

The Colosseum: Ancient ruin or modern venue?

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Archaeologist Daniele Manacorda poses in front of Rome's Colosseum Friday Nov.7, 2014. An archaeologist's proposal to return the Colosseum's storied arena to its original state, when gladiators sparred with lion, has sparked a lively debate over appropriate uses of the monument that symbolizes the glories of ancient Rome. (AP Photo/Alessandra Tarantino)

Don't expect gladiators to make a latter-day comeback. And soccer has already been ruled out.

But an archaeologist's proposal to return the Colosseum's storied arena to the state it was in when gladiators sparred with lions, has sparked a lively

debate over appropriate uses of the monument that symbolizes the glories of ancient Rome.

Critics have fretted that the Colosseum would be turned into a venue for events like rock concerts, viewed as both unbecoming of its stature as an ancient wonder and likely to inflict damage to the structure already weakened by earthquakes, notably in 443 and most recently in the 1700s.

Archaeologist Daniele Manacorda of Roma Tre university said his suggestion to replace the arena's long-disappeared floor is aimed at restoring the Colosseum to its original state so visitors can better appreciate its ancient splendor—not turning it into a heavily trafficked concert venue.

"It's the most normal idea in the world," Manacorda said.

The proposal lay dormant, tucked inside the July issue of the specialized *Archeo* periodical, until Italy's culture minister endorsed it with a tweet Sunday. "It just takes some courage," Dario Franceschini said on Twitter.



Tourists gather at Rome's Colosseum, Friday Nov. 7, 2014. An archaeologist's proposal to return the Colosseum's storied arena to its original state, when gladiators sparred with lion, has sparked a lively debate over appropriate uses of the monument that symbolizes the glories of ancient Rome. Critics have fretted that the Colosseum would be turned into a venue for events like rock concerts, viewed as both unbecoming its stature as an ancient wonder and likely to inflict damage to the structure already weakened by earthquakes, notably in 443 and most recently in the 1700s. Archaeologist Daniele Manacorda said his suggestion to replace the arena's long-disappeared floor was aimed at restoring the Colosseum to its original state so visitors could better appreciate its ancient splendor—not to turn it a heavily trafficked concert venue. (AP Photo/Alessandra Tarantino)

Franceschini quickly found himself rebuffing modern-day fantasies, like that of the AC Roma president to play soccer in the arena, while defending Manacorda's proposal.

"Where is it written that you can't protect the value of the Colosseum

while also making it more dynamic and useable?" Franceschini said this week. He has placed the idea under study for both costs and feasibility.



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Visitors entering the Colosseum today can look down into the stadium's labyrinthine belly to the rooms where bears and lions were once caged, and where gladiators prepared for mortal battle. Those utilitarian spaces were covered by the wooden floor of the arena itself during the nearly

five centuries that the Colosseum functioned as a center of entertainment, with spectacles including exotic animal hunts and sea-battle re-enactments.

"The absence of the floor is not the result of history that exposed this majestic monument," Manacorda said. "It is the product of archaeological digs in recent centuries."

With the excavations completed, Manacorda said it is time to consider "restoring the monument to the way it always was so that everyone can experience the monument with more ease and clarity." The proposal does not envision restoring the stadium seating.



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Italians are not in principle against using their ancient monuments as backdrops for entertainment. Verona's Arena, a Roman amphitheater, attracts thousands each summer to its opera series, and performances are set regularly among the Baths of Caracalla in Rome. The Colosseum itself has housed occasional performances, and is visited every year by the pope during the Stations of the Cross.

The Colosseum, however, enjoys a unique status as the most predominant symbol not only of Rome, but of Italy, making sensitive any discussion about altering the status quo.



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"It is so important and bulky in its presence, that to transition it into a venue where you perform opera is beneath its dignity," said Giorgio Croci, a structural engineer who is one of Italy's leading experts on the Colosseum. "The image of the Colosseum needs to remain beyond that practical use. It needs to remain an icon, a point of reference with all its history and its past."



A general view of Rome's Colosseum, Friday Nov. 7, 2014. A archaeologist's proposal to return the Colosseum's storied arena to its original state, when gladiators sparred with lions, has sparked a lively debate over appropriate uses of the monument that symbolizes the glories of ancient Rome. (AP Photo/Alessandra Tarantino)



A man dressed as a gladiator enjoys his lunch in front of Rome's Colosseum, Friday Nov. 7, 2014. An archaeologist's proposal to return the Colosseum's storied arena to its original state, when gladiators sparred with lion, has sparked a lively debate over appropriate uses of the monument that symbolizes the glories of ancient Rome. Critics have fretted that the Colosseum would be turned into a venue for events like rock concerts, viewed as both unbecoming its stature as an ancient wonder and likely to inflict damage to the structure already weakened by earthquakes, notably in 443 and most recently in the 1700s. (AP Photo/Alessandra Tarantino)



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