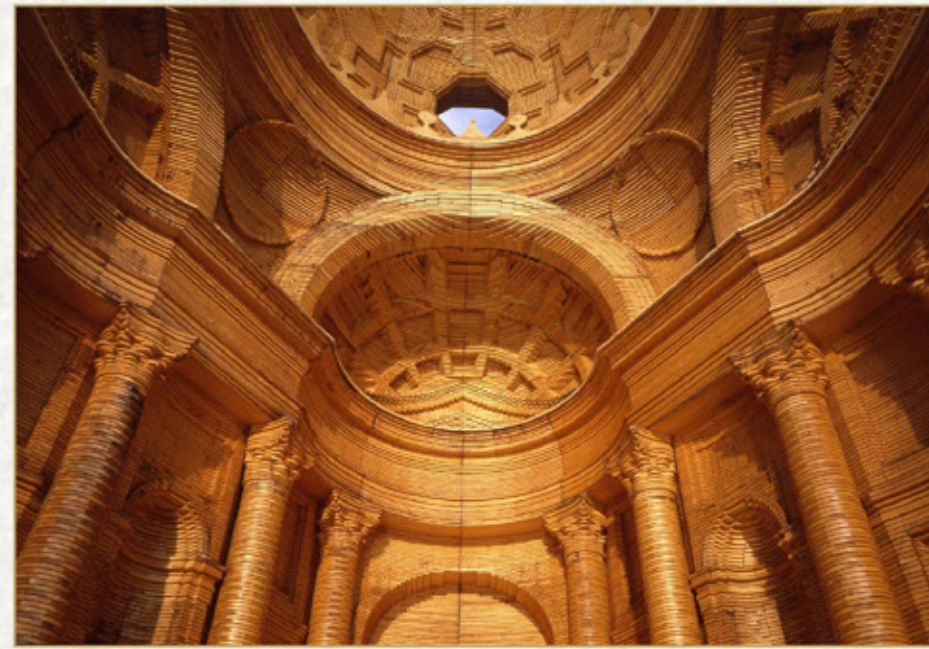
ARCHITECTURE &
MATERIALS

RELATIONSHIP WITH
LANDSCAPE

Rotating Triumph Arch
KATAPIS and studio 2020, Saint Petersburg



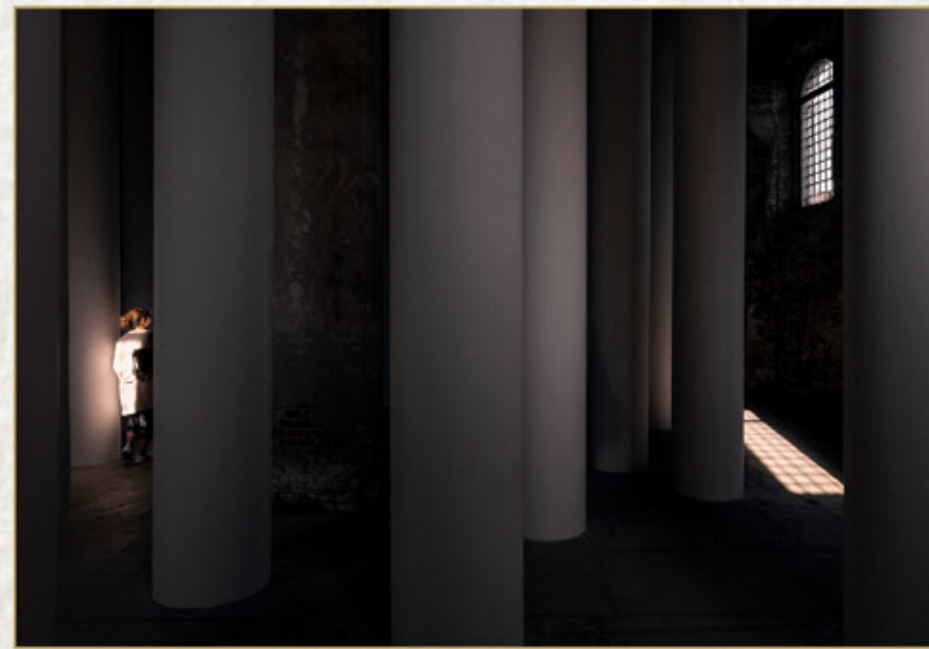
San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane Church
Mario Botta Architeti 1999, Lugano Switzerland



45th Anniversary Maison Valentino
Dante Ferretti 2007, Tempio di Venere e, Rome



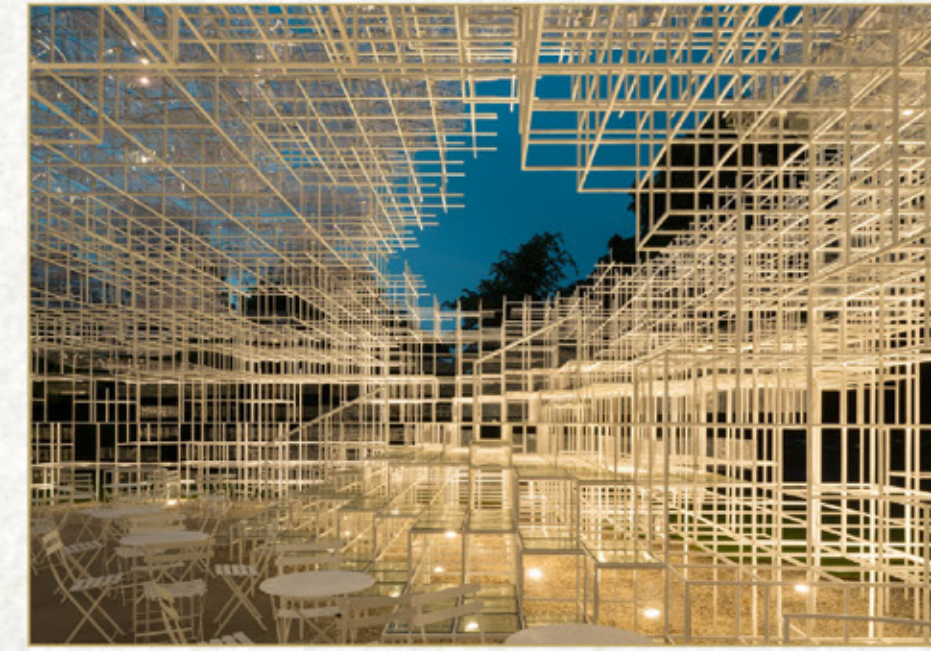
Experience of Space
Valerio Olgiati 2018, Architecture Biennale in Venice



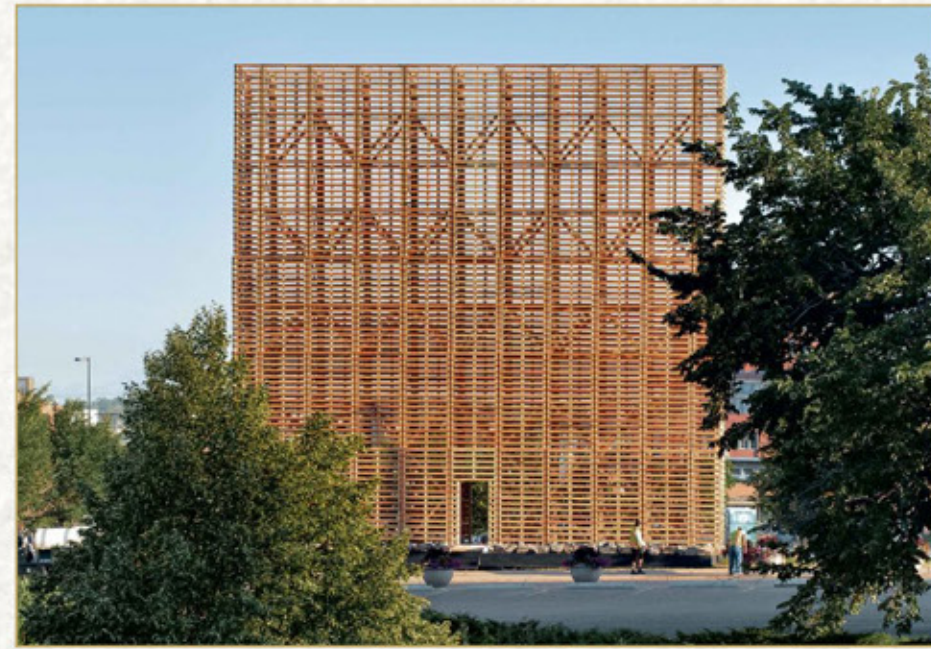
All
Maurizio Cattelan 2012, Guggenheim Museum NY



Serpentine Pavilion
Sou Fujimoto 2013, London



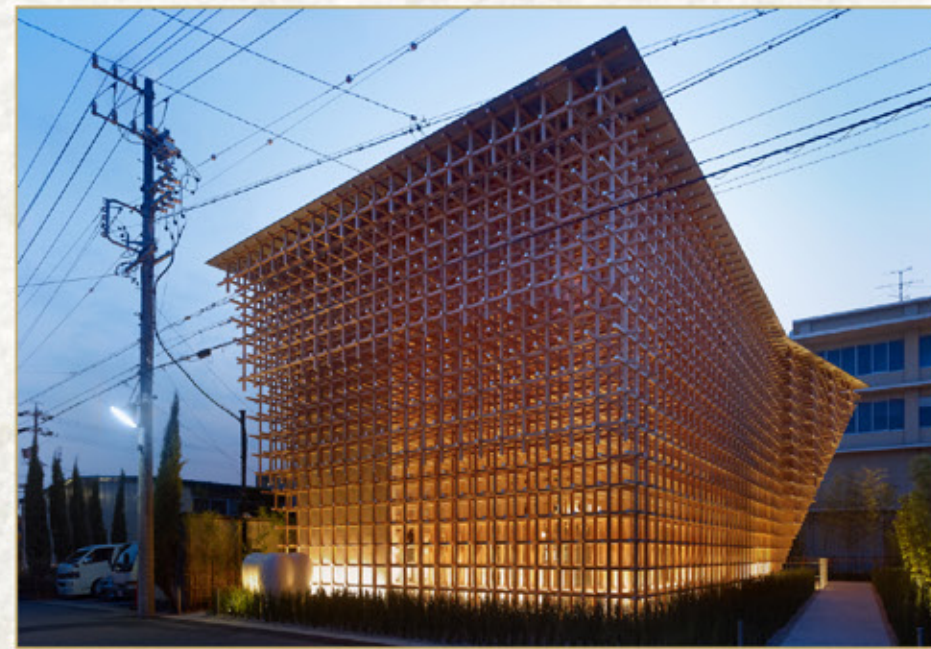
Mine Pavilion
Pezo Von Ellrichshausen 2013, Biennial of the Americas



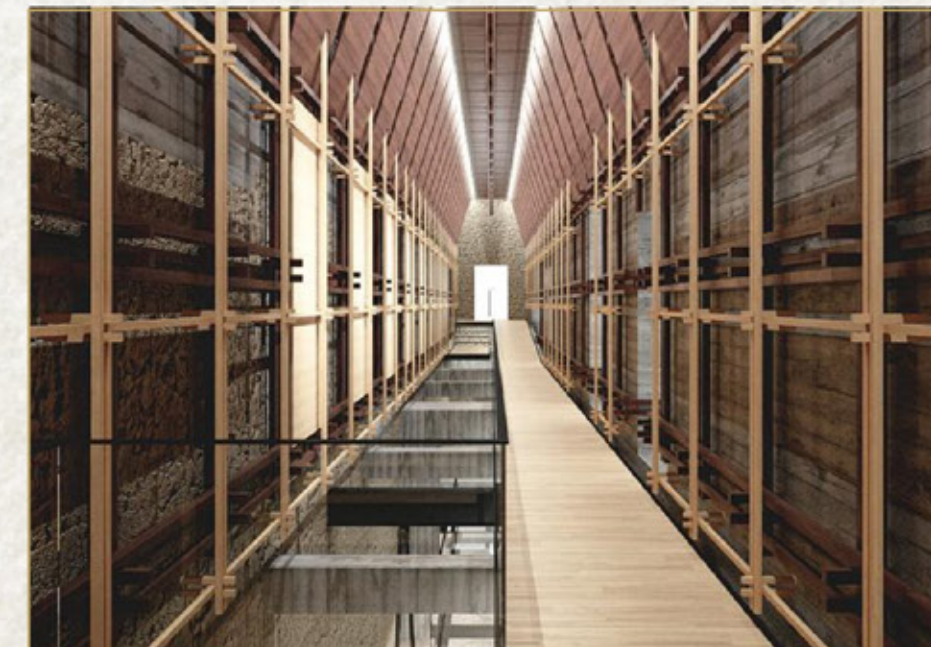
Slick Box
Miki Morita, Suguru Kobayashi & Keita Shiojima,
Chart Art Fair held 2017, Copenhagen



