

*Dear Visitor, the link on Archaeology and Masterpieces
contains:*

*Ten pages (1 to 10) on the science
of antiquities related to the
civilizations of:*

- 1) Etruria*
- 2) Latium*
- 3) Campania*

Archaeology

*Five pages (11 to 15), on artworks
created by extraordinary skills of
the following Italian regions:*

- 1) Lombardy*
- 2) Venetia*
- 3) Tuscany*
- 4) Umbria*
- 5) Lazio*
- 6) Campania*

Masterpieces

One page concerning:



what our services comprehend



a special notice for tour organizers



our Email contact

16 pages to follow

Archaeology in Italy

Archeology is the study of past human societies, primarily through the recovery and analysis of the material culture and environmental data left behind, which included artifacts, architecture, biofacts and cultural landscapes.

Edifices and structures, ornamental capitals, excavations of ancient cities, arches, frescoes, mosaics, castles, towers, amphitheatres, catacombs, sarcophaguses, temples, paintings.....

..... are all evidence of past culture, but always present amongst us, everlasting.

The science of antiquities in our nation is a matter of such vast proportions that in order to assist in being selective we have enlisted the historical sites of early ages, by Italian regions.

Consequently, one can out-line and plan an own itinerary, which could be made to fit with the educational requirements of Universities, Schools, Professors, Teachers.

The Italian regions here below described are *Campania* and *Lazio*, as well as information on the most important civilization of Pre-Roman Italy, **the Etruscans**.

For information on other regions, kindly E-mail us at:

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Etruscan Civilization:

the Necropolises of Cerveteri, Tarquinia, Vulci, Tuscania

In the early ages the Etruscans believed in a certain form of earthly survival of the dead. From this credo, the need arose of guaranteeing a burial place for everyone and providing it with objects of thought related with the day to day life of human beings. The tombs, well preserved during the centuries, were built up as large houses.

The funeral sets make us understand how much the Etruscans loved music, dancing and painting. They were skilful in working bronze and pottery; able in spinning and weaving. The Etruscans were excellent shoemakers, creating a variety of models made precious by buckles and decorations, in different shapes for men and women. They were also able to melt gold and cast it in special moulds to obtain leafs that their craftsmen transformed into small feminine objects like brooches , ear-rings, necklaces, bracelets, miniature perfume-bottles.

The imperial city of Rome was the largest urban center of its time, with a population of around one million people (about the size of London in the early 19th century, when London was the largest city in the world).

Urban Archaeology narrates the history of ancient Rome with all the magnificent vestiges, the immortal monuments, the temples full of art (ancient and modern).

We are pleased to enlist here below some further details that could be of help to build up your preferred Archaeological Tour:

The Arches of Ancient Rome

Arch of Constantine

Erected 312-315

Arch of Drusus

Erected to honor Nero Claudius Drusus

Arch of Gallienus

Arch of Septimius Severus

Erected 203.

Arch of Titus

Erected 81

Arch of Janus

The Monuments of Ancient Rome

The **Colosseum**, is the largest and most important Roman amphitheater that can hold up to 50,000 spectators.

Its construction was begun by Vespasian in 72 AD. The monument is an elliptical building with rows of seats slopping upward and backward around a central open space.

It was used for gladiatorial and other spectacles.

In 1749 it was sanctioned church devoted to Christ and the Christian martyrs.

Recently, the Colosseum became the celebration site of the Fifteen Stations of the Via Crucis

In 1980, mutually with the historical center of Rome, it was included in the list of World Heritage of humanity by UNESCO.

In 2007 the complex was proclaimed as part of the Seven Wonders of the modern world.

The **Roman Forum**, is located in a valley between the Palatine hill and the Capitoline hill. The Forum was one of the public places of meeting in Rome where the law, courts, public offices were situated along with the following ancient religious monuments: Temple of Castor and Pollux, Temple of Saturn, Temple of Vesta, Temple of Venus, Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, Temple of Cesare, Temple of Vespasianus and Titus.

The **Palatine**, the most central of the seven hills of Rome, on which the palace of the emperors stood was the place chosen by rich and famous Romans, like Cicerone, Marcantonio, Augusto, Tiberio, Domiziano, Caligola. "Domus Flavia, Domus Augustana" are among the best preserved ruins of the Palatine. Domus Flavia was the official wing and Domus Augustana was the private residence. This magnificent complex was the Imperial palace for 300 years.

