

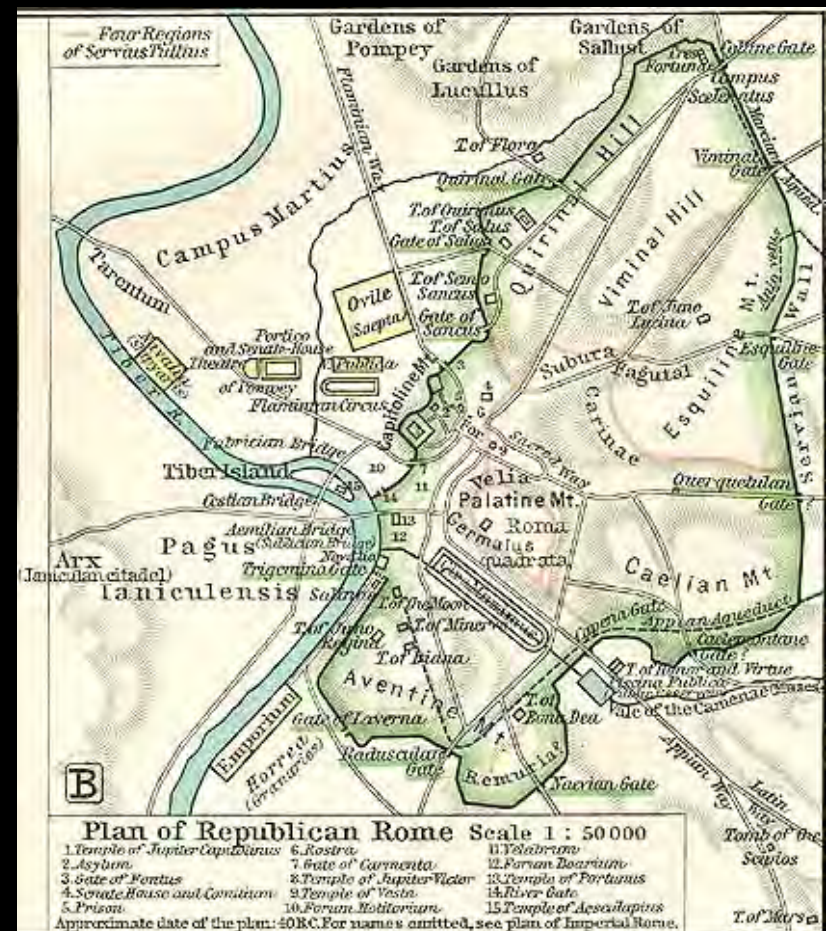
Ancient Roman Civilization



753 BCE: legendary founding of Rome by Romulus
509 BCE: Republic of Rome founded
27 BCE: End of Republic, reign of Emperor Augustus
27 BCE-200 CE Early Imperial period



Terrain of Rome before settlement

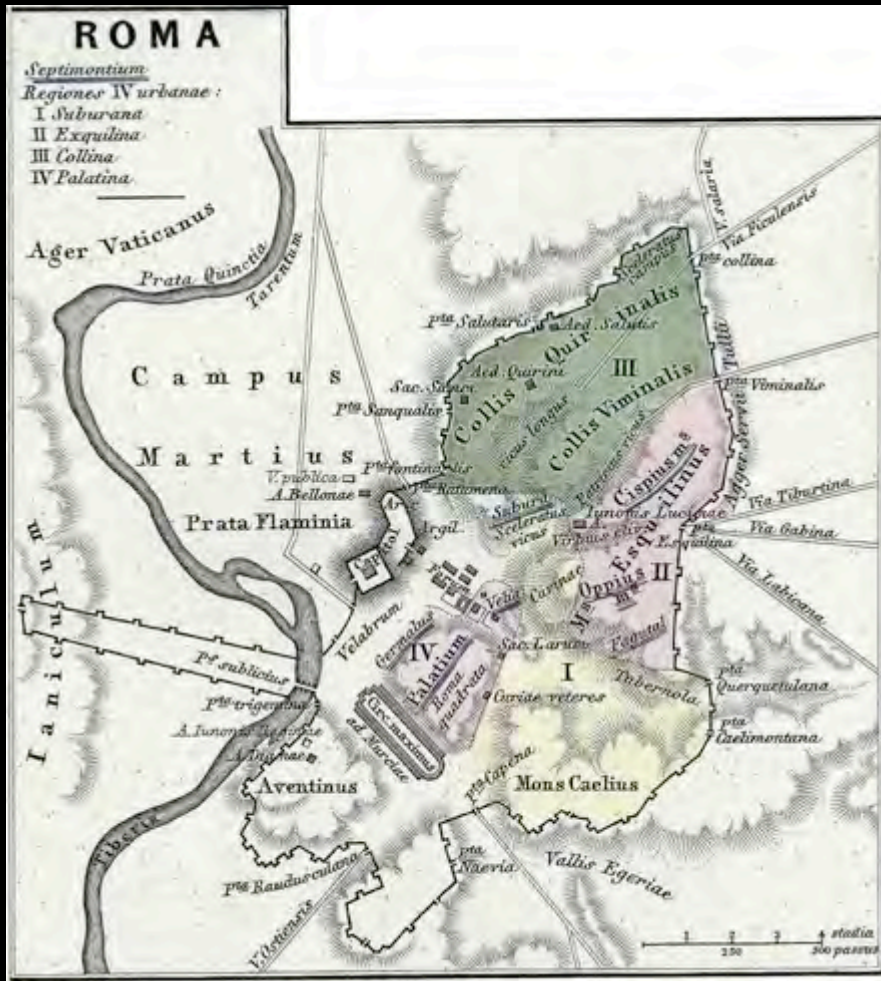


Republican Rome

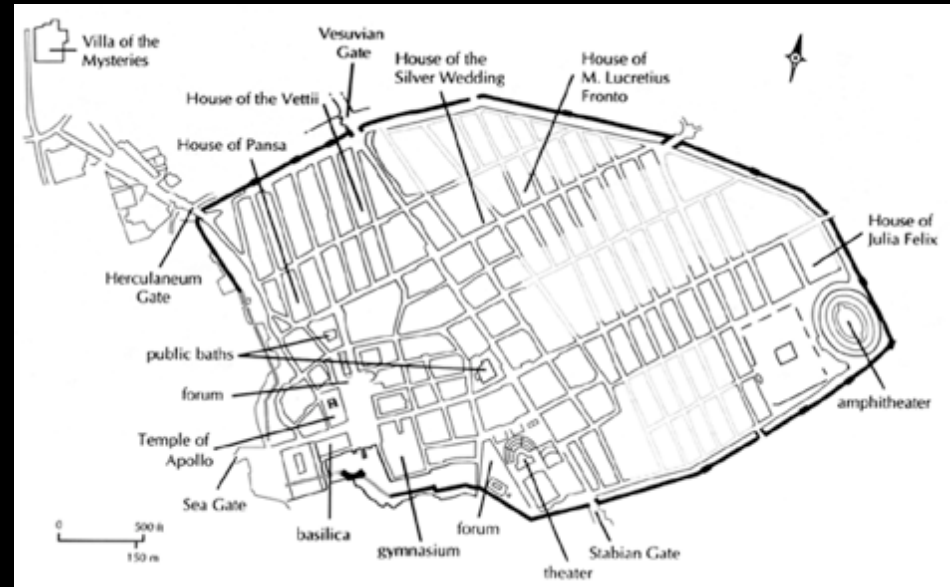
Organic city



Where is Pompeii? The Bay of Naples?
Vesuvius erupts and buries Pompeii, 79 CE



Republican Rome



City of Pompeii

Occupied in the 7-6th centuries BCE by the Osci, an ancient Italic people
 Taken over by Etruscans and Greeks (and others). Captured by the Romans in 80 BCE , and significantly rebuilt in the Augustan period (27 BCE-14CE) .
 Infrastructure: WATER and WASTE