Cidori
Kengo Kuma in Kasugai-shi 2010, Japan



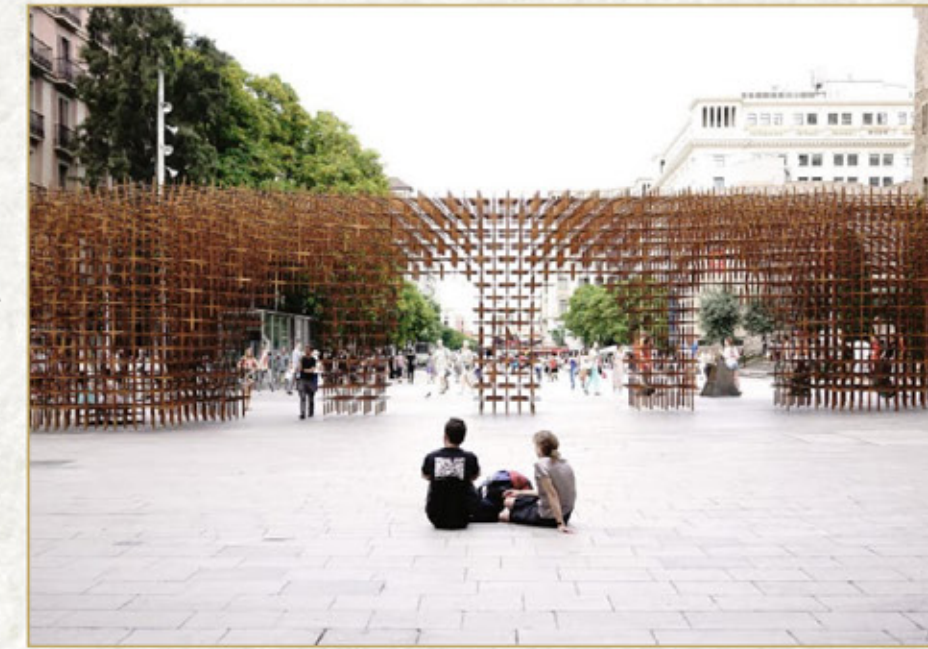
Museographic installation - Teatro di Sagunto
Academic project 2019



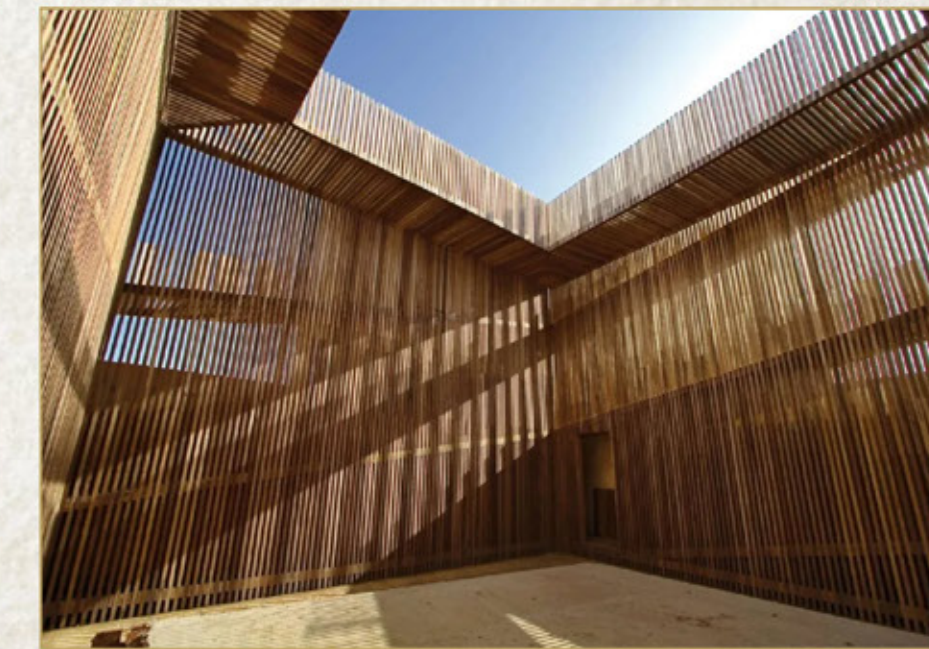
Two towers and a trail
Azcarra Carrón 2016, Chile



