

1  **Primus Adventus
ad Romam
Urbem Aeternam**

Your First Visit to Rome
The Eternal City

2  **Accessimus in Urbe Aeterna!**

- Welcome, traveler! Avoiding the travails of the road, you arrived by ship at the port of Ostia; from there, you've had a short journey up the Via Ostiensis into Roma herself. What do you see there?

3  **Quam pulchra est urbs aeterna!**

- What is there to see in Rome?
- What are some monuments you have heard of?
- How old are the buildings in Rome?
- How long would it take you to see everything important?

4  **Map of Roma**

5  **The Roman Forum**

- "According to the Roman legend, Romulus and Tatius, after the mediation of the Sabine women, met on the very spot where the battle had been fought, and made peace and an alliance. The spot, a low, damp, grassy field, exposed to the floods of the river Spinon, took the name of "Comitium" from the verb *coire*, to assemble. It is possible that, in consequence of the alliance, a road connecting the Sabine and the Roman settlements was made across these swamps; it became afterwards the Sacra Via....

6  **The Roman Forum**

- "...Tullus Hostilius, the third king, built a stone inclosure on the Comitium, for the meeting of the Senators, named from him Curia Hostilia; then came the state prison built by Ancus Marcius in one of the quarries (the Tullianum). The Tarquin [kings] drained the land, gave the Forum a regular (trapezoidal) shape, divided the space around its borders into building-lots, and sold them to private speculators for shops and houses, the fronts of which were to be lined with porticoes."

--Rodolfo Lanciani, *The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome*, 1897, p. 233

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8  **Map Detail: Forum Romanum**

9  **Chronology: The Monarchy**













- Romulus – the Comitium; Sacra Via
- Numa – Temple of Vesta; Regia
- Tullus Hostilius – Curia Hostilia
- Ancus Marcius – Carcer/Tullianum
- Tarquins – Cloaca Maxima; Circus Maximus; tabernae
- Servius Tullius – Servian Walls

10  **Chronology: The Republic**

- B.C. 497: Temple of Saturn
- 484: Temple of Castor & Pollux
- 367: Temple of Concord
- 338: Rostra decorated with beaks from the fleet of the Antiates
- 179: Basilica Fulvia-Aemilia

11  **Chronology: The end of the Republic & the Empire**

- B.C. 46: Basilica Julia
- 44: Curia Julia & Rostra Julia
- 29: Temple of Julius Caesar
- A.D. 80: Flavian Amphitheater
- 81: Arch of Titus

- 315: Arch of Constantine
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- 12  **Credits**
 - Pictures by Magistra Bush unless otherwise noted
 - Pictures of the cardboard model of Rome and 3-d reconstructions of buildings are from <http://www.maquettes-historiques.net/> unless otherwise noted.
 - Sources on the monuments:
 - <http://www.vroma.org/~forum>
 - *The Roman Forum*, Electa 2005
 - *The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome*, Rodolfo Lanciani, 1897
 - *Rome: then and now, in overlay*, Giuseppe Gangi
 -
- 13  **Amphitheatrum Flavium**
 - Colosseum – named for the Colossus of Nero
 - Built by Vespasian and Titus (Flavians) on the site of Nero’s private lake
 - 72-80 A.D.
 - Used for gladiatorial games, etc. – public officials provided free tickets to the people to gain their support in elections
 - Seated 50,000 – all could be seated or exit within 15 minutes due to ticket system
- 14  **Amphitheatrum et Ludi Gladiatorii**
- 15  **Colosseum**
- 16  **Picturae Amphitheatri Flavii**
- 17  **Picturae Amphitheatri Flavii**
- 18  **Picturae Amphitheatri Flavii**
- 19  **Picturae Amphitheatri Flavii**
- 20  **Arcus Constantini**
 - Arch of Constantine
 - Built in A.D. 315
 - Commissioned by the Senate to commemorate Constantine’s victory over Maxentius in A.D. 312
 - Decorated with reliefs taken off of other monuments
 - A little church called S. Salvatore de Trasi shielded the arch from damage during the medieval period.
- 21  **Via Sacra**
 - Sacred Way
 - Existed as early as the fifth century B.C.
 - Later paved; lined with colonnades during Nero’s reign (A.D. 54-68)
 - Named for three hut temples from Rome’s early days: Temple of Vesta, a temple housing the Penates from Troy, and a hut inhabited by the high priest.
 - Runs from the Arch of Constantine to the Capitoline Hill
- 22  **Arcus Titi**
 - Arch of Titus
 - Dedicated to Titus for his conquest of Judaea
 - Built by Domitian, 81 A.D.
 - Reliefs include images of spoils from the Temple of Zion
- 23  **Aedes Romae et Veneris**
 - 1 • Temple of Venus and Rome
 - Designed and built by Hadrian on the site of the vestibule of Domus Aurea
 - 2 • Foundation stone laid on Rome’s birthday: April 21, AD 131
 - Dedicated in 135 A.D.
 - The architect Apollodorus criticized Hadrian’s design, and paid for it with his life.
 - Back-to-back *cellae* for two goddesses’ statues