Mount Vesuvius Eruption 79 CE

- Cities destroyed
- Smoke plume

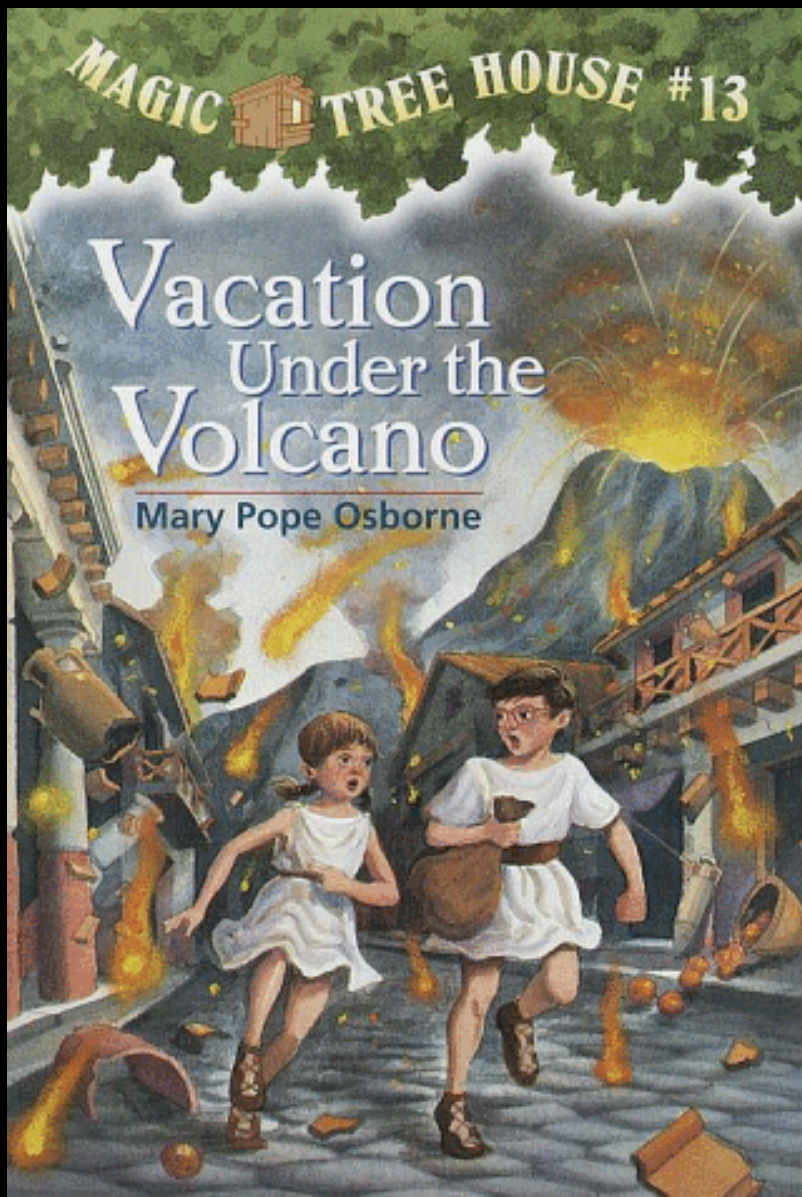




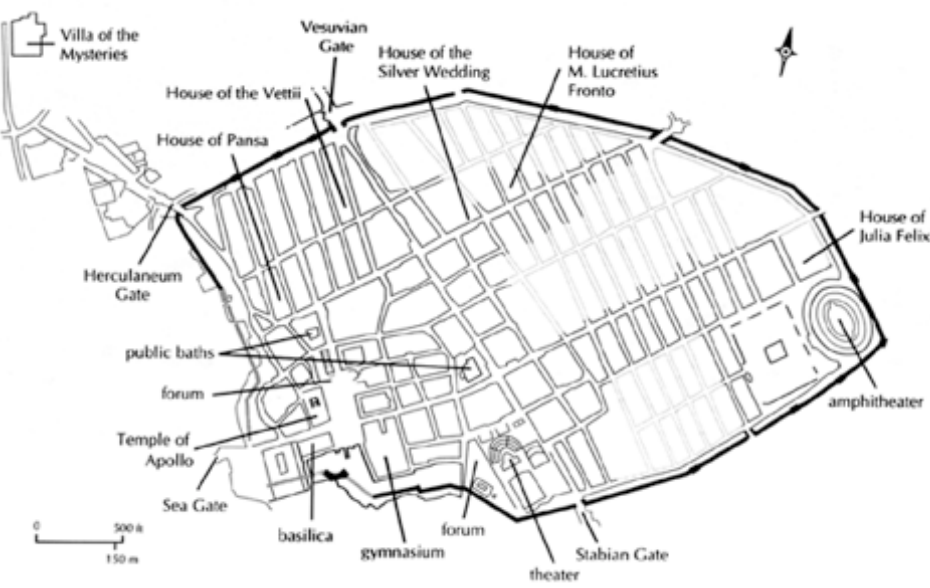
Bay of Naples from Mt. Vesuvius



View of Pompeii, Mt. Vesuvio in the background



Famous visitors to Pompeii



Roman (Campania).
Pompeii. General view
to N. showing paved
street with pedestrian
crossing blocks (in
background, Mount
Vessuvius).