The **Trajan Forum** was chronologically the last arena of ancient Rome. Located in the center of a vast square, paved with blocks of white marble, one can admire the large bronze equestrian statue of Trajan, the Basilica Ulpia and behind it, the Trajan Column.

The **Circus Maximus**, the largest oval and roofless inclosure for chariot races and public shows had a capacity of 250,000 seated spectators. The last races took place in 549 A.D.

The **Caracalla Baths** were built up around 212 to 217 A.D. by Emperor Caracalla. The thermal pools were able to receive, at the same time, 1700 persons in great baths fitted out with warm, lukewarm and cold water. Besides, there were libraries, palestras and gardens that created a relaxing atmosphere for the customers.

The **Tomb of Cecilia Metella**, erected around 50 BC for Cecilia Metella, daughter of the counsel Quintus Metellus Creticus and the tower installed by the Caetani family in 1302 are today a very well preserved ensemble.

Roman Catacombs

Roman catacombs are all of the II century and the hollows were generally created outside the city walls. It was the place where the Christians were buried and where they met to pray, secretly.

Catacombs of St. Sebastian

St. Sebastian, was martyred by Diocletian in 288 AD and buried there. From the third to the ninth century this was the most venerated area of subterranean Rome. From the reign of Valerian to the one of Constantine, the bodies of St. Peter and St. Paul were hidden in these catacombs. The big church was built in the 4th century. In the tunnels and mausoleums are mosaics and graffiti, along with many other pagan and Christian objects from centuries even before the time of Constantine.

Catacombs of St. Callistus

The "Callixtian Complex", a large area of nearly 90 acres of land, half of which occupied by catacombs. The galleries, sometimes in four levels, are 12 miles long. The tombs are numerous, perhaps half a million.

The complex developed from different nuclei over the centuries are the most important and imposing of the about sixty other hollows of Rome and considered as "the cradle of Christianity and the Archives of the primitive Church". The Crypts of Lucina, the Area of the Popes and St. Cecilia are considered the most important sections.

Herculaneum had an extraordinary urban plan, highly represented by the buildings recovered, like: the Central Baths, the Suburban Baths, the Seat of the Augustali, the Gymnasium, the Holy suburban Area and also the Theatre.

Pompeii

The archaeological area is about 66 hectares. The town was a prosperous commercial center, as testified by the ruins of shops, warehouses, hotels, brothels and the many splendid stone public buildings existing like; the "Temple of Apollo", the "Temple of Jupiter", the Basilica and the Baths, all enriched with walled graffiti, another well preserved characteristic.

Streets in Pompeii were extremely varied, some built with solid Roman engineering and underlined with water conduits; some were dirt paths; some wide enough for two carts to pass; some were alleys barely sufficient for pedestrian traffic.

Two important sites recall the attention of experts and visitors:

The **Villa dei Misteri** (Villa of Mysteries), one of the most important buildings in the town for the painting decorations.

The **Casa del Fauno** (House of the Faun), a vast, noble residence which takes its name from a small bronze sculpture. A beautiful mosaic of the "Exedra Hall" representing "The Battle of Alexander" (presently hosted in the National Archaeology Museum of Naples).

The wall decorations in the edifices of Pompeii have been classified into four styles:

- 1. **incrustation method**, with shiny stucco decoration imitating marble lined walls.
- 2. **architectural method**, characterized by the fact that the depiction extended the physical space of the house towards imaginary landscapes.
- 3. **pseudo-Egyptian style**, with landscapes reduced to miniatures inserted into a single colour background painted in shades of sea-green and golden yellow.
- 4. **ornamental style**, where the whole wall is treated simply as a free ornamental composition. The architectural features no longer have any reference to reality and are reduced to unreal designs.

Naples

The city of Naples was probably founded by the Greek around the 8th century BC. It suffered several invasions by Romans, Byzantines, Normans, French, Spanish, Austrian and Bourbons. All left their tangible presence upon palaces, monuments, fortifications, forums, temples, basilicas, roads and streets.