24  **Basilica Maxentii**


- 1
 - Basilica of Maxentius; a.k.a. Basilica of Constantine
 - Begun by Maxentius (306 A.D.) and finished by Constantine (337 A.D.)
- 2
 - The famous Greek doctor Galen formerly lived in a house in the 2nd century A.D. on the site where the basilica would be built in the 4th century A.D.
 - Headquarters of the City Prefecture of the late Empire
 - Used for trials of Senate members
 - Became a model for Christian architecture, thus a *basilica* today is usually a church building.

25  **Templum Antonini et Faustinae**

- 1
 - Temple of Antoninus and Faustina
 - Well preserved due to being transformed into the church of S. Lorenzo in Miranda in 7th century A.D.
 - Originally built in A.D. 141 by Antoninus Pius in memory of his wife
 - Dedicated to the deified emperor Antoninus Pius and his wife Faustina after Pius' death 20 years later
 - The original porch is still intact (the only temple besides T. Saturni of which this is true in the Forum)
- 2
 - The doors are original!

26  **Regia**

- 1
 - Official residence of Pontifex Maximus & his HQ
 - Housed the archives of the Priesthood and a meeting hall for religious conventions
- 2
 - Built by King Numa, according to legend
 - Also housed the shields of Mars, or *ancilia*, which were carried by priests called *Salii*, the dancing priests of Mars.

27  **Basilica (Fulvia-)Aemilia**

- Built by the censors Fulvius and Aemilius in 179 B.C.
- Colonnaded rectangular area used for law courts to meet
-

28  **Milliarium Aureum**

- Golden Milestone
- Built by Augustus in 20 B.C.
- Inscribed with distances between Rome and main cities of the Empire
- Originally a column faced in gilded bronze; the metal was recycled in the medieval period
- In A.D. 68, Otho met here with the Praetorians who would murder the emperor Galba and raise Otho to the Imperial throne.









29  **Curia Julia**






- 1
 - Senate meeting house
 - Original Senate house, Curia Hostilia, was built by King Tullus Hostilius – one of the first buildings in the forum area. It was later burned by a mob.
 - Curia Julia built by Julius Caesar; completed by Augustus in 29 B.C.
 - Frugal senators never had the building heated in winter
- 2
 - Original bronze doors are now on the church of St. John Lateran, the Pope's official church in Rome.

30  **Carcer**

- Prison
- Earliest part (called the Tullianum) built by King Ancus Marcius
 - An underground cell, formerly a cave formed by a spring
- Upper section, built later, called the Mamertine Prison
- Used to hold those convicted of treason until their execution by beheading
- Also housed important foreign prisoners, like Jugurtha and Vercingetorix
- According to legend, Peter and Paul were prisoners here, and Peter baptized his guards

from the Tullianum spring (according to legend, it miraculously sprang up just in time for them to convert...)

- 31  **Arcus Septimii Severi**
- Arch of Septimius Severus
 - Erected in 203 A.D., dedicated to Emperor S.S. and his sons Caracalla and Geta
 - After Caracalla murdered Geta in 212, he removed Geta's name from the arch
 - Triple arch, like Constantine's
 - The side arches were once walled in and turned into shops in renaissance / modern times
- 32  **Aedes Concordiae**
- Temple of Concord
 - Commemorated the return of peace after a struggle between patricians and plebeians in 367 B.C.
 - Erected by Camillus, who vowed to build a temple to Concord as soon as the fighting ended
 - Reconstructed by Tiberius in A.D. 10, entirely in white marble
 - Filled with Greek masterpieces of sculpture
 - Sometimes a meeting place of the Senate
 -
- 33  **Templum Divi Vespasiani**
- Temple of Vespasian
 - Built by Domitian for his father and brother, Vespasian and Titus, 80-81 A.D.
 - Built so close to the Tabularium behind it that the temple blocked an exit
 - 3 corner columns remain in a V-shape
- 34  **Porticus Deorum Consentium**
- Portico of the "Dei Consentes," or the 12 major gods
 - Gilded statues of the twelve Olympian gods: Jupiter, Juno, Neptune, Minerva, Apollo, Diana, Mars, Venus, Vulcan, Vesta, Mercury, Ceres
 - Built 1st century A.D., probably in the Flavian period
 - Eight open rooms made of brick behind a portico of Corinthian columns
 - Restored by Praetextatus in 367 A.D.; it was the last pagan monument to be restored in the Christianized city
- 35  **Tabularium**
- Archives
 - Decrees of Senate
 - Treaties
 - Deeds, laws, etc
 - On the slope of the Capitoline
 - Built 78 B.C. by Lutatius Catulus, consul
- 36  **Aedes Saturni**
- Temple of Saturn
 - Built in 497 B.C. on the site of an earlier altar
 - Dedicated on Saturnalia, Dec 17
 - Housed the Aerarium, or state treasury
- 37  **Basilica Julia**
- "basilica" = large roofed hall for business
 - Built by Julius Caesar 54-46 B.C.
 - Colonnade for law courts to meet
 - Also housed public meeting places and shops
 - Diagrams of games scratched in its pavement, played by slaves waiting on their masters to conduct business, are still visible today.
- 38  **Aedes Castorum**
- Temple of Castor & Pollux