Pompeii, Street view with shops



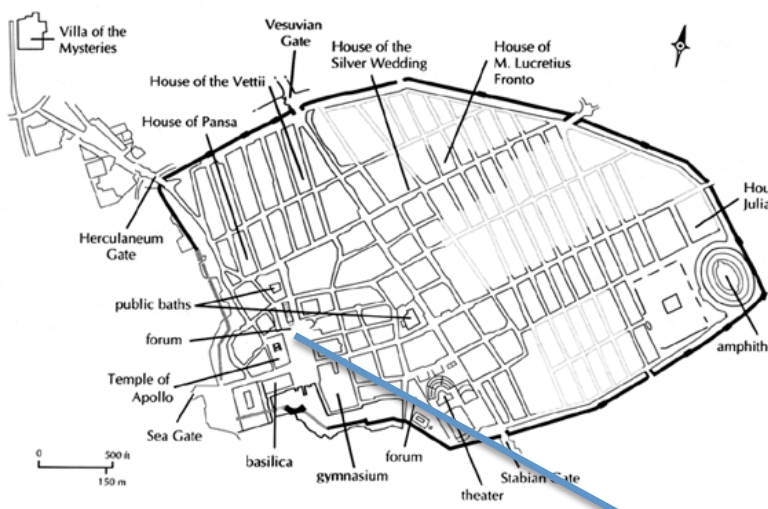
Inside of a shop, Pompeii



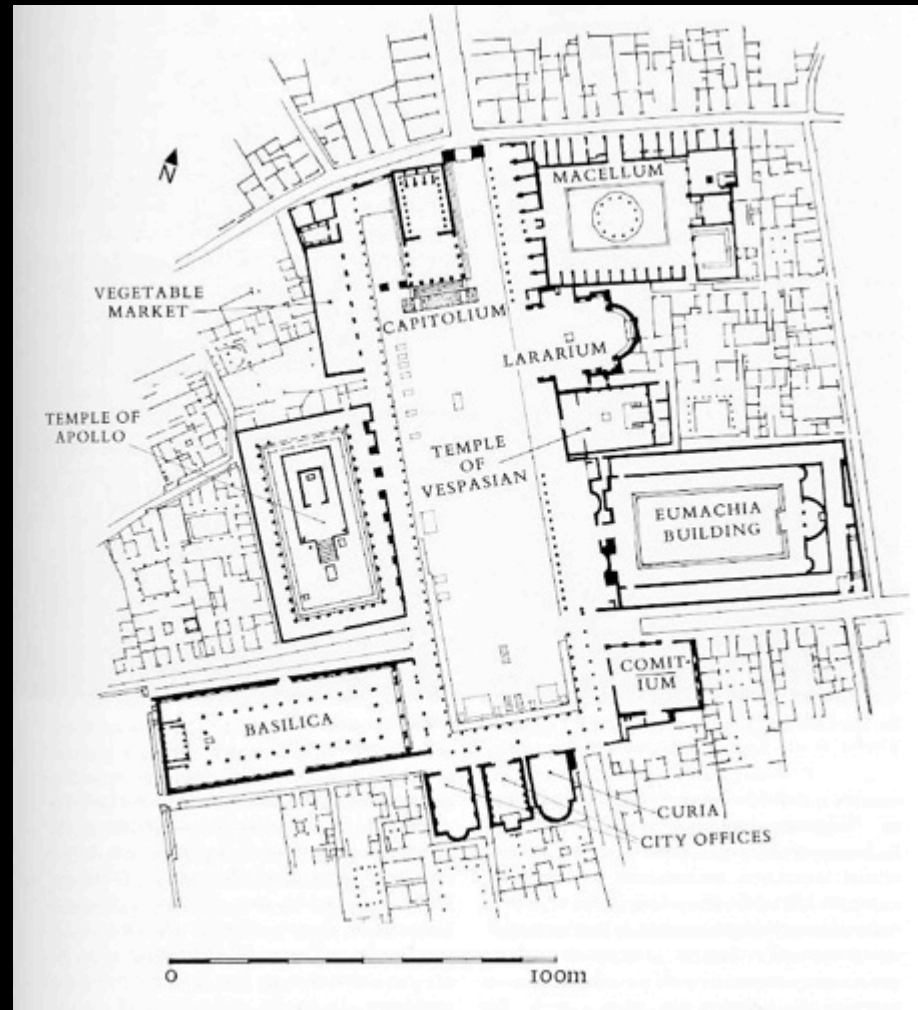
Interior of lunch shop



Lunch counter with marble revetment



Aerial view of the forum



Forum at Pompeii. What kinds of things happened in the forum?

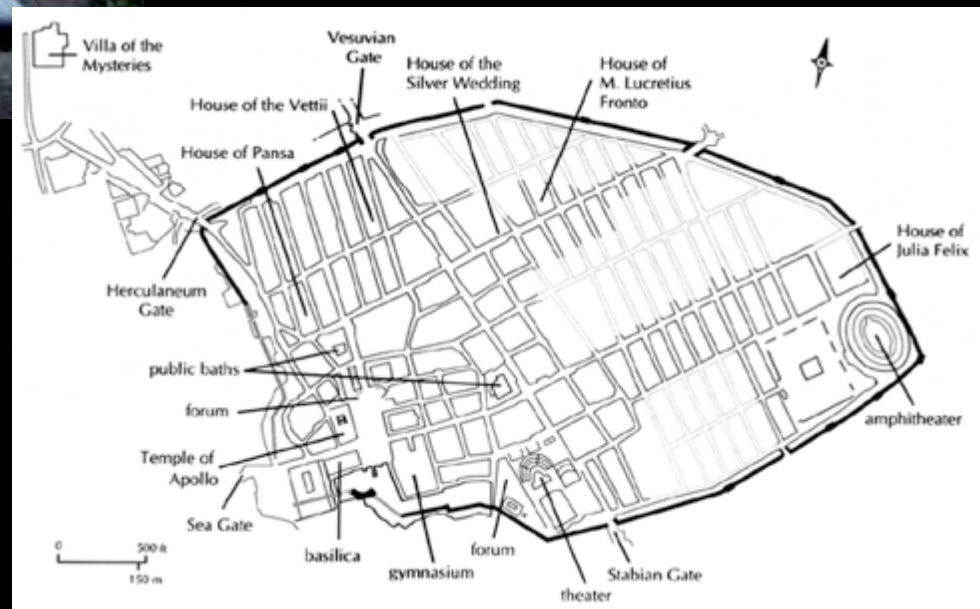
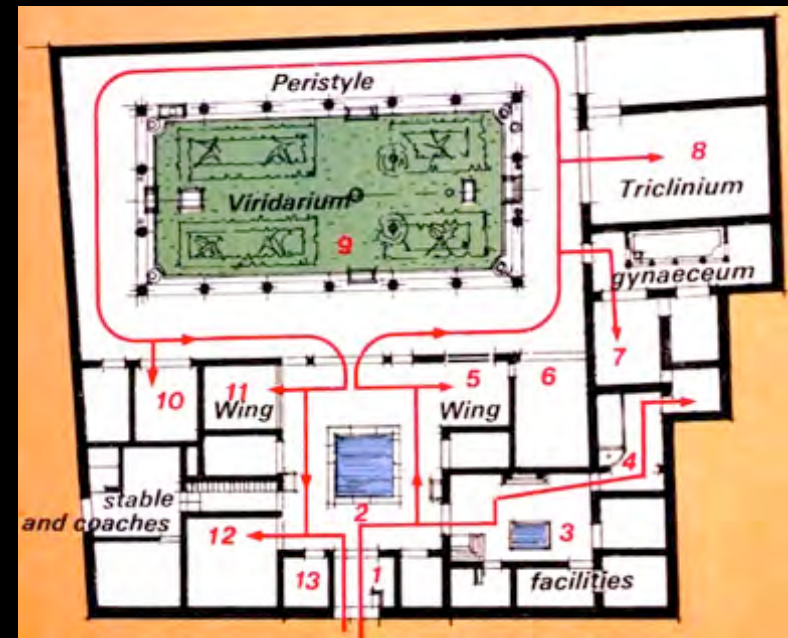