Identity Pavilion
Elías S. Urbán 2015 studio 2014, Barcelona



Two towers and a trail
Azcarra Carrón 2016, Chile

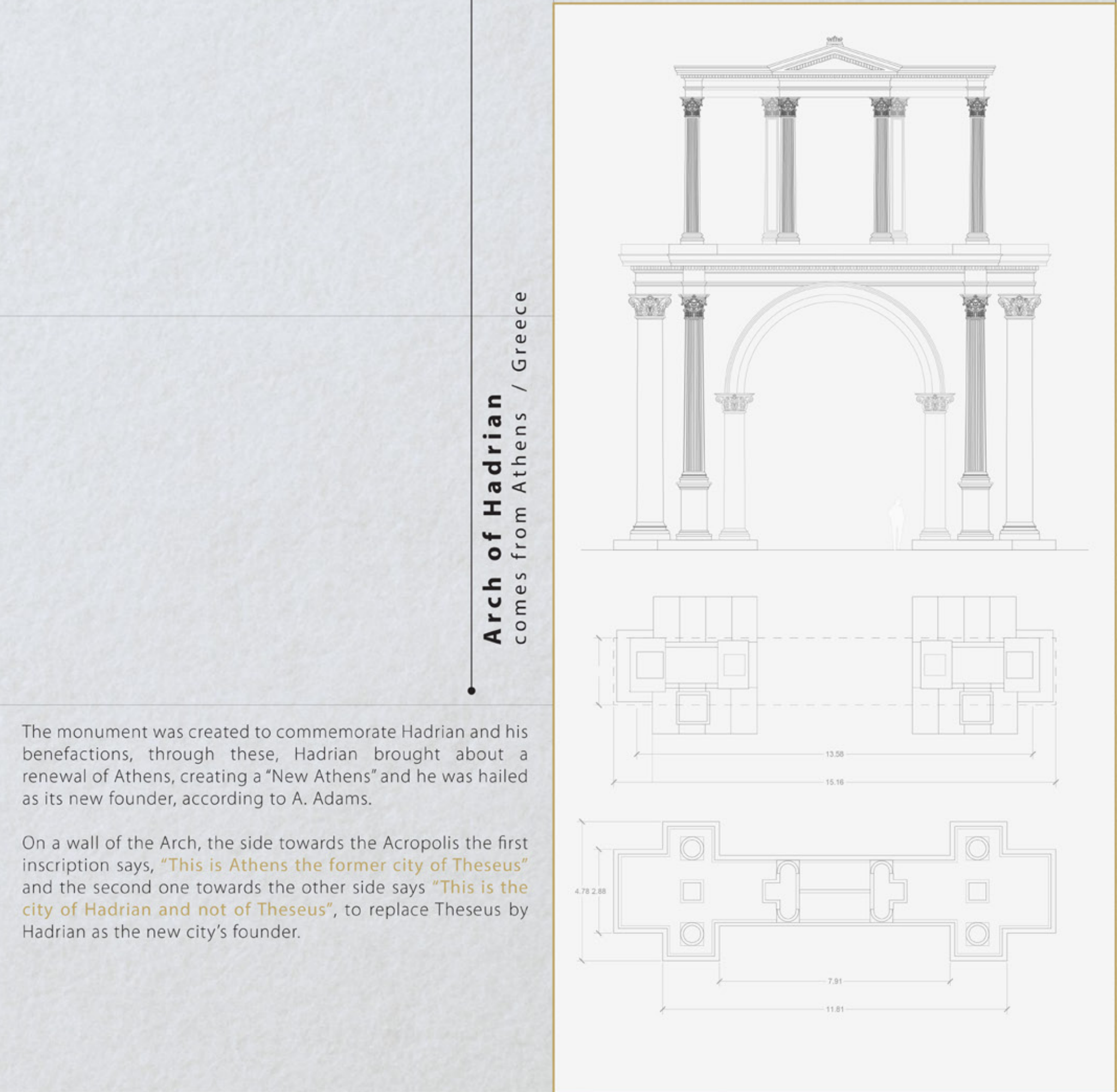
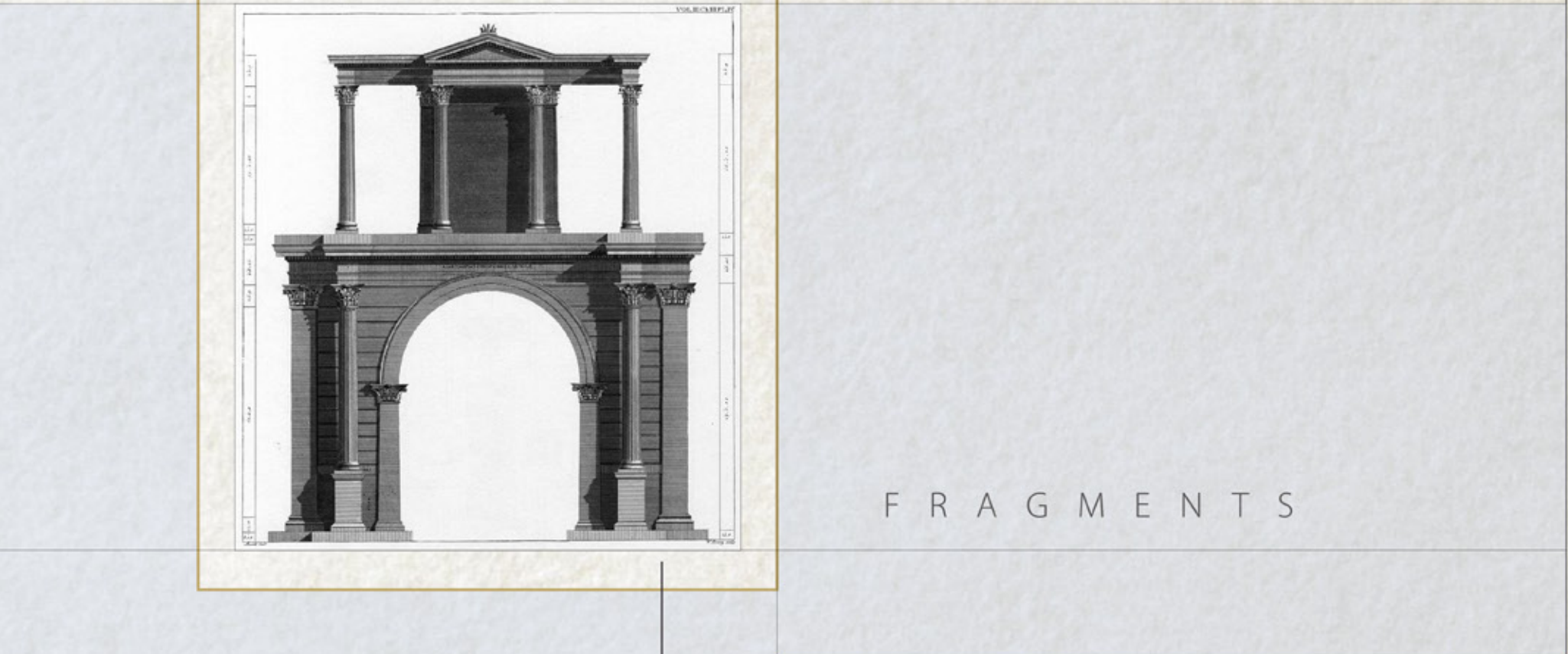
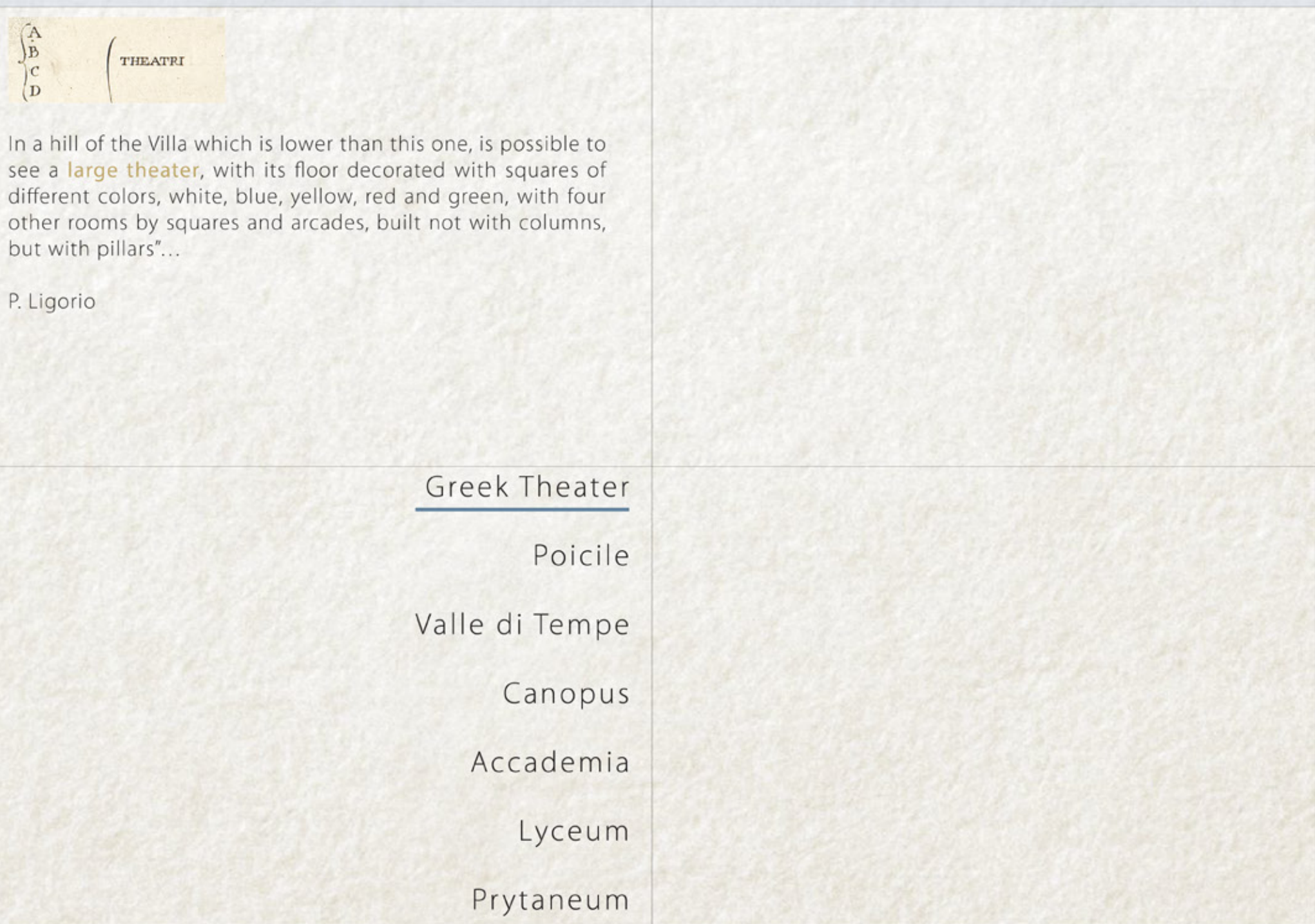
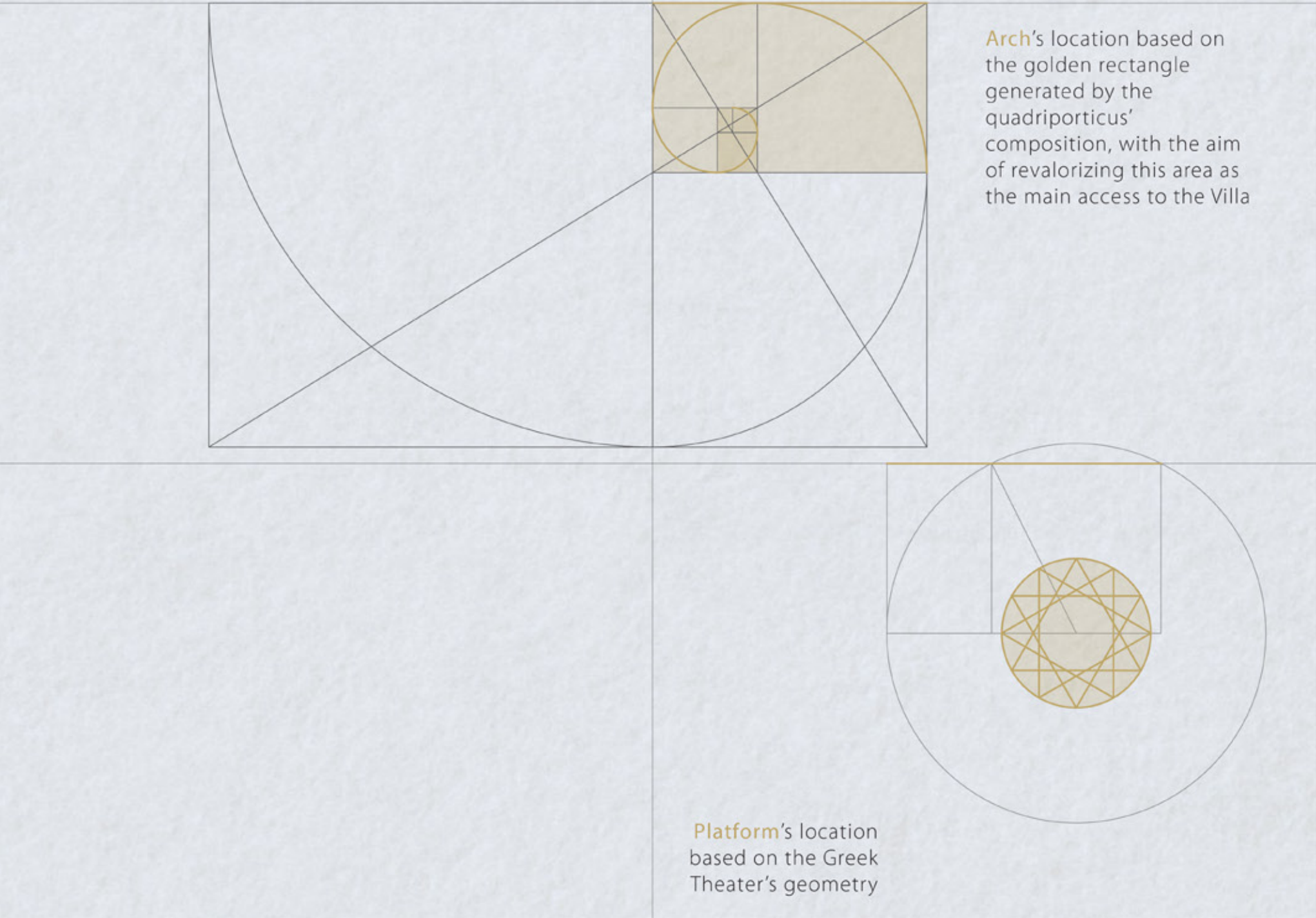
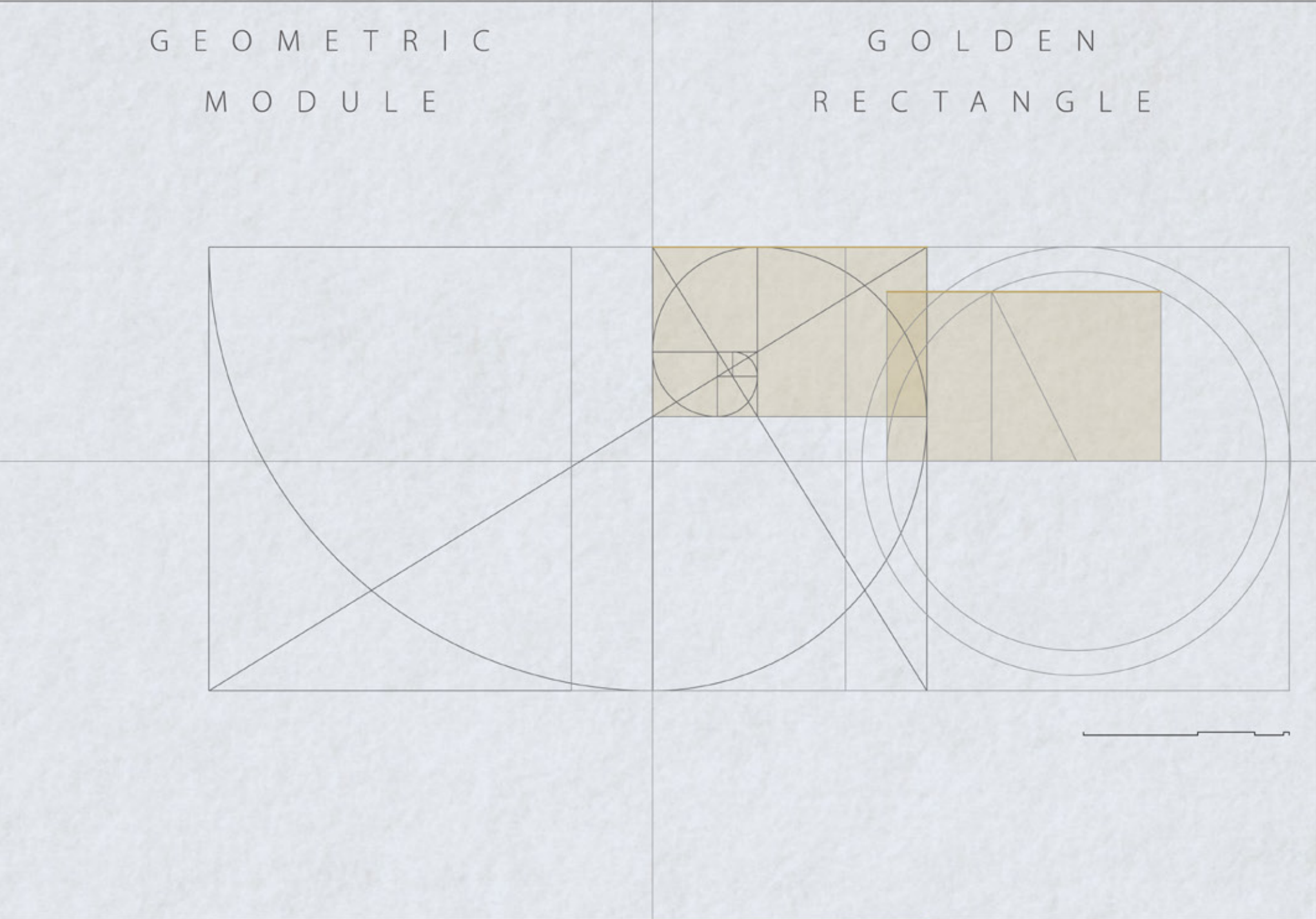
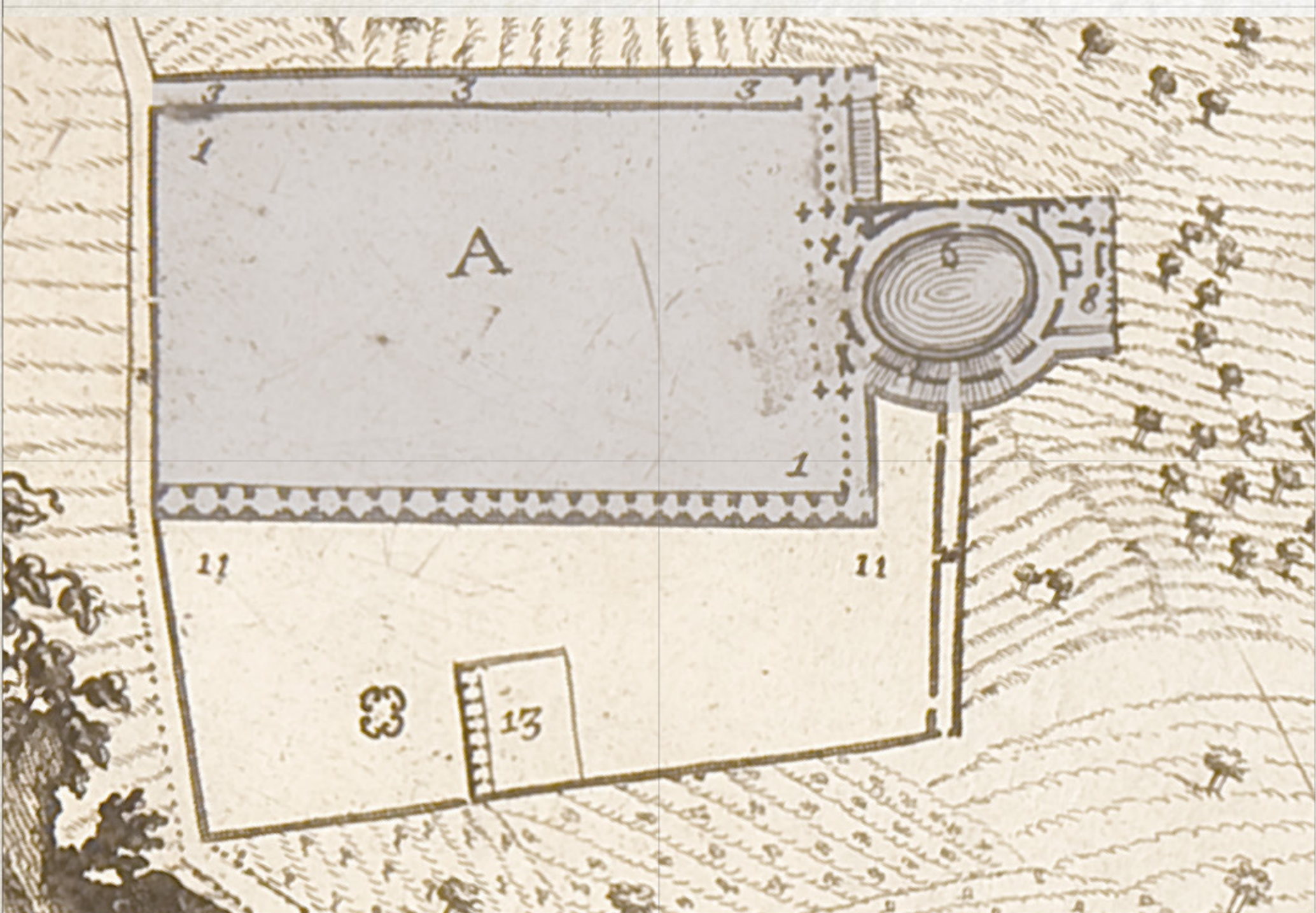
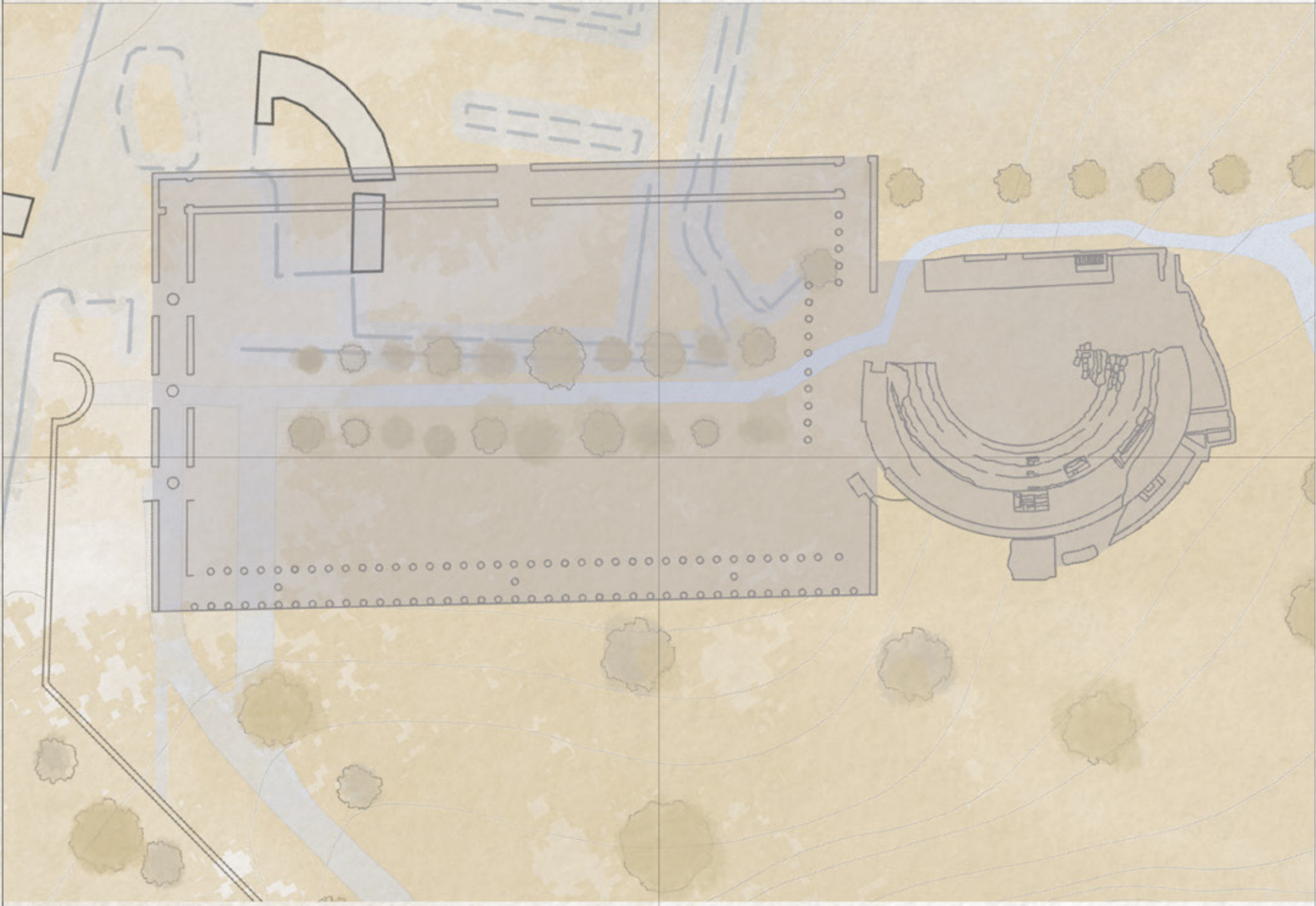
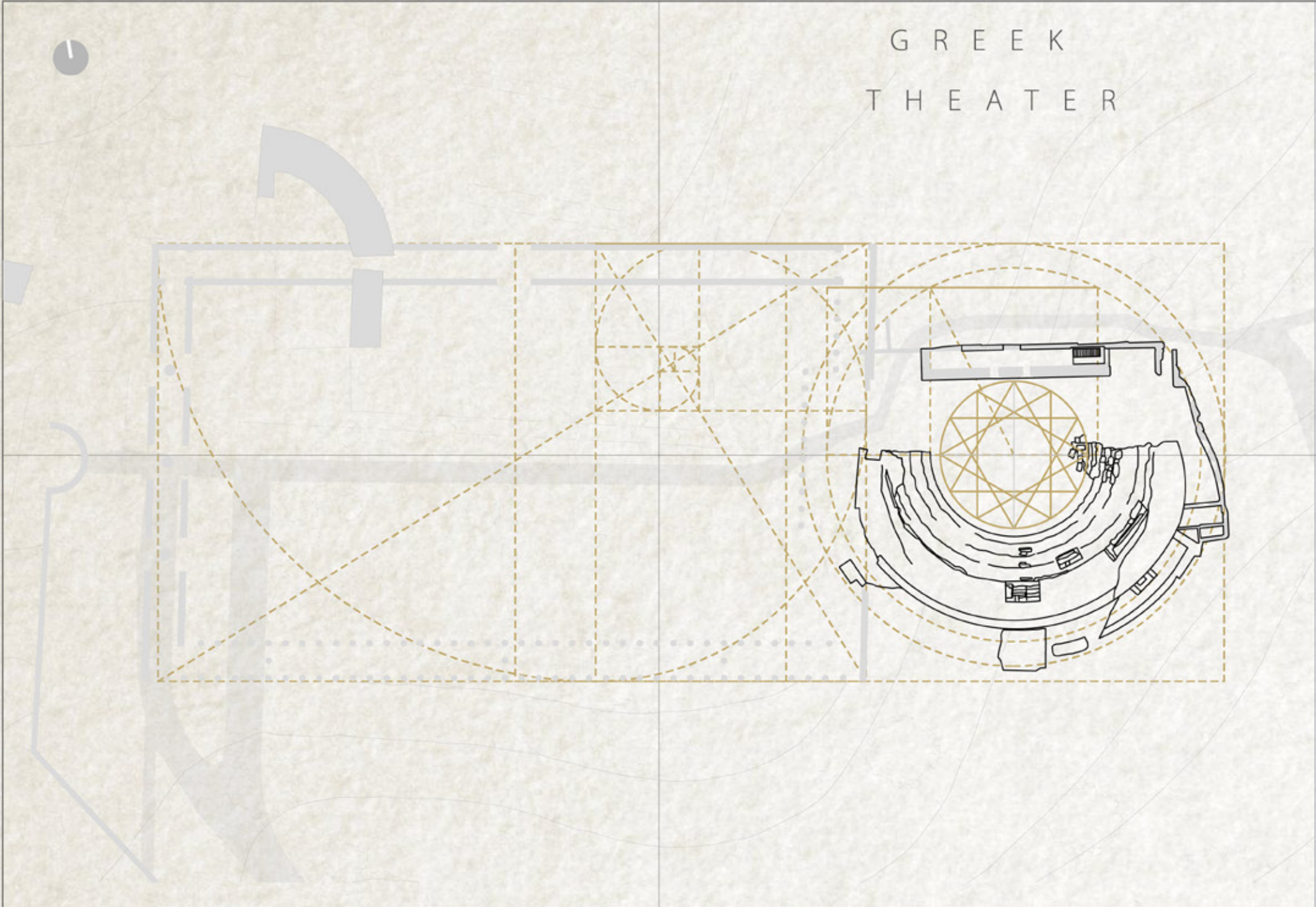