Along the course of "**Decumano Maggiore**", which starts from Piazza Bellini and terminates at the Cathedral, one can enjoy a promenade through the most ancient part of Naples Via Tribunali, rich with churches, shops selling articles of all nature and where the local residents make the street a place of their daily life.

Two important visits are suggested along this way: the Church of San Gregorio Armeno and the Cathedral of San Gennaro.

Church of San Gregorio Armeno

St. Gregory of Armenia is a Church and a monastery built in the 8th century over the remains of a Roman temple dedicated to Ceres by a group of nuns escaping from the Byzantine Empire with relics of St. Gregory, bishop of Armenia. The construction begun in 1574 and was consecrated five years later. The sumptuous baroque interior hosts frescoes by Luca Giordano. In nearby Via San Gregorio one can find the famous vendors of Neapolitan cribs with their workshops.

Cathedral of San Gennaro

The “Duomo di San Gennaro” is the city’s cathedral and without doubt one of the most stunning buildings of Naples. Built on the ancient site of a previous cathedral dating back to 570 AD, the Duomo stands next to the Basilica of Santa Restituta, which was constructed in the 4th century. The main attraction of the interior is the Chapel of the Treasure of St. Januarius, with frescoes by Domenichino and Giovanni Lanfranco. Other artworks include an “Assumption” by Pietro Perugino and canvases by Luca Giordano. The annex Chapel of Santa Restituta hosts impressive early Christian mosaics. While the basement shows remains of the Greek-Roman and Paleo-Christian era.

The National Archaeological Museum

The museum is one of the most important and leading archaeological place of art existing in the world. The building was erected in 1586. It was inaugurated in 1615 as the “Palace of Royal Studies”, the seat of the University of Naples.

The “Farnese Collection”, donated by Charles of Bourbon contains many sculptures, gems, glass and silver works. The most noteworthy are the “Bull”, which is the largest statue existing from Ancient Times, and the magnificent “Hercules”. The center of attraction is the Farnese Cup, dating back to 150 BC. which has inlaid as an ornament the largest cameo to be found in the world. There are also many other works and frescoes from Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabiae.



Important historical hints on Medieval Rome

It is not easy to find artistic monuments of the Middle Age in town, because they are often incorporated with edifices built during the later periods or hidden in places rarely visited by tourists.

Of the numerous churches and towers built in the period, about 40 of the former and 50 of the latter conserve their original appearance while the rest are absolutely unknown because they are obstructed by the constructions erected around them.

The medieval towers in Rome were residences and fortresses of the aristocratic families and symbols of their power.

The **Basilica of St. Cecilia**, even if considerably falling into ruins through the centuries, has a beautiful Gothic tabernacle executed by Arnolfo di Cambio in 1293 and a precious 9th century mosaic of the apse.

The **Church of St. Maria in Trastevere**, is one of Rome's medieval gems. The apse contains the famous mosaics with the "Coronation of the Virgin" executed in 1143, and the "Stories of the Virgin" done by Pietro Cavallini in the 13th century. To the left of the apse is the Altemps Chapel, containing the 6th century "Our Lady of Mercy", one of the oldest images of the Virgin existing up to the present day.

The Upper **Church of San Clemente** is one of the most richly decorated of Rome. The vast majority of its architecture and art dates from its construction in the early 12th century. The most striking sight is the apse mosaic, in a golden-bronze colour and featuring a large crucifix in the center. Growing from and around the crucifix are vines, associating the cross with the "Tree of Life".

The high altar contains the relics of St. Clement of Rome and St. Ignatius of Antioch.

Near the entrance in the left aisle is the Chapel of St. Catherine of Alexandria, featuring frescoes by Masolino da Panicale (early 15th century).

The **Church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin**, overlooking the Temple of Fortune and the Arch of Gianus, is one of the finest examples of medieval church architecture in Rome. Begun in 772, during the reign of Pope Adrian I and completed in 1124 under Calixtus II, is an architectural gem. The proportions of this church begin with the seven-story campanile and is continued in the wide low-story porch. The interior with its tall nave shows the inlaid marble works completed by the Cosmati community.

At the left-hand of the porch is the large stone mask known as the Bocca della Verità (the "Mouth of Truth"). According to a popular belief, the Romans, when taking an oath, put their right hand into the mouth of the mask, which would then close and hold them fast if they perjured.