Pompeii, view of forum

Garden of the house of the Vettii

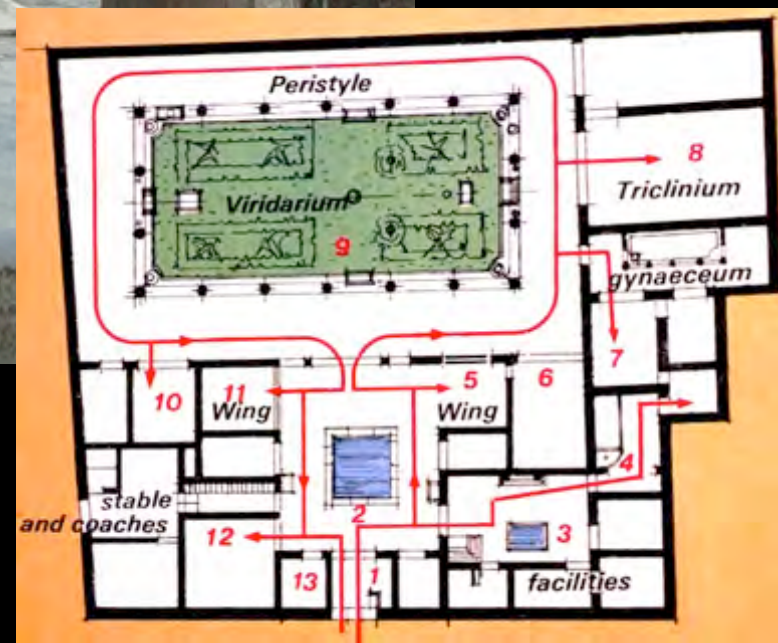


House of the Vettii, Pompeii



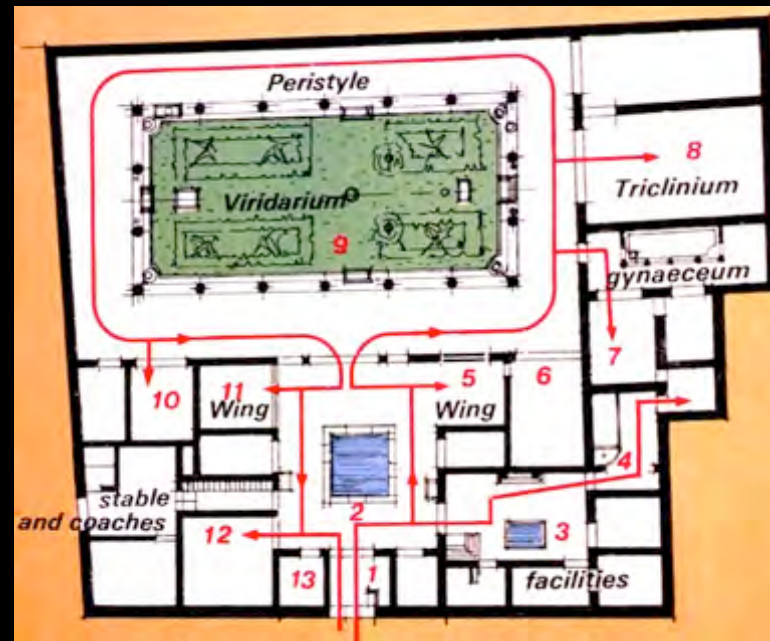


House of the Vettii, Pompeii
View from the impluvium to the garden peristyle





Painting in the triclinium
House of the Vettii





Pompeii, House of the Vettii

Fictive architecture, fictive marble

PLINY



Excavation of the house of the Vettii in the late 1800s



129 BCE



117 CE

753 BCE: legendary founding of Rome by Romulus
 509 BCE: Republic of Rome founded
 27 BCE: End of Republic, reign of Emperor Augustus
 27 BCE-200 CE Early Imperial period

Growth of empire in republican period and into the imperial period. Empire the largest at 117CE during the reign of Trajan

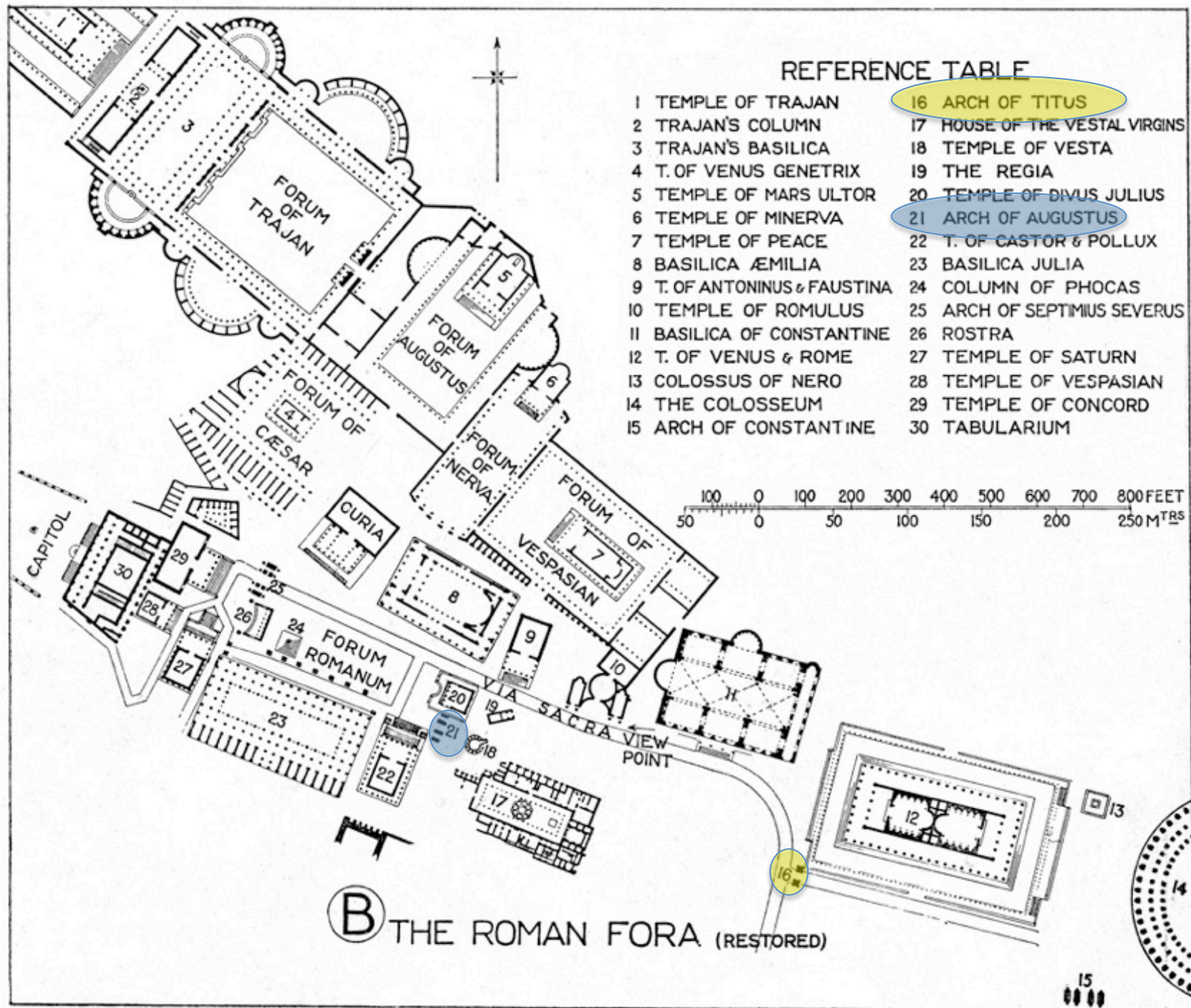
Biggest question from your reading on Rome:
How did Augustus make Rome into an imperial
capitol?

Let's ask more specific questions.

- What kinds of monuments did Augustus erect in Rome?
- What were they made of?
- What were the central messages that Augustus wanted to communicate to the city, to the world, through his new monuments?

Now we will look at:

1. Triumphal arches and the concept of Augustan peace
2. Augustus' forum and the Temple to Mars Ultor
3. The Ara Pacis and the Campus martius





200 BCE (note location of Parthia)

Augustus commemorates peace with the Parthians!
 53 BCE Parthians defeat Roman army and take prisoners
 20-19 BCE Augustus returns to Rome with prisoners and the Roman battle standards





Fig. 8. Reconstruction of Parthian Arch in the Roman Forum. (Elevation of the arch by Gamberini-Mongenet; statuary group by G. Gatti after Kleiner 1985, pls. 4.3, 5.2, with modifications by J. Wallrodt)

Augustus in a chariot with Parthians paying tribute,
Dedicated in 19 BCE

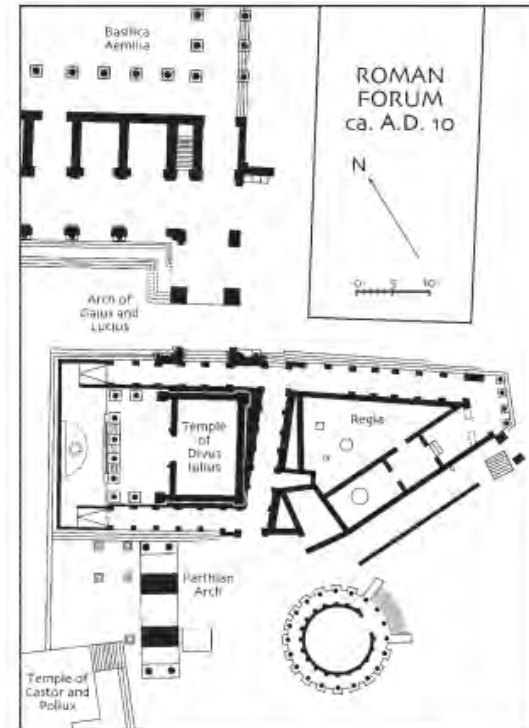


Fig. 7. Plan of the east side of the Roman Forum. (After Nedergaard 1994–1995, fig. 49, with modifications by J. Wallrodt)

Location of arch: next to temple
of the divine Julius Caesar,
Augustus' adoptive father