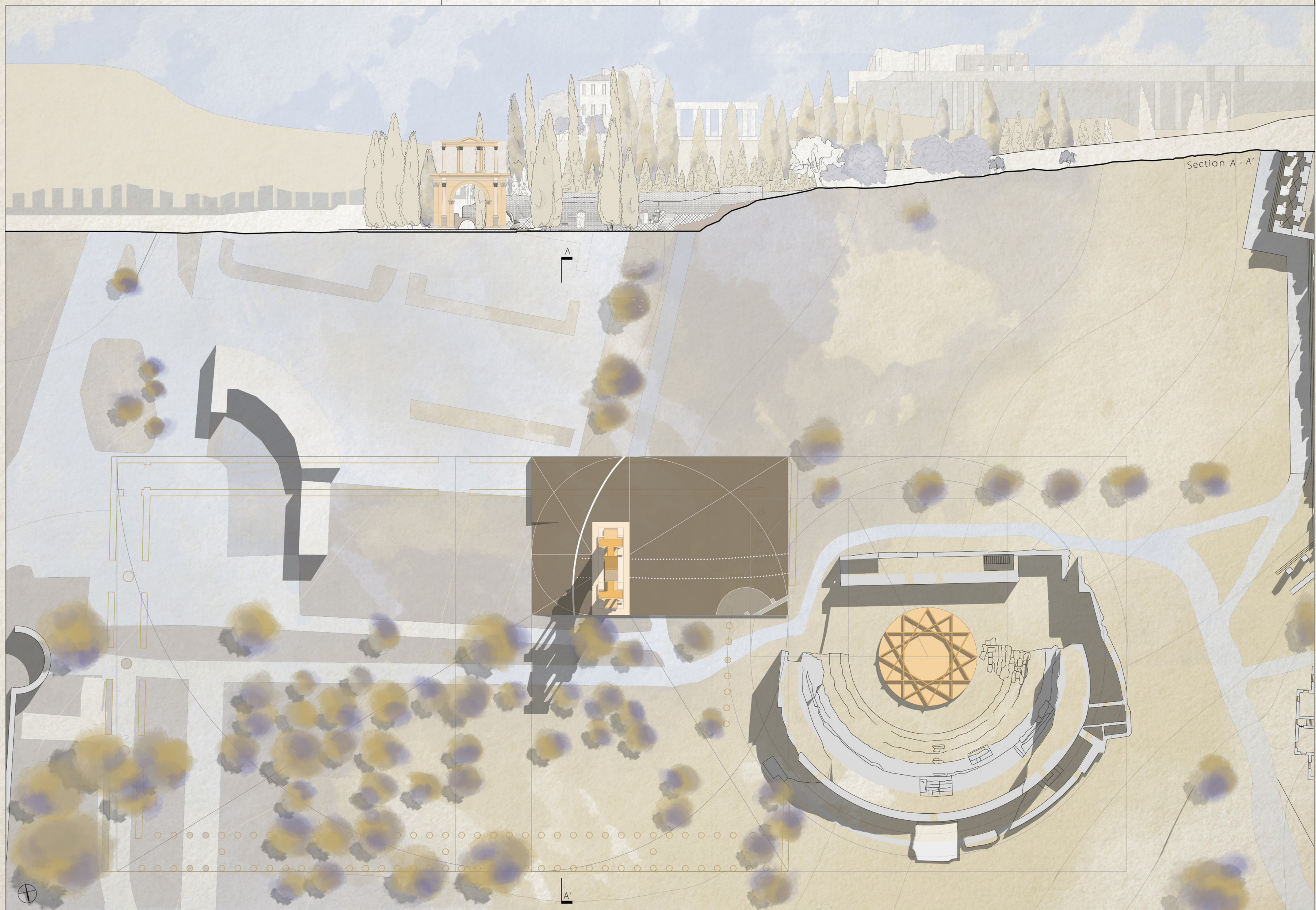
Rondolo
Giovanni Wegher 2014, Trentino, Italy



The park of the buried houses
Rostas Maroulis 2014, Greece - Volos







Section A - A'

A

A'



Valle di Tempe

Canopus

Lyceum

Prytaneum

POICILE

GEOMETRIC MODULE

Pirro Ligorio

Greek Theater

Poicile

Accademia

Muro del Pecile

FRAGMENTS

Poicile comes from Athens / Greece

Studies and reconstruction hypothesis on The former Poicile located in Athens

The Portico, known as Poicile, was as famous in Athens (in a manner of speaking) as the city itself; so called by the variety of paintings, because ποικίλος, which means varied in our language; which one painted Polignoto, a painter by Thaso, most celebrated above all others of his age. This portico was called Pifianatteo; in Greek Πιφιαναττέο, and that very distinguished painter in this portico illustrated the War made in Marathon, a place, in the Attic country, made by Miltiade against a hundred thousand Persians, which he defeated with thirteen thousand Greeks; and this was painted with admirable artifice, and represented with the Greek and Barbarian weapons, where this verse was read in witness:

This war (as worthy more than any other in the past) was highly commemorated, painted, and written in testimony of the Martial things of Alciadi, and to his glory consecrated (like a temple) the Marathon fields.