- In honor of the *Dioscuri*, twin gods Castor and Pollux
 - Helped the Romans at Battle of Lake Regillus, 496 B.C.
 - Announced the victory in the Forum immediately afterwards
 - Temple built on the spot
 - Dedicated in 482 B.C. by A. Postumius
- 39  **Aedes Divi Iulii**
- Temple of Julius Caesar
 - Spot where Caesar's body was cremated on March 17, 44 B.C. was consecrated with an altar and memorial column with the words *parenti patriae*
 - Temple planned in 42 B.C. by the second triumvirate
 - Commissioned by Augustus; built from 33-29 B.C.
 - Included a Rostra decorated with beaks of ships from the Battle of Actium in 31 B.C.
- 40  **Rostra**
- Speaker's platform
 - Named for the prows (beaks) of ships that were displayed there (War trophies!)
 - Original rostra built sometime between 449-438 B.C.
 - Beaks (from Battle of Antium) added in 338 B.C.
 - Stood between the Comitium/Curia and the Forum, so speakers could address both Senators and plebeians
 - Cicero's head and hands were displayed on the Rostra after he was executed on Mark Antony's orders
- 41  **Templum Vestae**
- Temple of Vesta
 - Built by King Numa, who founded the Vestals (7th century B.C.)
 - Housed the sacred fire and the *Palladium*, brought from Troy by Aeneas
 - Vestals guarded treaties, wills, & other state documents
 - Round shape reminiscent of early hut temples
 - Closed by Theodosius in 395 A.D. during the advent of Christianity
 - *Click to continue...*
- 42  **Atrium Vestae**
- 1
 - House of the Vestals
 - Housed the Vestal Virgins
 - Built during reign of Septimius Severus
 - Only patrician girls ages 6-10 could join
 - 2
 - Oath of virginity for 30 years
 - 10 – learning duties
 - 10 – performing them
 - 10 – training new priestesses
 - If fire went out, it was a sign a Vestal had broken her vow – could then be buried alive!
 - Had privileges most women lacked
 - Could make a will
 - Go freely about the city
 - Preceded by lictors when out in public
 - Buried inside the city
- 43  **Circus Maximus**
- Built by Tarquin Priscus, according to legend (c. 600 B.C.)
 - Chariot races
 - 250,000 spectators (5 times the size of the Colosseum)
 - *Carceres* – starting gates on the north side – built 329 B.C.
 - 1,980 ft long, 660 ft wide
 - *Spina* and *meta*

- Last races – 549 A.D.
- Four factions: Factio Albata, Veneta, Prasina, Russata
- Palaces on the Palatine had great view of the circus
- *Click to continue...*

44  **Circus Maximus**

45  **Aedes Iovis Optimi Maximi Capitolini**

- 1 • Temple of Jupiter Best and Greatest *or* Temple of Capitoline Jove
 - Built by King Tarquinius Priscus and Tarquinius Superbus, according to legend (beginning ~600 B.C.)
 - Dedicated on September 13, 509 B.C.
 - Center of Roman religion
 - Three compartments for Jupiter, Juno, Minerva: Capitoline Triad
 - Repository of archives on foreign relations
 - Public sacrifices – end of the triumphal procession
 - Symbol of Rome's power
- 2 • Etruscan style architecture, like the above temple from Faleria
 - *Click to continue...*

46  **Aedes Iovis Optimi Maximi Capitolini**

- Destroyed by arson in 83 B.C.
- Reconstructed by the dictator Sulla; continued by Catulus, who also built the Tabularium; finished by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C.
- Also restored by Augustus, 9 B.C., Vespasian, 74 A.D., and Domitian, 82 A.D.