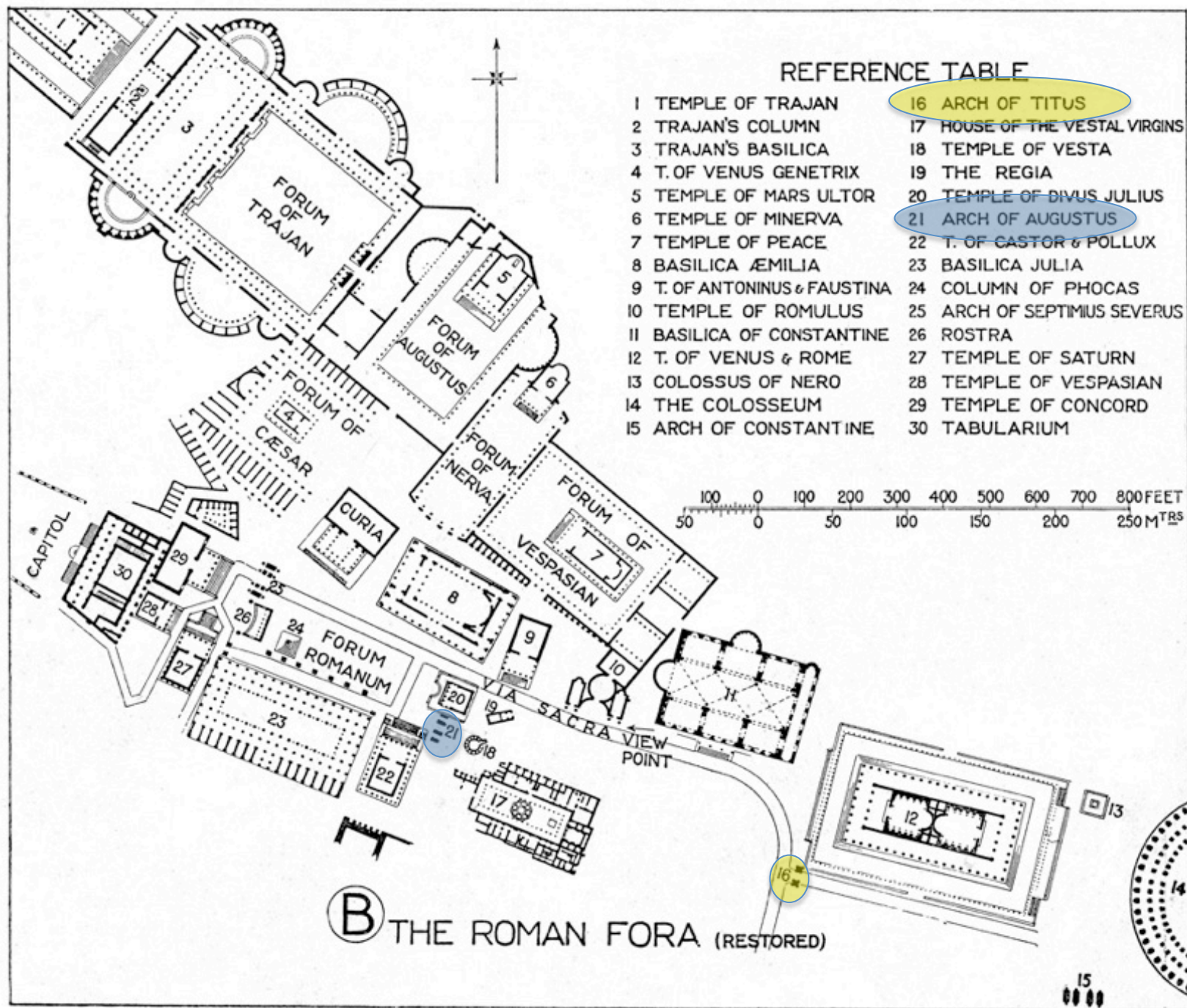


Return of the Parthian standards



Augustus or
Prima Porta:
Bronze original
probably set up in a
public place ca. 19 BCE





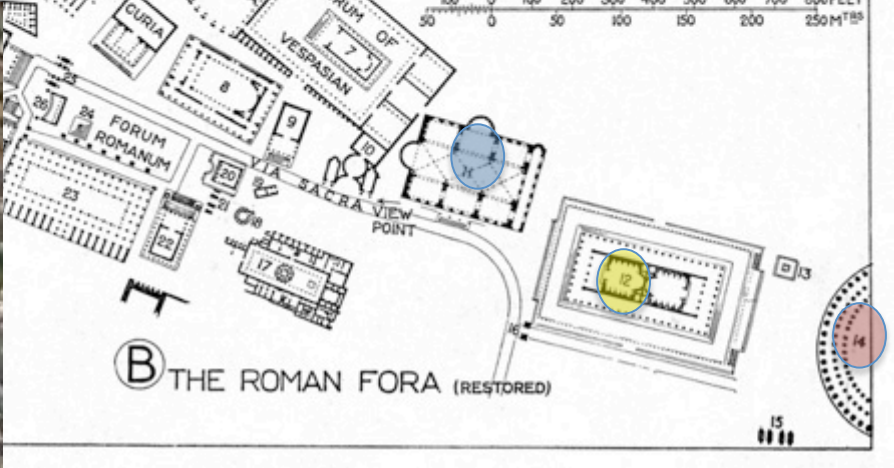


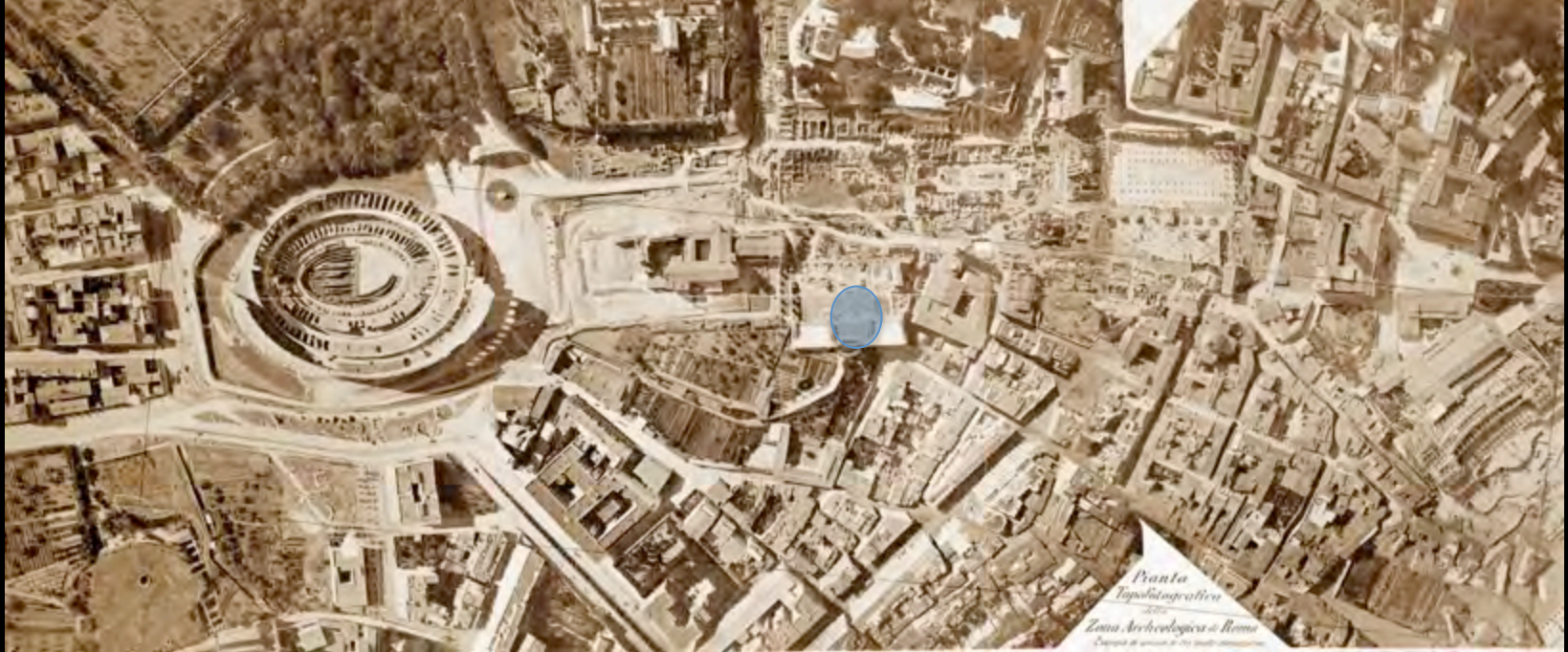
Arch of Titus



IN OMNIBUS RELIGIONIBUS ET ARTIBUS MONUMENTUM
VEDATE PATRIBUS
PVS SEPTIMVS PONTIFEX MAX
NOVVS PREGENS MVCIAM EXEMPLAR IMITANTIBVS
PVLCRVS SERVARIQVE VNSET
ANNO SACRI PRINCIPATVS EIVS XCVIII