P. Ligorio

JVCDEP
THEATRI
POECILIS

Ichnographia Villae Tiburtinae, Adriani Caesaris, a Pyrro Ligorio et Francisco Continio

Hallisches Winckelmannsprogramm (Band 18): Die Marathonschlacht in der Poikile: und weiteres über Polygnot — Halle a. S., 1895

Robert, Carl



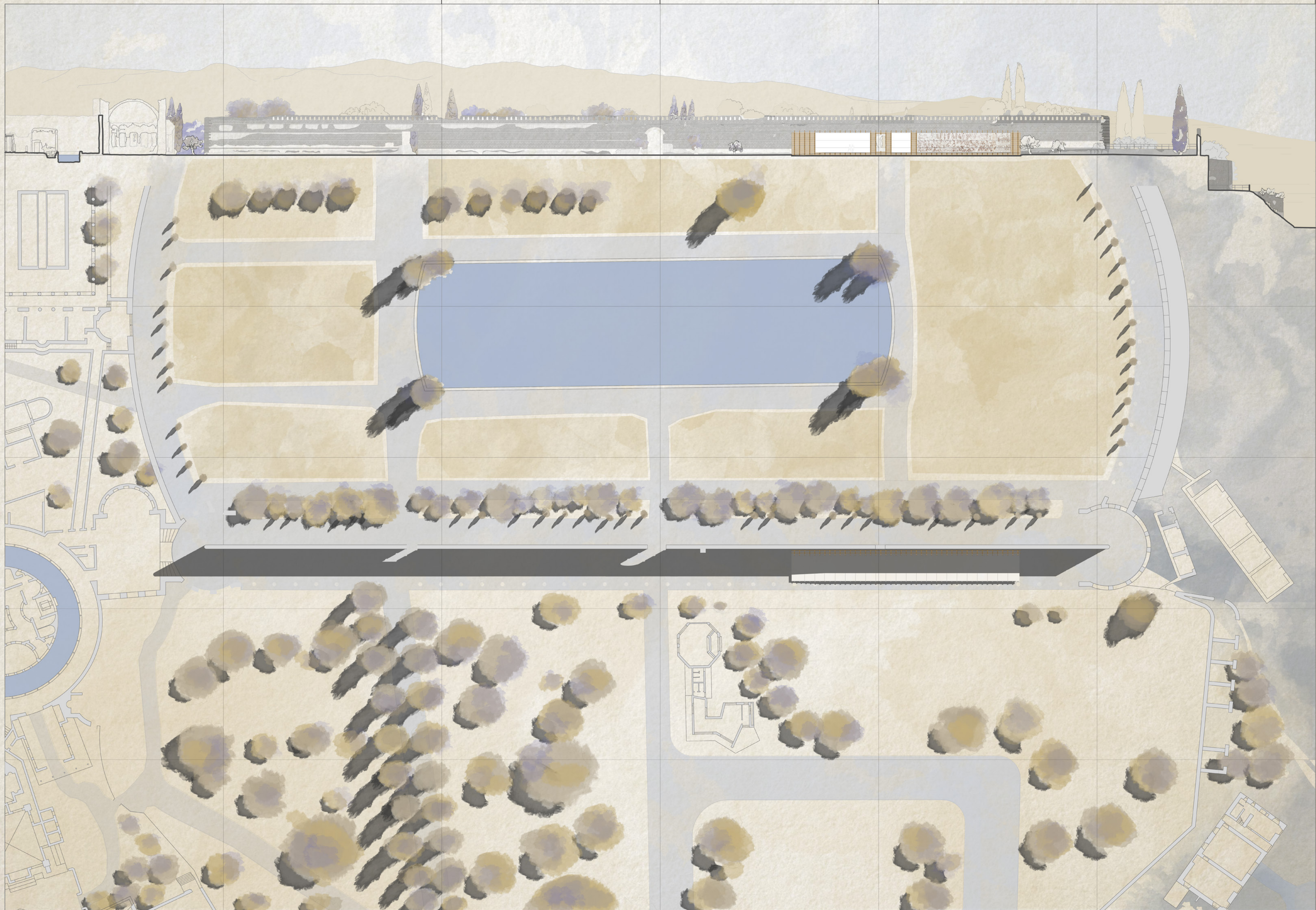


Valle di Tempe

Canopus

Lyceum

Prytaneum



Greek Theater

Poicile

Accademia

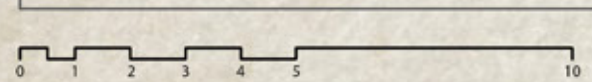
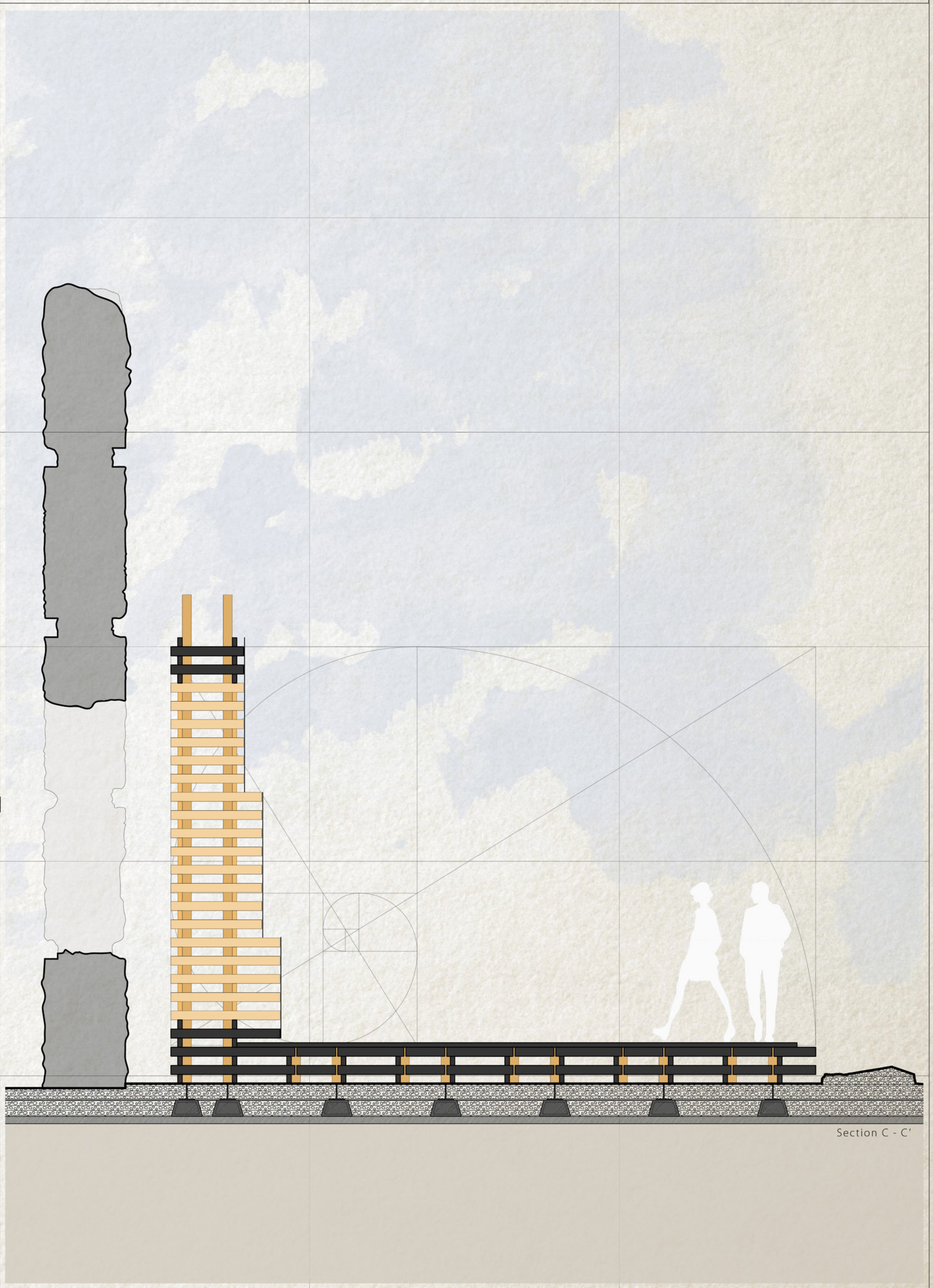
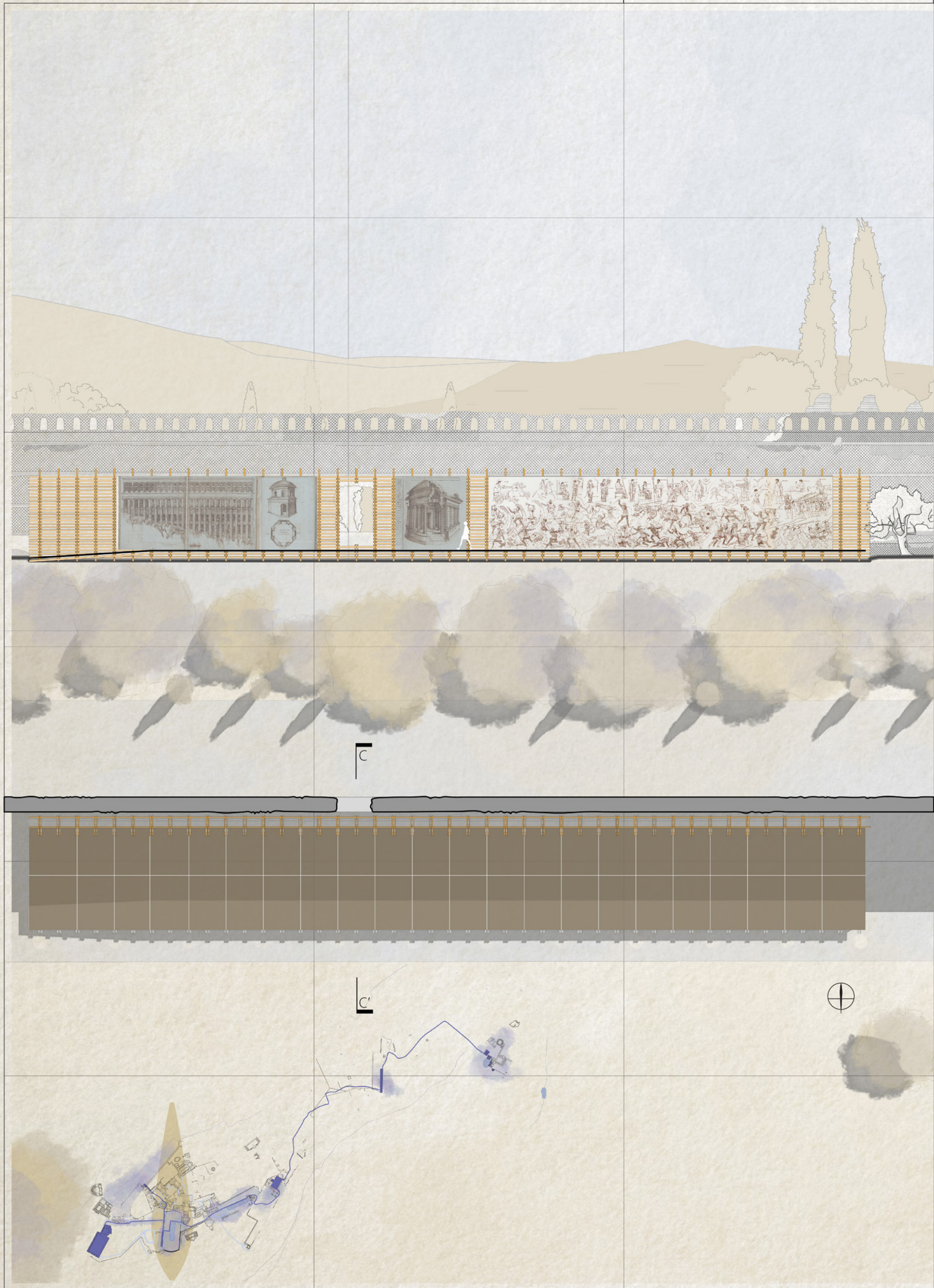
Pecile - Site analysis // VILLA ADRIANA