The **Church of Santa Maria in Aracoeli**, built on the foundations of the ancient temple of Juno, is situated at the north side of the Capitoline Hill. It was founded in the 6th century. The first thing that visitors notice are the 124 steps that lead up the hill to the main entrance. Added in 1348 by Simone Andreozzi, it is said that if you ascend the stairs on your knees, your sins will be pardoned.

The façade was originally decorated with mosaics and frescoes, but little of that remains. Inside, the three naves are divided by 22 Roman columns that are all a bit diverse from one another, since they were taken from different Roman buildings. Several frescoes have been lovingly preserved. One can admire the 15th century works by Pinturicchio, a "Trasfiguration" painted on wood by Girolamo da Sermoneta, a tombstone by Donatello and a tomb designed by Michelangelo. The beautifully decorated ceiling commemorates the battle of Lepanto in 1571 where allied troops defeated the Turkish fleet. Also of note is the statue of the baby Jesus carved in olive wood from the Garden of Gethsemane during the 15th century.

The **Church of Santo Stefano Rotondo** is one of the largest and oldest round churches in existence. The church, dating back to the 5th century, was built by Pope Simplicious and dedicated to St. Stephen, the first martyr. It was built in the form of a Greek cross, with 3 concentric circles of columns (the outer ring of columns was demolished in 1450 by order of Pope Nicholas V). The interior does include a 7th century mosaic: a large jewelled cross planted in the ground, with Saints Primus and Felicianus standing on either side. The church also houses an attractive late antique marble throne said to have been of Pope St. Gregory the Great.

The **Church of San Giorgio al Velabro** is dedicated to St. George, the “Great Martyr”. The area has a special place in the history of Rome, as an ancient tradition claims that it was here that Romulus killed his brother Remus before founding the city. The original church was built in the 7th century or earlier. Pope Zacharias ordered the relics of the saint to be moved here from the Lateran palace. The fresco in the apse depicts Christ, the Blessed Virgin, St. George, St. Peter and St. Sebastian. They are from the 13th century and have been attributed to both Cavallini and Giotto. Part of St. George’s skull is preserved in the confession beneath the altar.

The **Basilica of Santa Maria sopra Minerva** is the only Gothic Church in Rome. It is so named because it was built directly on the foundations of a temple dedicated to Minerva. The basilica that stands today was begun in 1280. Several architectural changes and redecorations were made in the centuries. The present building owes its existence to the Dominican Friars, who received the property from Pope Alexander IV and made the church and the adjoining monastery their influential headquarters. It was completed in 1370. No remains of the temple of Minerva over which the present one was built, but some Roman ruins exist in the crypt. To the left of the apse is a muscular Christ bearing the Cross, carved by Michelangelo in 1521. Saint Catherine of Siena is buried under the altar (except her head, which is in Siena). The great monastic painter Fra Angelico died in the adjoining Dominican monastery and is buried in the Frangipane Chapel to the left of the altar choir. Fra Angelico’s painting of the Virgin and Child hangs over the chapel altar.

The **Basilica of Sant’Agnese Fuori le Mura** (Basilica of St. Agnes Outside the Walls) is a 7th century church. It is notable for its mosaics and the shrine of the virgin martyr besides the catacombs. Saint Agnes was a member of Roman nobility born in 291. She suffered martyrdom at the age of 13 during the reign of the Eastern Roman Emperor Diocletian. Agnes is the patron saint of young ladies. The current basilica, as rebuilt by Honorius in the mid 7th century, stands over an early Christian catacomb. In 340, Costanza, daughter of Emperor Constantine, enlarged the underground area and built a large private mausoleum, known as “Mausoleo di Santa Costanza”, where a well preserved 4th century mosaic can be admired.

The **Church of San Pietro in Vincoli** is an ancient basilica dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle. It was one of the "tituli", Rome's first parish churches, built over the ruins of an imperial villa in 442 to house the chains that had bound St. Peter in prison, in Jerusalem. The nave has 22 ancient columns, divided into three aisles. The capitals are Doric, an order of architecture which is rare in Roman churches. Surprisingly, they have Ionic bases, very likely the columns were originally from a Greek temple, as the Doric style is not really the most suitable one in a basilica.

The famous work of art in the church is Michelangelo's Moses of 1545. It was created for the monumental tomb of Pope Julius II and was supposed to be destined to St. Peter's at the Vatican, but the project was never completed.