An aerial photograph of a city street grid. The image shows a dense network of streets and buildings. Five colored circles are overlaid on the image, highlighting specific locations: a green circle in the top left, a blue circle in the center, a yellow circle in the bottom right, and a red circle in the bottom right corner. The circles are semi-transparent and have a thin black outline. The background is a high-resolution aerial view of the city, showing individual buildings, streets, and green spaces. The colors of the circles correspond to the colors of the markers in the table above.

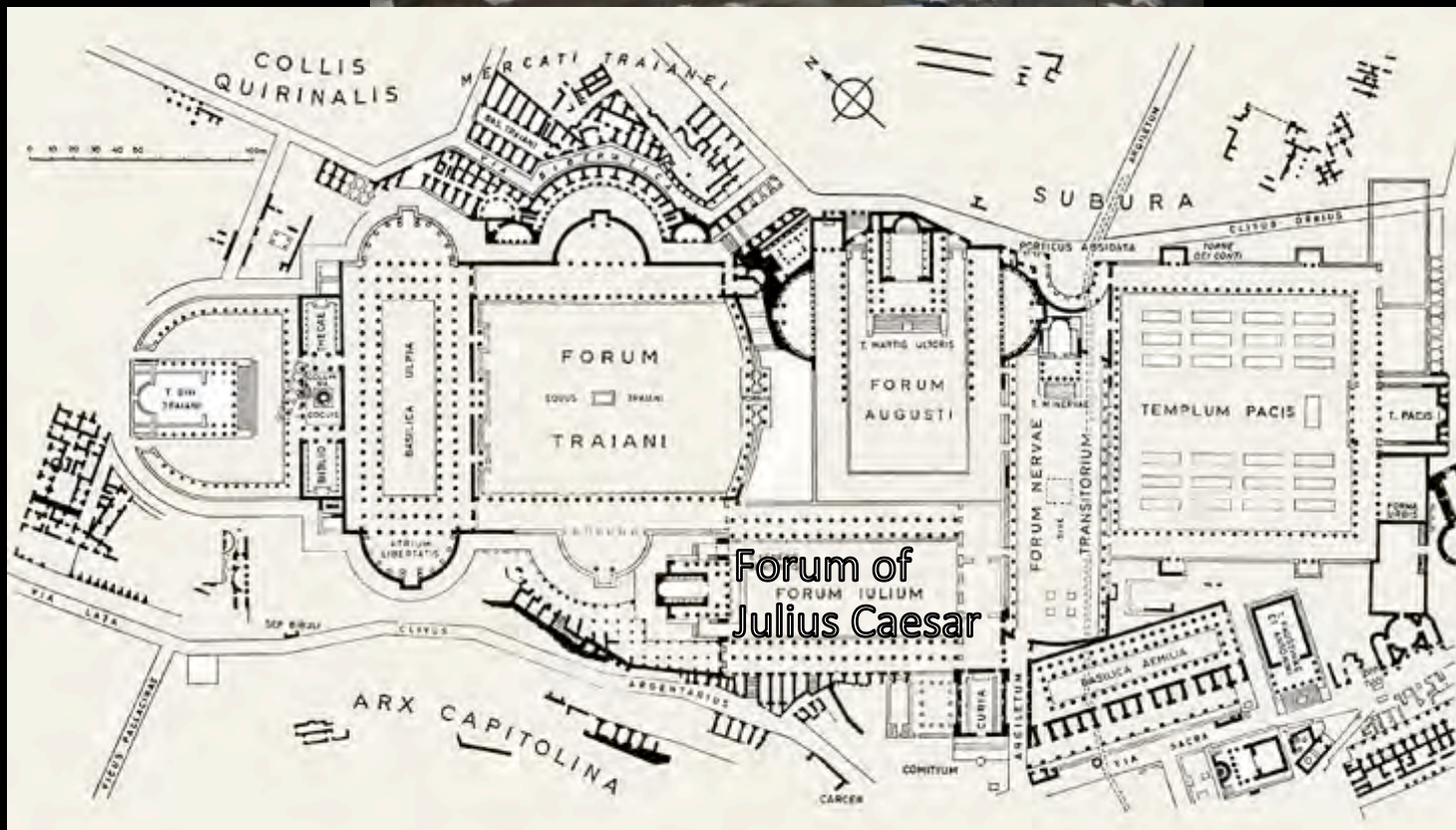


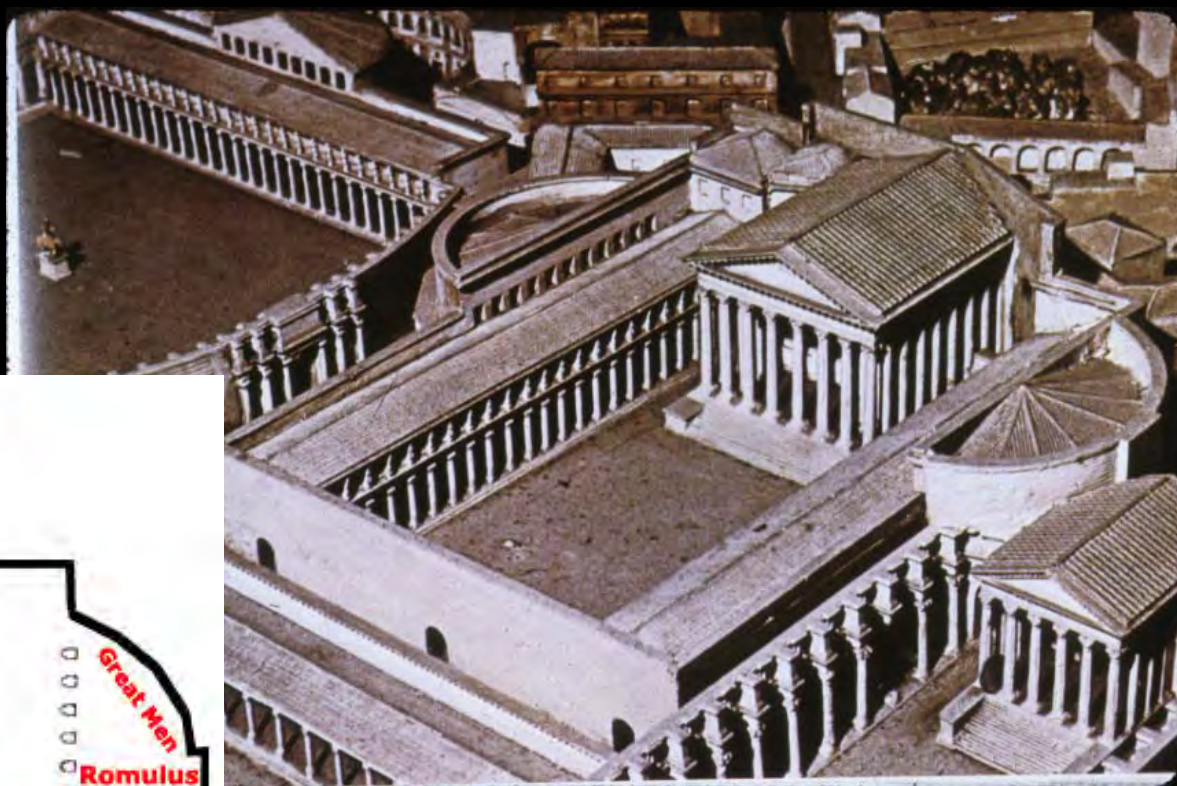


Via dei Fori Imperiali

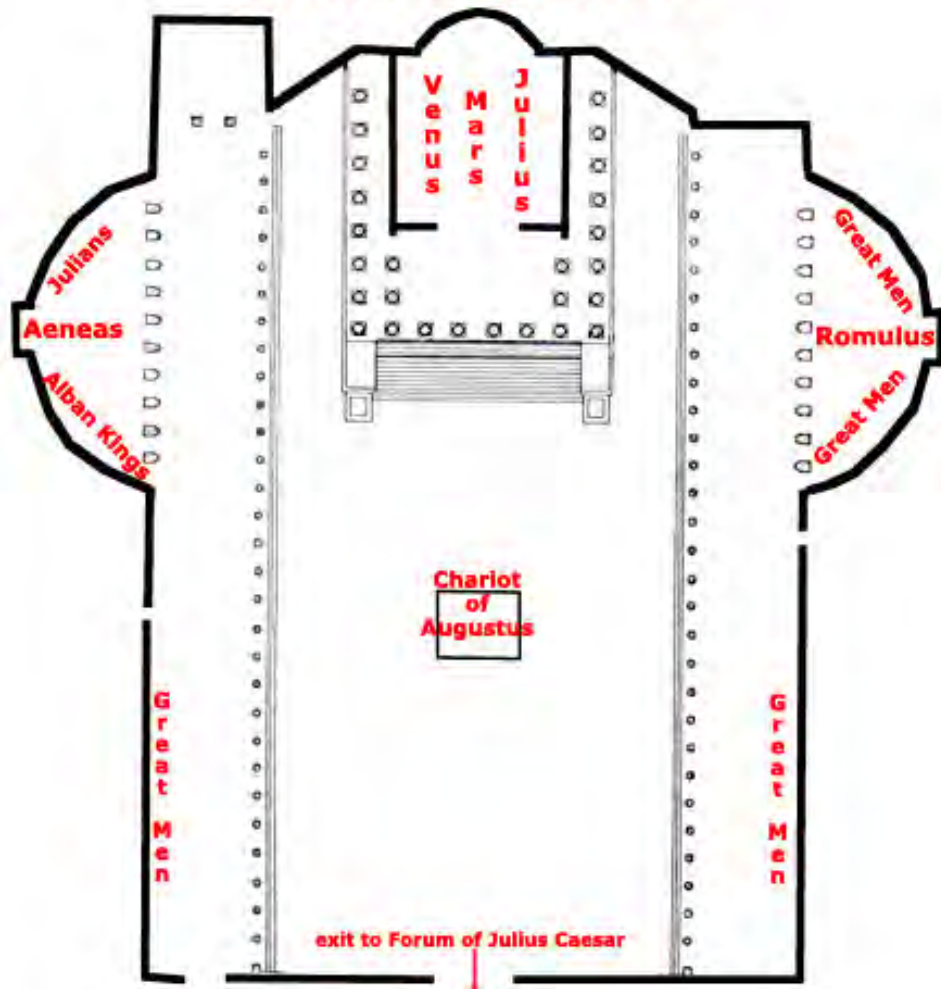


Temple of Mars Ultor





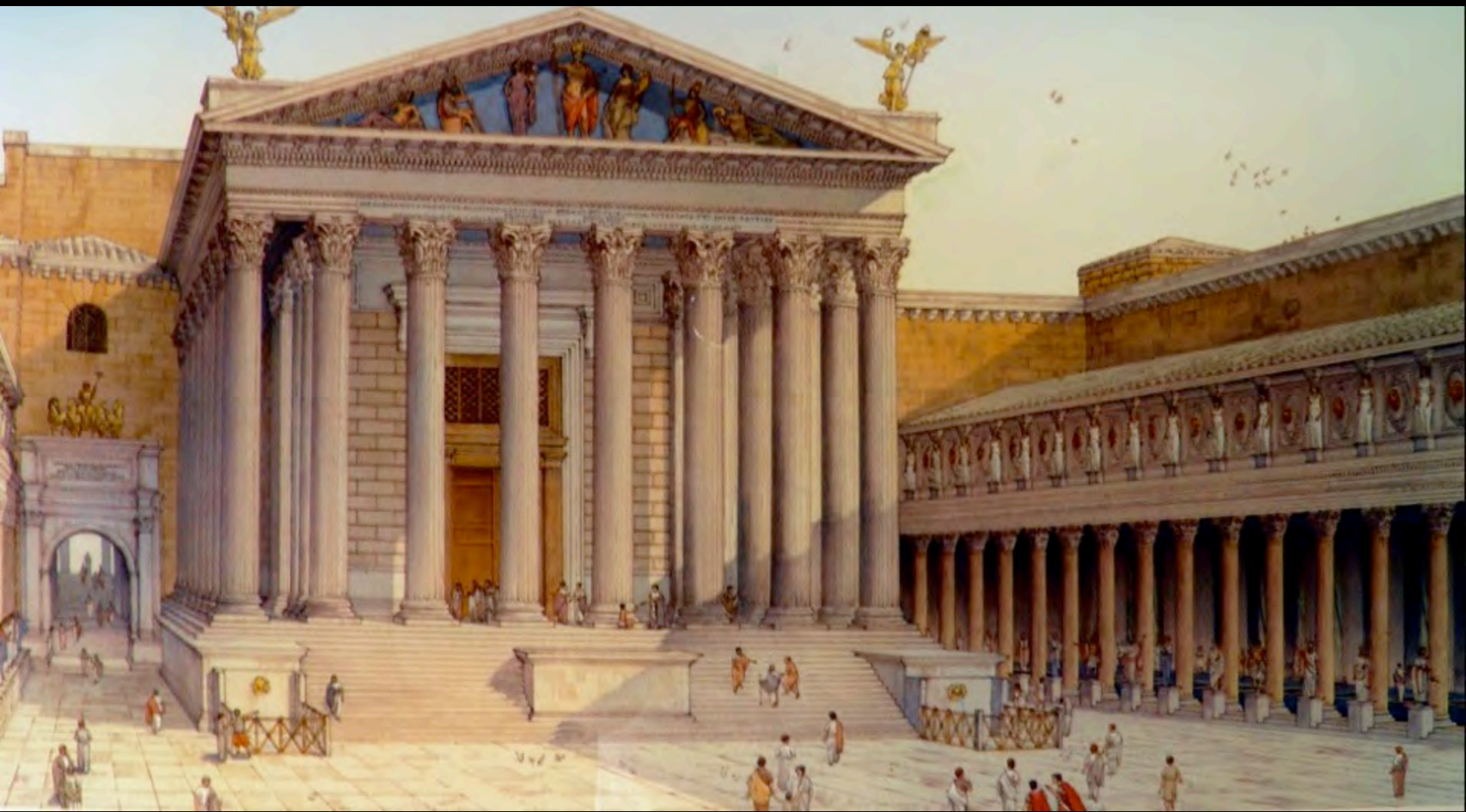
FORUM OF AUGUSTUS



Program of the forum: Links August to Julius Caesar and to his divine ancestors.

The halls were lined with sculptures of his ancestors.