47  **Domus Aurea**

- Nero's "Golden House"
- Park and private palace one mile square laid out by Nero after a fire lasting nearly a week in July, 64 A.D. burned down two-thirds of Rome, which Nero appropriated for his new palace
- Built 64-68 A.D.; finished shortly before Nero's suicide
- *Click to continue...*
-

48  **Domus Aurea**

- Trajan's Baths built over the Domus Aurea in 104 A.D.
- Rediscovered in the Renaissance
- Included an amphitheater, market, and bath / gymnasium complex served by a dedicated aqueduct
- Gardens, zoos, parks, and a man-made lake which was later drained by Vespasian and became the site of the Colosseum.
- *Click to continue...*










49  **Domus Aurea – Octagonal Room**










50  **Thermae Diocletianae**

- Baths of Diocletian
- Built by Diocletian, finished 306 A.D.
- Bathing; exercise; social life; library; concert hall; gardens
- Biggest, most beautiful bath complex in Rome
- Up to 3000 people
- Later turned into a church by Michelangelo
- Today it houses a museum

51  **Mausoleum Hadriani**

- Hadrian's Mausoleum
- Built 130-139 A.D.
- Planned by Hadrian, finished by his successor Antoninus Pius
- Burial place of Hadrian's ashes

- Used as a papal fortress in the middle ages; connected by the *Passetto* to the Vatican complex
 - *Pons Helios* built to connect the tomb to the rest of the city; now it is Ponte Sant'Angelo, with Bernini statues
- 52  **Mausoleum Augusti**
- Mausoleum of Augustus
 - Built by Augustus in 27 B.C., 41 years before his death
 - Circular base of marble covered by a cone of earth planted with cypresses and evergreens
 - *Res gestae divi Augusti*
 - Augustus' family members also buried there
- 53  **Ara Pacis**
- Altar of Peace
 - Built by Augustus, 13-9 B.C.
 - Sacrificial altar to peace built on the Campus Martius
 - Carved with allegorical and ceremonial scenes, including portraits of the Imperial family
- 54  **Pantheon**
- Built by M. Agrippa (27 B.C.), rebuilt by Hadrian (120-124 A.D.)
 - Temple to all gods
 - Rotunda – dome is half a perfect sphere
 - Used as a Christian church since 7th century A.D.
 - Burial place of Italy's kings and Raphael
- 55  **Circus Gai et Neronis**
- Nero's Circus
 - Begun by Caligula; finished by Nero (60's A.D.)
 - Christians persecuted under Nero (c. 65 A.D.)
 - Obelisk from *spina* today stands in Piazza San Pietro
- 56  **Forum Traiani**
- Trajan's Forum
 - Built by Trajan, 112-114 A.D.
 - Designed by Apollodorus of Damascus
 - Arcade housed shops
 - Monumental column, under which T's ashes were buried, was carved with images from his Dacian wars
-
- 57  **Theatrum Marcelli / Porticus Octaviae**
- Theater of Marcellus and Portico of Octavia
 - Begun by Julius Caesar; finished by Augustus in 13 B.C. and dedicated to his sister and nephew
 - Held 20000 people, of whom 15000 were seated
-
- 58  **Novistisne?**
- Quid aedificium est?
 - *Arcus Constantini*
 - Arch of Constantine
- 59  **Novistisne?**
- Quid aedificium est?
 - *Templum Vestae*
 - Temple of Vesta
- 60  **Novistisne?**
- Quid aedificium est?
 - *Mausoleum Hadriani*
 - Hadrian's Mausoleum (Castel Sant'Angelo)

- 61  **Novistisne?**
- Quid aedificium est?
 - *Aedes Saturni*
 - Temple of Saturn
- 62  **Novistisne?**
- Quid aedificium est?
 - *Aedes Castorum*
 - Temple of Castor and Pollux
- 63  **Novistisne?**
- Quid aedificium est?
 - *Amphitheatrum Flavium*
 - Flavian Amphitheater (Colosseum)
- 64  **Novistisne?**
- Quid aedificium est?
 - *Ara Pacis*
 - Altar of Peace
- 65  **Novistisne?**
- Quid aedificium est?
 - *Forum Traiani*
 - Trajan's Forum
- 66  **Novistisne?**
- Quid aedificium est?
 - *Circus Maximus*
- 67  **Novistisne?**
- Quid aedificium est?
 - *Curia*
 - Senate House
- 68  **Novistisne?**
- Quid aedificium est?
 - *Pantheon*
- 69  **Novistisne?**
- Quid aedificium est?
 - *Arcus Titi*
 - Arch of Titus