Valle di Tempe

Canopus

Lyceum

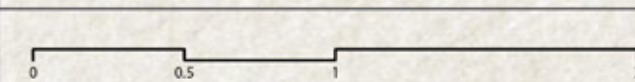
Prytaneum



Greek Theater

Poicile

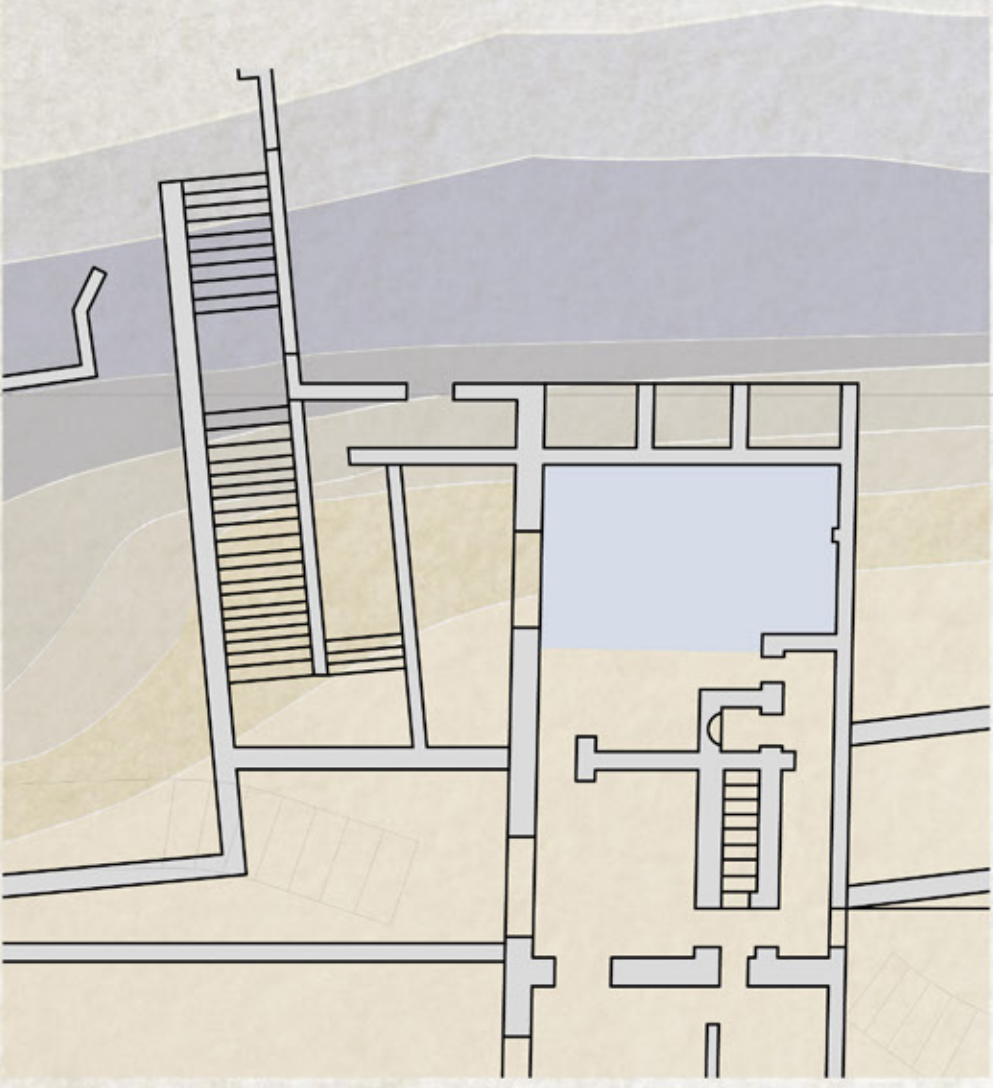
Accademia



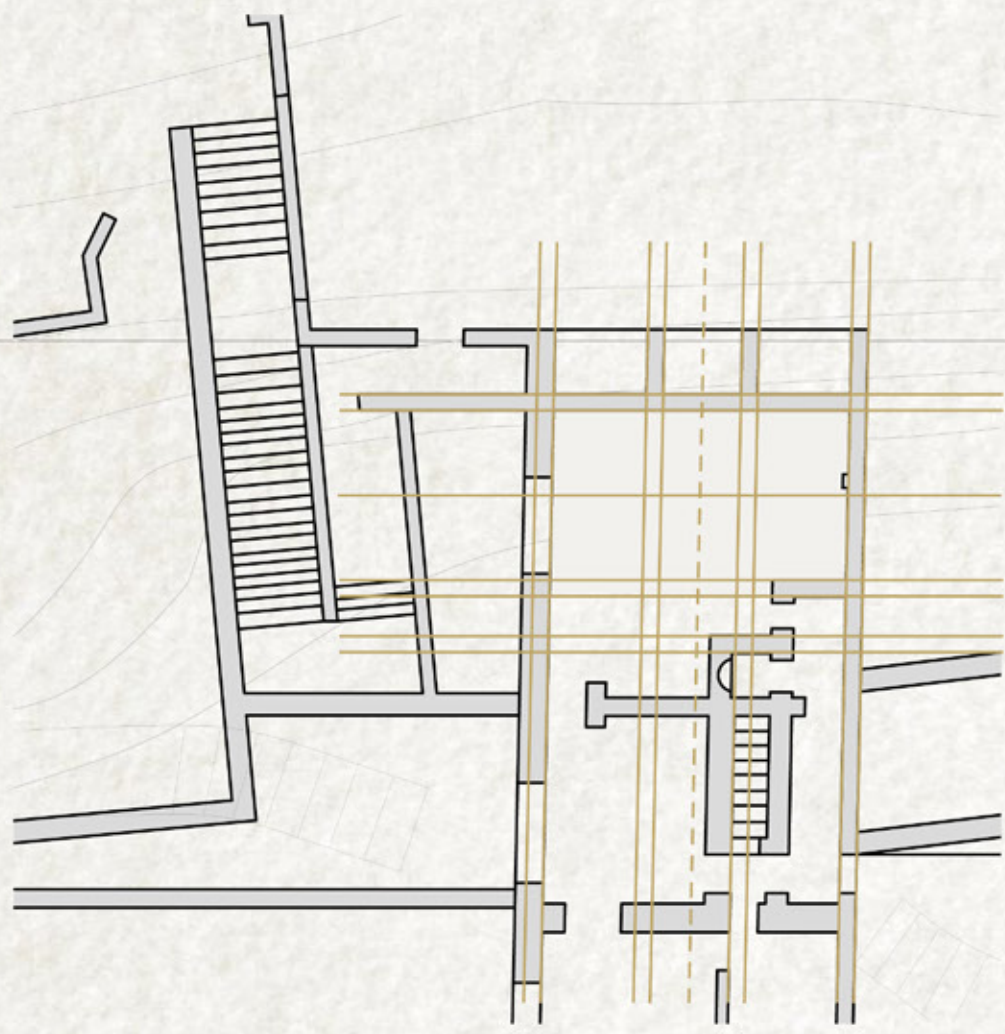
Pecile - Architectural scale // VILLA ADRIANA



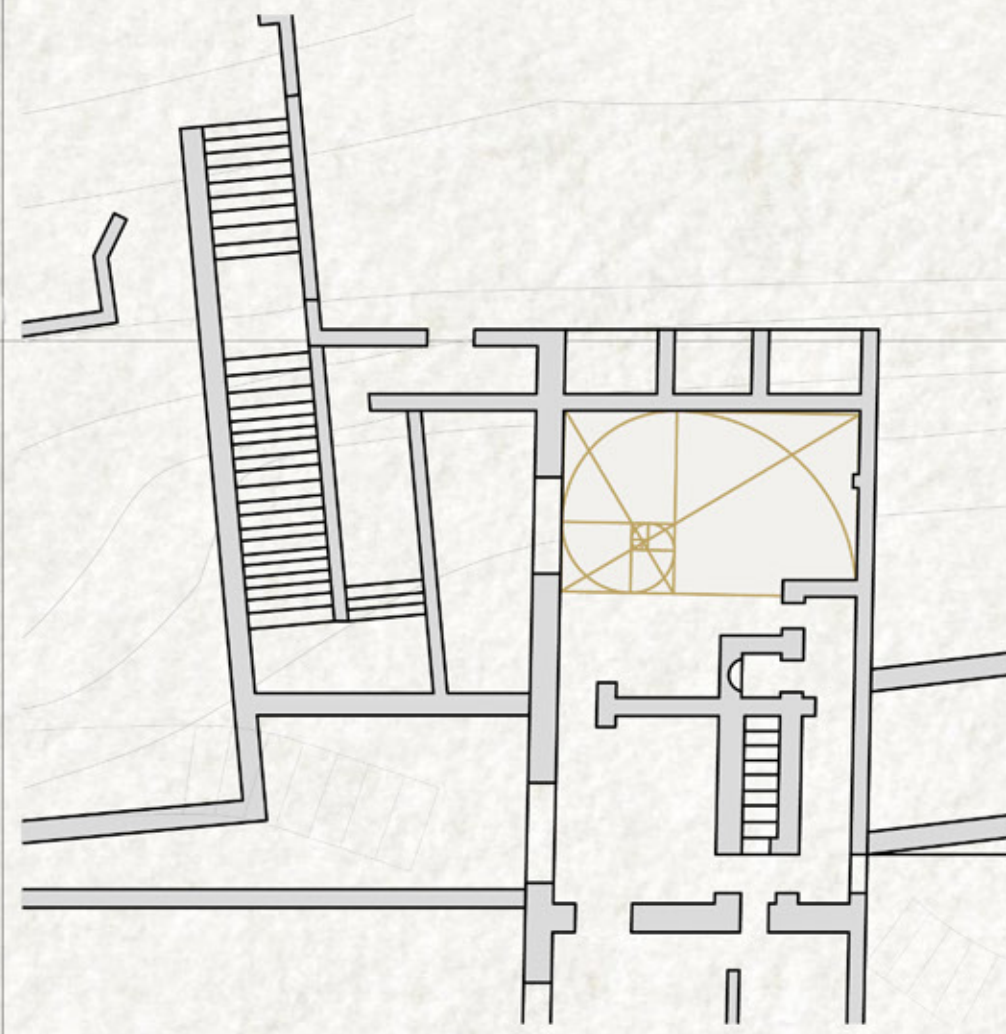
PADIGLIONE DI
TEMPE



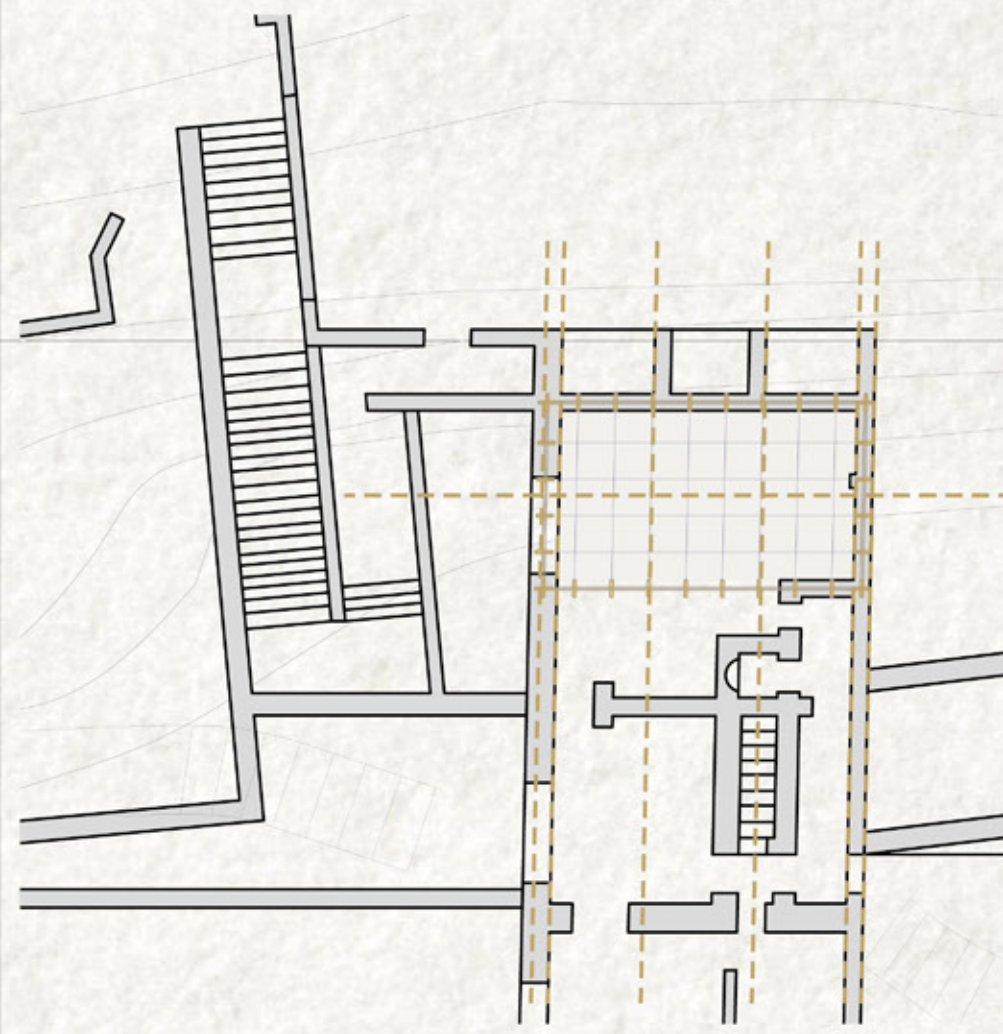
SYMMETRY



GOLDEN
RECTANGLE



GEOMETRIC
MODULE



Strategic
point of
view to the
valley &
Tivoli



FRAGMENTS



Valle di Tempe
comes from Thessaly / Greece



N
O
P

LYCEI
PRYTANEI
TEMPE

"Tempe" is born from the verb, that means "to turn", because (as the Greeks say) it has many turns, and turns, which is very much about the mentioned Valleys of Villa Hadriana, which have high, low and irregular places in a valley surrounding a lot of towns, where Adriano made some residences of which we have seen while excavating some vineyards their foundations until our days

P. Ligorio

Ichnographia Villae Tiburtinae, Adriani Caesaris.
a Pyrrho Ligorio et Francisco Continio