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Masterpieces of Italy

(The subsequent list of our artists and relevant masterpieces can be of great help in outlining and planning your own itinerary made to fit with your educational requirements. Take advantage of these invaluable hints).

◆ THE REGION OF LOMBARDIA

Leonardo Da Vinci – Milano:

- * *Last Supper* – Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie
- * *Portrait of a musician* – Ambrosian Pinacotheca

Michelangelo – Milano – Carved masterpieces:

- * *Pietà Rondanini* – Museum of Ancient Art – Sforzesco Palace

Raffaello – Milano:

- * *The Marriage of the Virgin* - Pinacotheca of Brera

Caravaggio – Milano:

- * *Basket of Fruit* – Ambrosian Pinacotheca
- * *Emmaus' Supper* – Pinacotheca of Brera

Canaletto – Milano:

- * *Riva degli Schiavoni looking east* – Sforzesco Castle
- * *The Pier looking the Mint* - Pinacotheca of Sforzesco Castle



◆ THE REGION OF VENETO

Giotto – Padova:

- * *Scrovegni Chapel*

Donatello – Padova:

- * *Bronzes at High Altar* – Basilica of St. Anthony

Donatello – Venezia:

- * *St. John Baptist* (wooden sculpture) – Church of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari

Tiziano – Padova:

- * *The Miracle of the Jealous Husband*– School of the Saint
- * *The Miracle of the baby* – School of the Saint

Tiziano – Venezia:

- * *St. Mark Enthroned*– Basilica of St. Mary of Health
- * *Biblical Stories* - Basilica of St. Mary of Health
- * *Assumption of the Virgin*– Church of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari
- * *Pietà* – Academy Gallery

Il Veronese – Padova:

- * *Martyrdom of St. Justine* – Abbey of St. Justine

Il Veronese – Venezia:

- * *Mystic Wedding of St. Catherine* – Academy Gallery
- * *Coronation of the Virgin* – Church of St. Sebastian
- * *Martyrdom of St. Sebastian* - Church of St. Sebastian
- * *The Rape of Europe* – Doge's Palace
- * *The Triumph of Venice* – Doge's Palace

Canaletto – Venezia

- * *The Canal of the Beggars* – Museum of the Venetian XVIII Century
- * *The Grand Canal with the Rialto Bridge in the Background* - Museum of the Venetian XVIII Century
- * *The Campo of Rialto* – Academy Gallery
- * *Perspective with Arcade* – Academy Gallery



◆ THE REGION OF TOSCANA

Giotto – Firenze:

- * *Crucifix* – Church of Santa Maria Novella
- * *Polyptych of Badia* – Uffizi Gallery
- * *Virgin of Ognissanti* – Uffizi Gallery
- * *Frescoes of Bardi Chapel– Death of St. Francis* - Church of Holy Cross
- * *Frescoes of Peruzzi Chapel* – *Ascension of St. John*- Church of Holy Cross

Donatello – Firenze:

- * *David* (bronze) – Bargello Museum
- * *David* (marble) – Bargello Museum
- * *St. George and the Dragon* - Bargello Museum
- * *Maddalena* – Museum of Opera di Santa Maria del Fiore
- * *Prophet Abacuc* – Museum of Opera di Santa Maria del Fiore
- * *Wooden Crucifix* – Church of Santa Croce
- * *Annunciation* - Church of Santa Croce

Beato Angelico – Firenze:

- * *Triptych of Saint Peter Martyr Martire* – National Museum of St. Mark
- * *Virgin and Child* - National Museum of St. Mark
- * *Last Judgment* - National Museum of St. Mark
- * *Deposition from the Cross* - National Museum of St. Mark
- * *The Virgin of the Shadows* - National Museum of St. Mark
- * *Coronation of the Virgin* – Uffizi Gallery

Botticelli – Firenze:

- * *The Birth of Venus* – Uffizi Gallery
- * *Annunciation* - Uffizi Gallery
- * *Allegory of Spring* - Uffizi Gallery
- * *Virgin of the Pomegranate* - Uffizi Gallery

Leonardo Da Vinci – Firenze:

- * *The Annunciation* – Uffizi Gallery
- * *The Adoration of the Magi* – Uffizi Gallery
- * *Landscape with River* – Uffizi Gallery

Michelangelo – Firenze – Sculptures:

- * *The Dawn* – Medici Chapels
- * *The Day* – Medici Chapels
- * *The Twilight* – Medici Chapels
- * *The Night* – Medici Chapels

Tiziano – Firenze:

- * *The Venus of Urbino* – Uffizi Gallery
- * *Concert* – Palatine Gallery of Pitti Palace

Raffaello – Firenze:

- * *Self-portrait* – Uffizi Gallery
- * *Young man with an apple* - Uffizi Gallery
- * *Portrait of Leo X with Cardinals Giulio de' Medici and Luigi de' Rossi* - Uffizi Gallery
- * *Venus of the Goldfinch* - Uffizi Gallery
- * *Portrait of Perugino* - Uffizi Gallery
- * *Inghirami Portrait* – Palatine Gallery of Pitti Palace
- * *Woman with the veil* - Palatine Gallery of Pitti Palace
- * *Ezechiele's Vision* – Pitti Palace

Il Veronese – Firenze:

- * *Annunciation* – Uffizi Gallery

Caravaggio – Firenze:

- * *Bacchus* – Uffizi Gallery
- * *The Binding of Isaac* – Uffizi Gallery
- * *The Medusa* – Uffizi Gallery
- * *The Sleeping Cupid* – Palatine Gallery of Pitti Palace

Canaletto – Firenze:

- * *Doge's Palace and St. Mark's Square*– Uffizi Gallery
- * *Martyrdom of St. Justine* – Uffizi Gallery
- * *Annunciation* – Uffizi Gallery



◆ **THE REGION OF UMBRIA**

Cimabue – Assisi:

- * *Pictorial Complex* – St. Francis – Upper Basilica

Giotto – Assisi:

- * *Frescoes on the Life of St. Francis*– Lower Basilica



◆ **THE REGION OF LAZIO**

Giotto – Roma:

- * *Stefaneschi Triptych* – Vatican Museums

Beato Angelico – Orvieto:

- * *Christ Judge* – Cathedral, Chapel of St. Brizio

Botticelli – Roma:

- * *Walled frescoes of Sistine Chapel* – Vatican Museums

Leonardo Da Vinci – Roma:

- * *St Jerome in the Wilderness* – Vatican Museums

Tiziano – Roma:

- * *Sacred and profane Love* – Borghese Gallery
- * *Christ at the Column* - Borghese Gallery
- * *St. Dominic* - Borghese Gallery
- * *Venus and Adonis* – National Gallery of Ancient Art

Raffaello – Roma:

- * *Portrait of a Young Woman ("La Fornarina")* – National Gallery of Ancient Art
- * *Portrait of Young Woman with Unicorn* – Borghese Gallery
- * *Pala Baglioni ("The Deposition")* – Borghese Gallery

Caravaggio – Roma:

- * *The Calling of St. Matthew* – Church of St. Louis of the French
- * *The Martyrdom of St. Matthew* – Church of St. Louis of the French
- * *St Matthew and the Angel* – Church of St. Louis of the French
- * *The Crucifixion of St. Peter* – Church of Santa Maria del Popolo
- * *The Conversion on the Way to Damascus* – Church of Santa Maria del Popolo
- * *Virgin and Child with St. Anne* – Borghese Gallery
- * *Boy with a Basket of Fruit* – Borghese Gallery
- * *David with the Head of Goliath* – Borghese Gallery
- * *John the Baptist* – Borghese Gallery
- * *The Entombment of Christ* – Pinacotheca of the Vatican Museums
- * *The Transfiguration* – Vatican Museums
- * *Raphael's Rooms* – Vatican Museums
- * *Pala Oddi* (“*The Crowning of the Virgin*”) – Vatican Museums

Canaletto – Roma:

- * *The “ Piazzetta”* – National Gallery of Ancient Art
- * *The Grand Canal* - National Gallery of Ancient Art



◆ THE REGION OF CAMPANIA

Tiziano – Napoli:

- * *Danae* – National Museum of Capodimonte
- * *Pope Paul III and the nephews Alexander and Octavius* – National Museum of Capodimonte
- * *Portrait of Alexander Farnese* – National Museum of Capodimonte

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