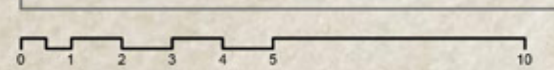
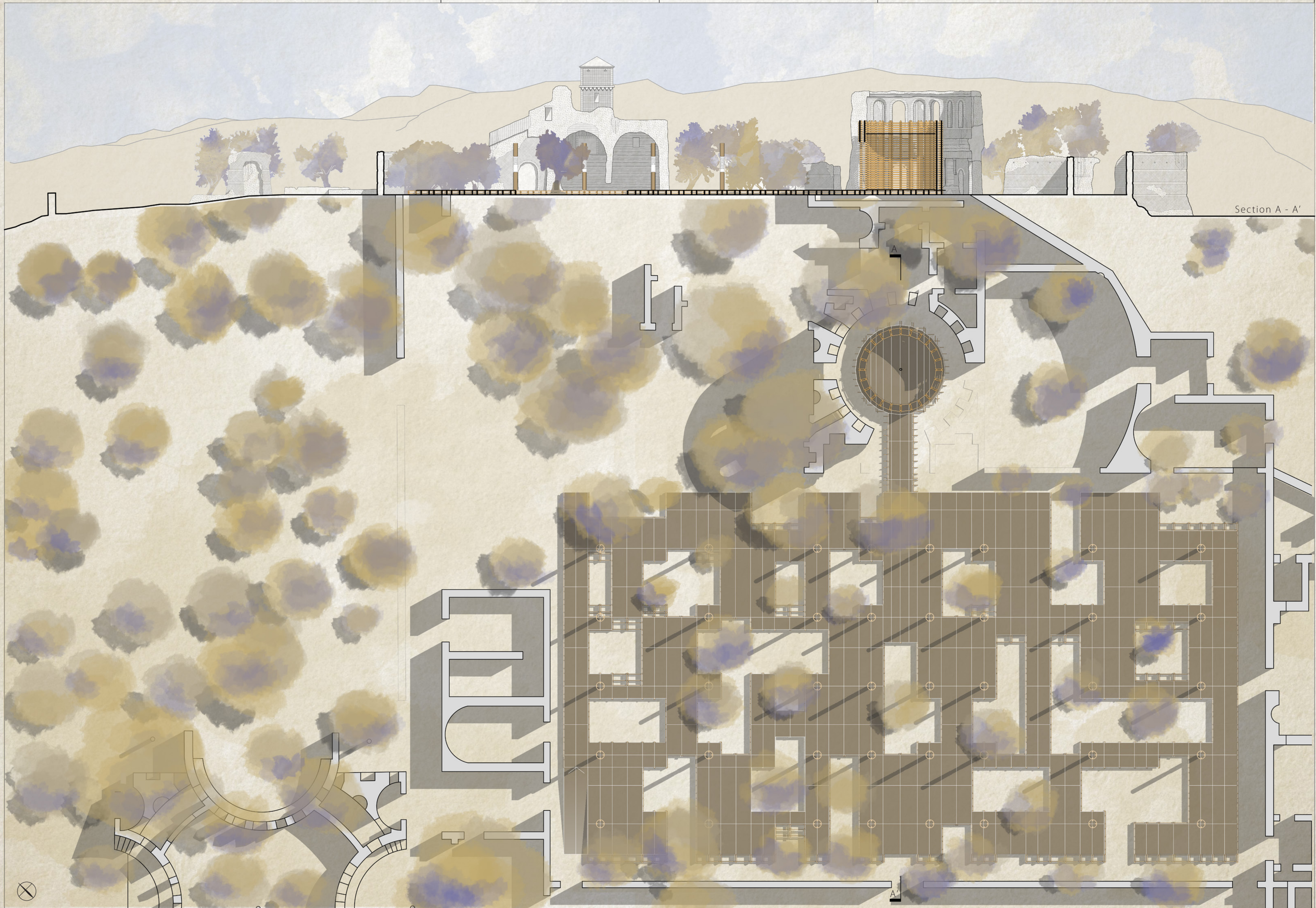
Valle di Tempe

Canopus

Lyceum

Prytaneum

Section A - A'



Greek Theater

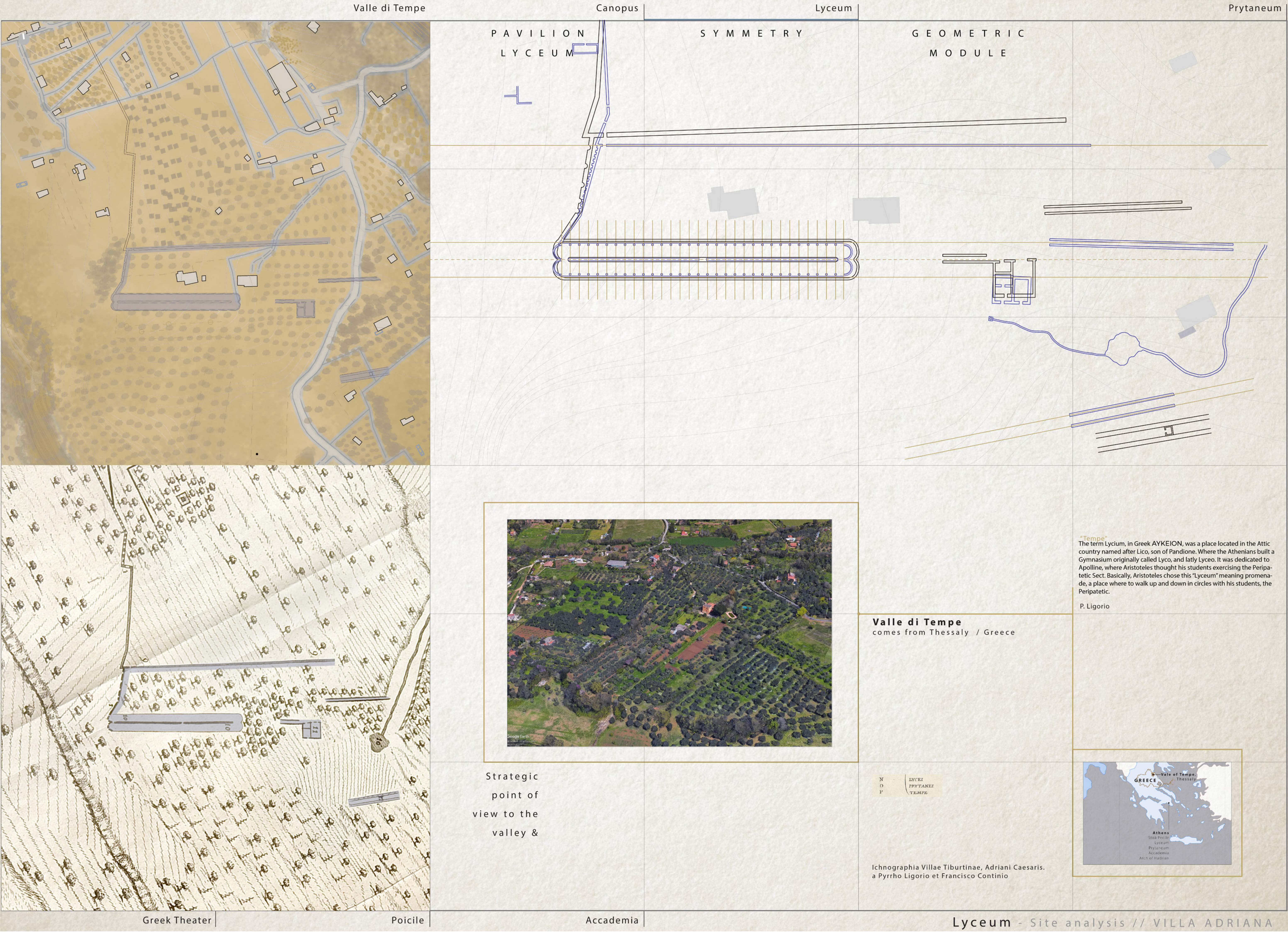
Poicile

Accademia

Accademia - The forest of Pillars // VILLA ADRIANA







PAVILION
LYCEUM

SYMMETRY

GEOMETRIC
MODULE

^{“Tempe”}
The term Lycium, in Greek AYKEION, was a place located in the Attic country named after Lico, son of Pandione. Where the Athenians built a Gymnasium originally called Lyco, and latly Lyceo. It was dedicated to Apolline, where Aristoteles thought his students exercising the Peripatetic Sect. Basically, Aristoteles chose this “Lyceum” meaning promenade, a place where to walk up and down in circles with his students, the Peripatetic.

P. Ligorio

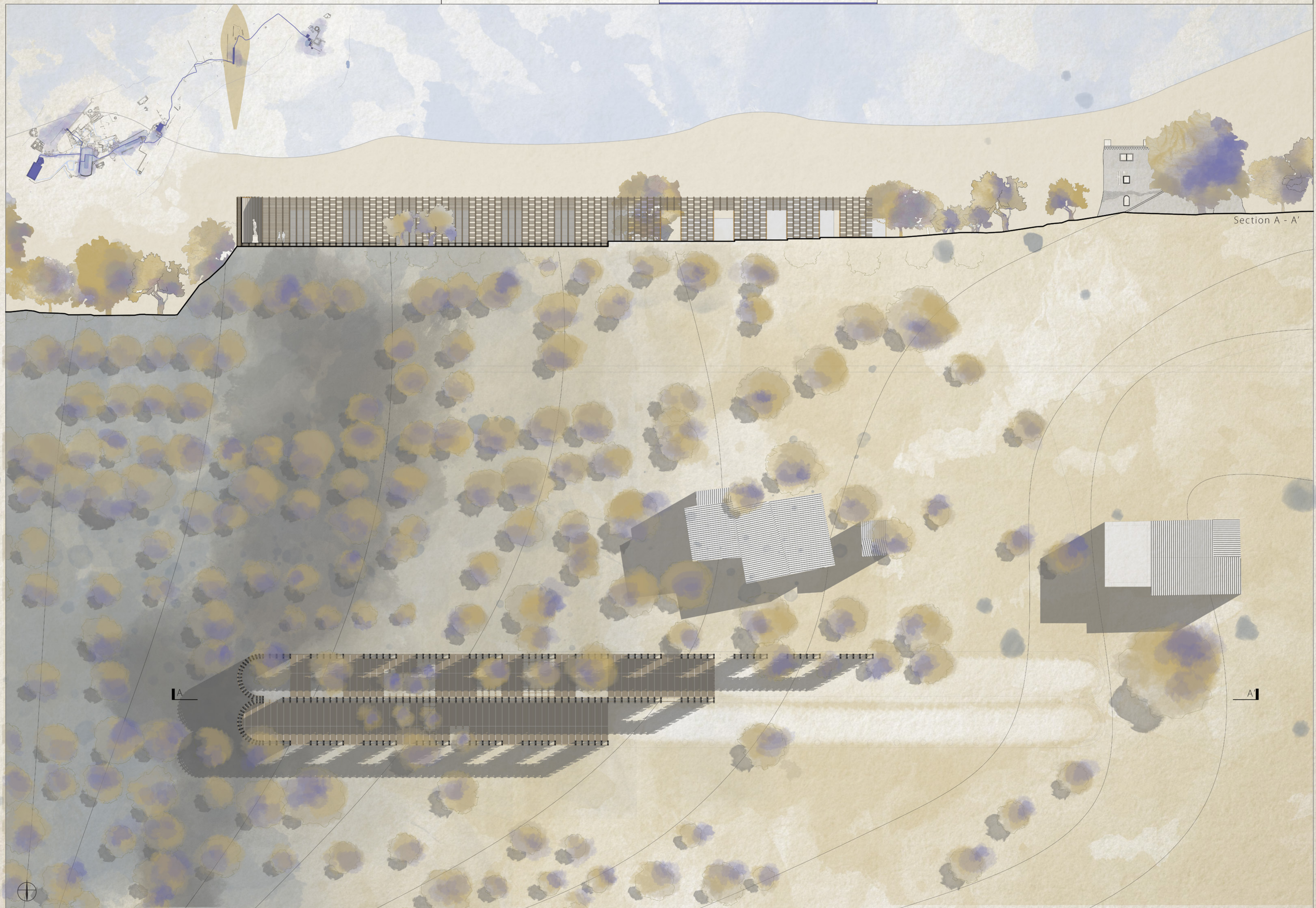
Valle di Tempe
comes from Thessaly / Greece

N
O
P

LYCEI
PRYTANEI
TEMPE

Ichnographia Villae Tiburtinae, Adriani Caesaris.
a Pyrrho Ligorio et Francisco Continio





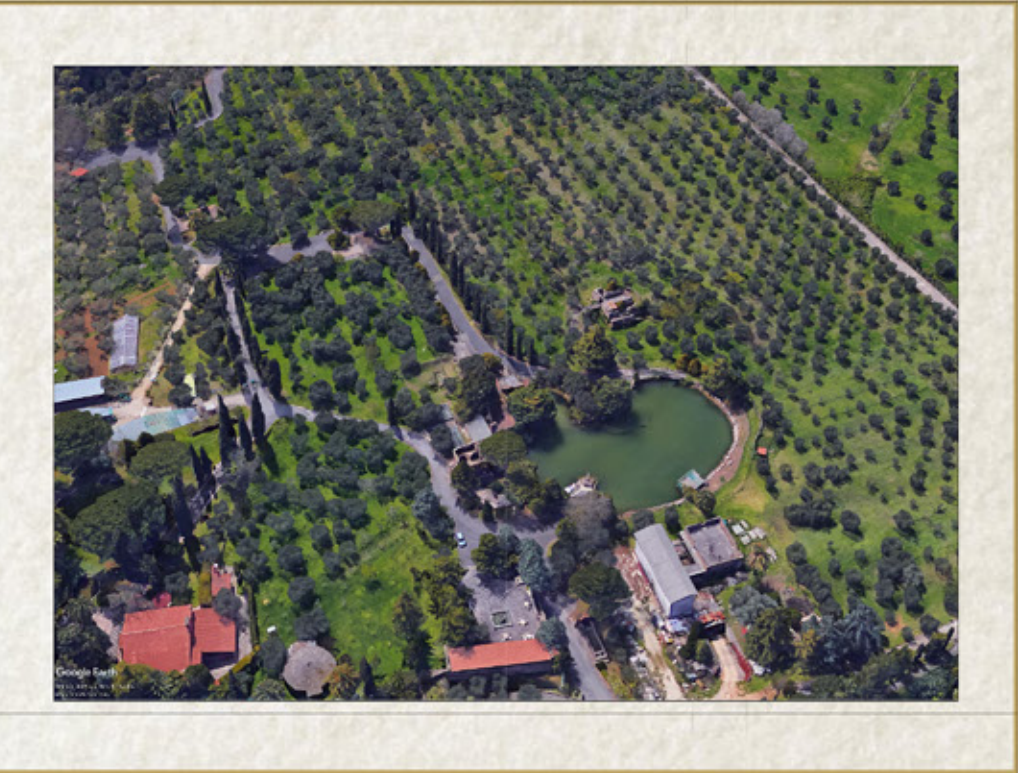
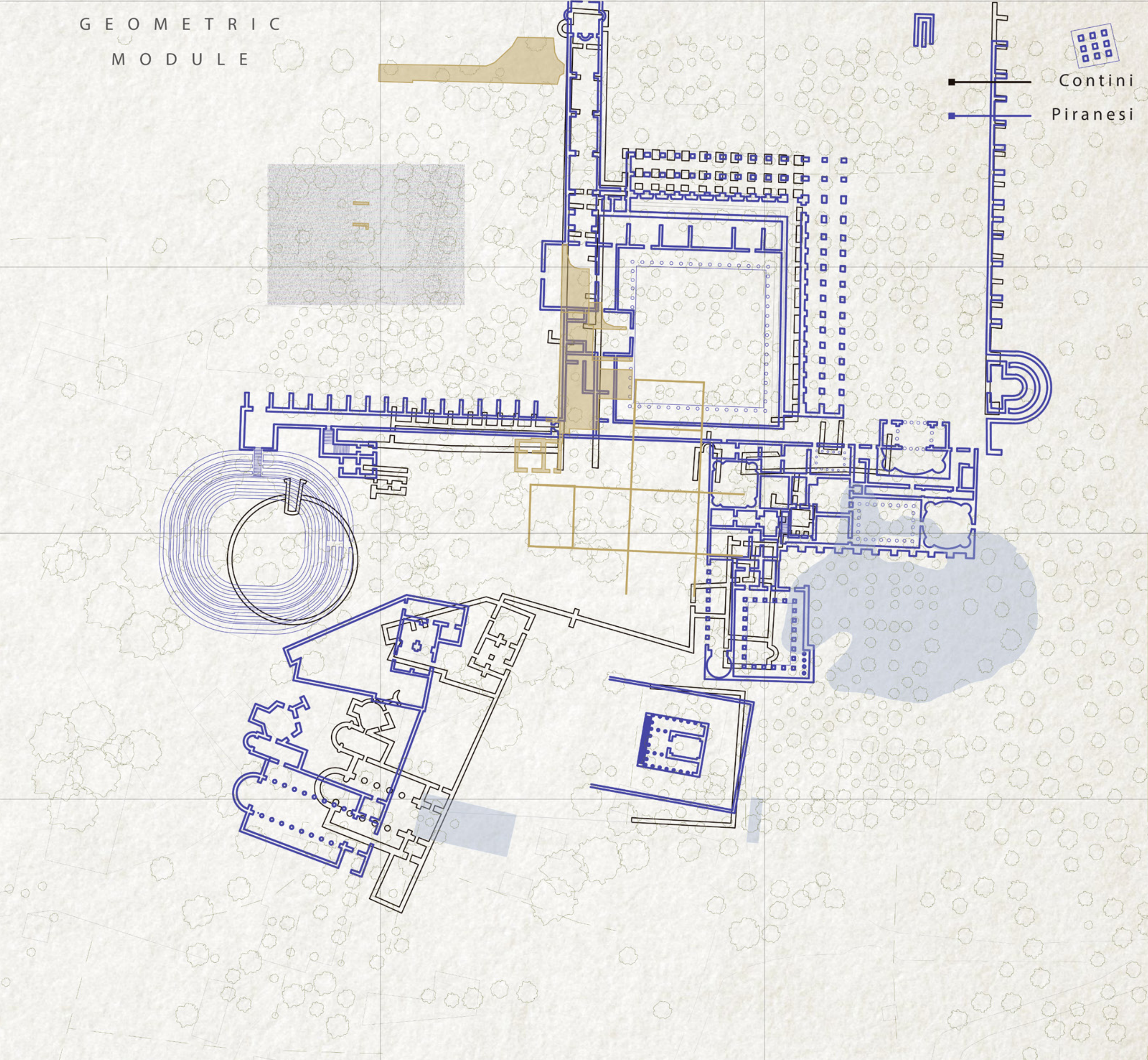
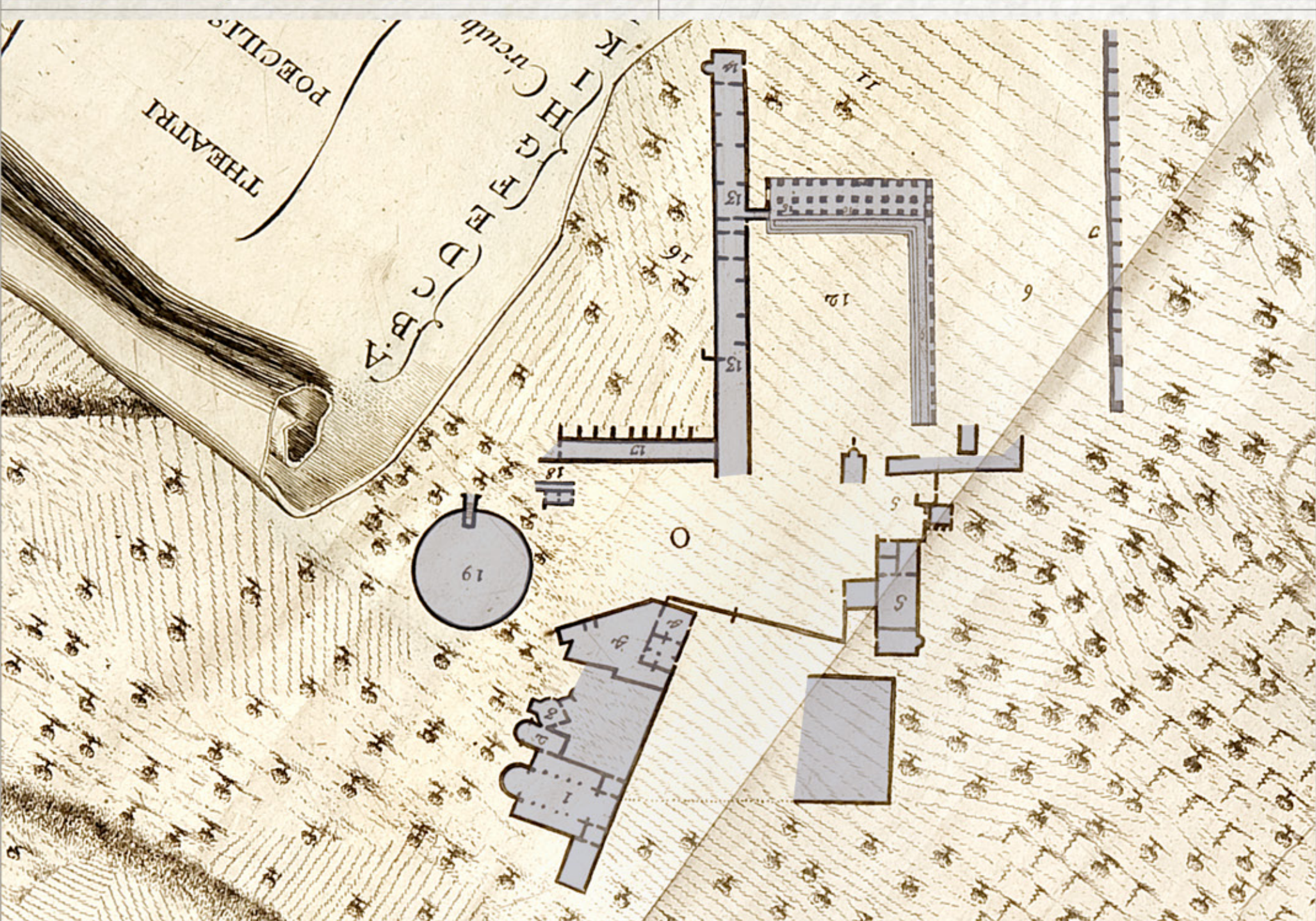
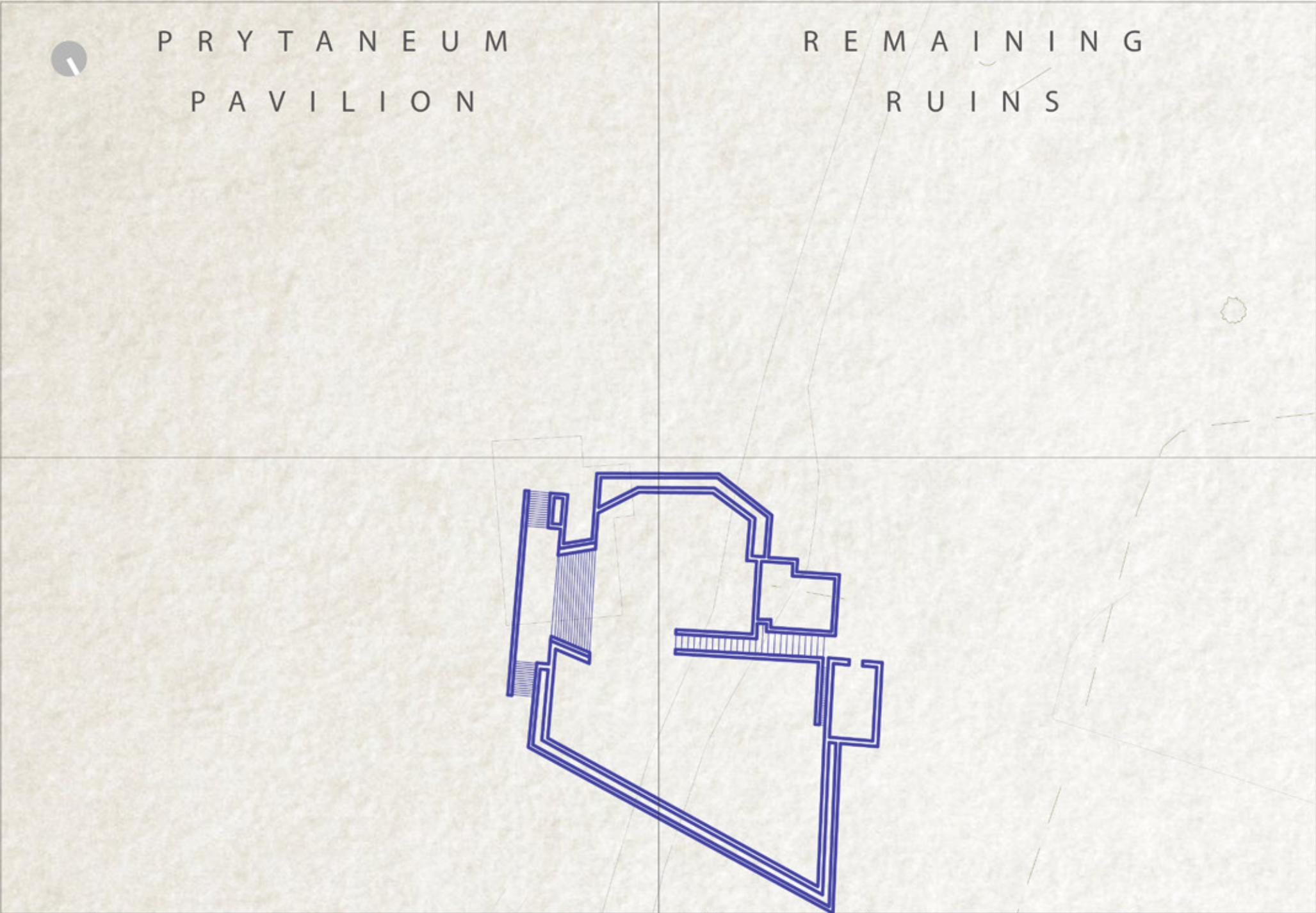
Section A - A'

A

A







Papyrus capital detail of the kiosk, on it's current location on Agilkia Island, Aswan High Dam, Nile, Egypt