Vowed to build this temple in the heat of battle in 42 BCE, when he defeated those who murdered his father. Temple dedicated in 2 BCE



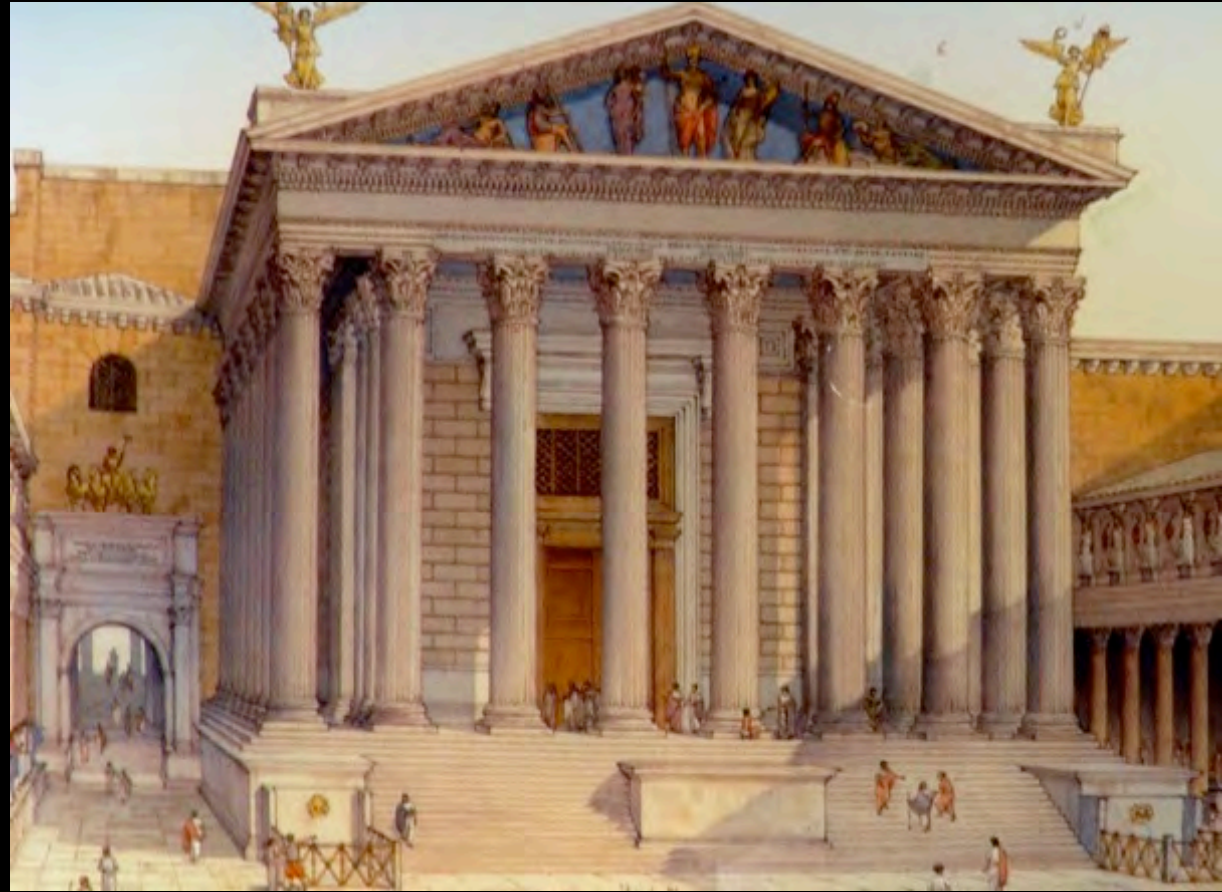
Reconstruction of the Forum of Augustus and the Temple of Mars Ultor, ca. 20 BCE



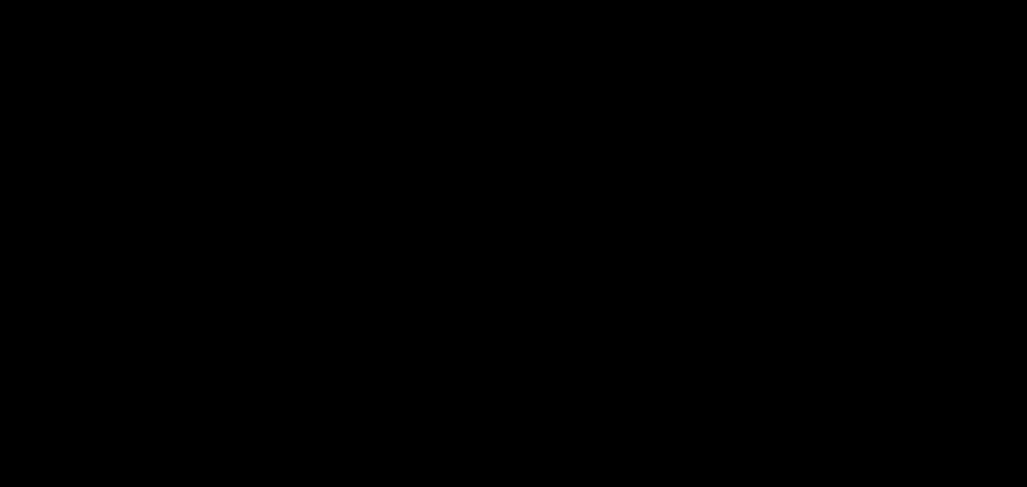
Fragment of a gilded bronze
statue of Venus from the Temple
of Mars Ultor



Temple of Portunus, Cattle Market, Rome, late 2nd c BCE (from the Republican period)

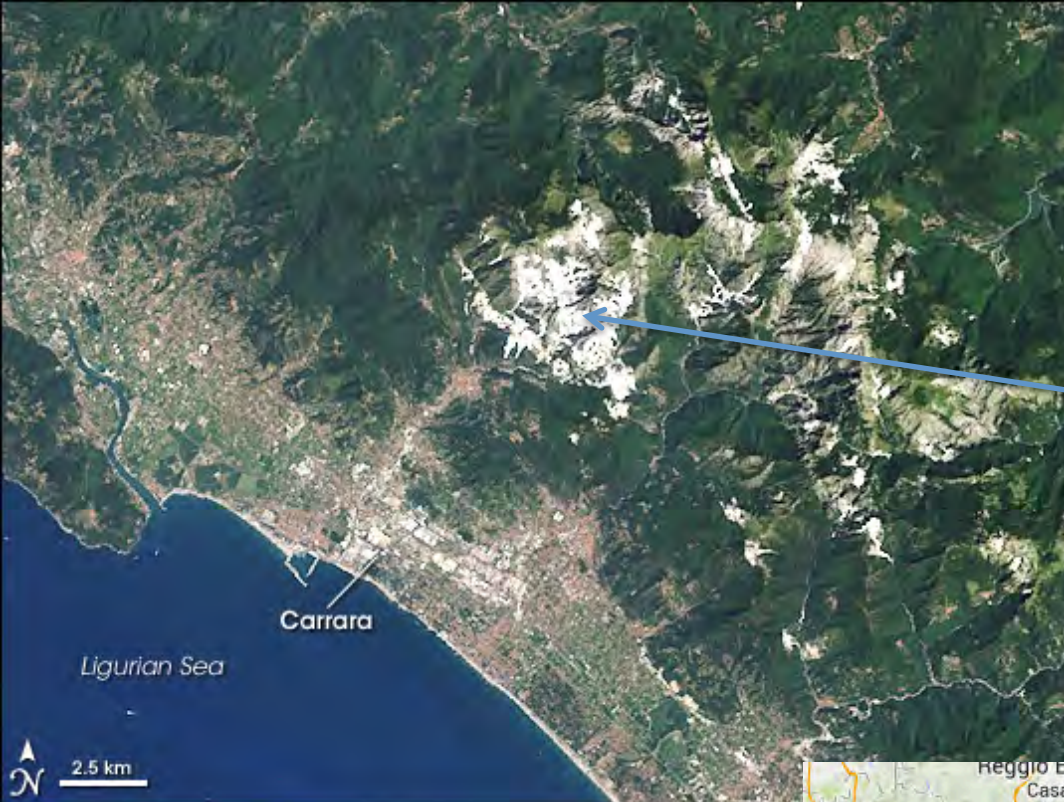


Augustan temple: remember that Favro considers Augustus' architecture fairly conservative.



Temple to Mars Ultor

Luna (Carrara) marble, a source for white marble found during Augustus' reign.



Carrara (Luna) marble quarries

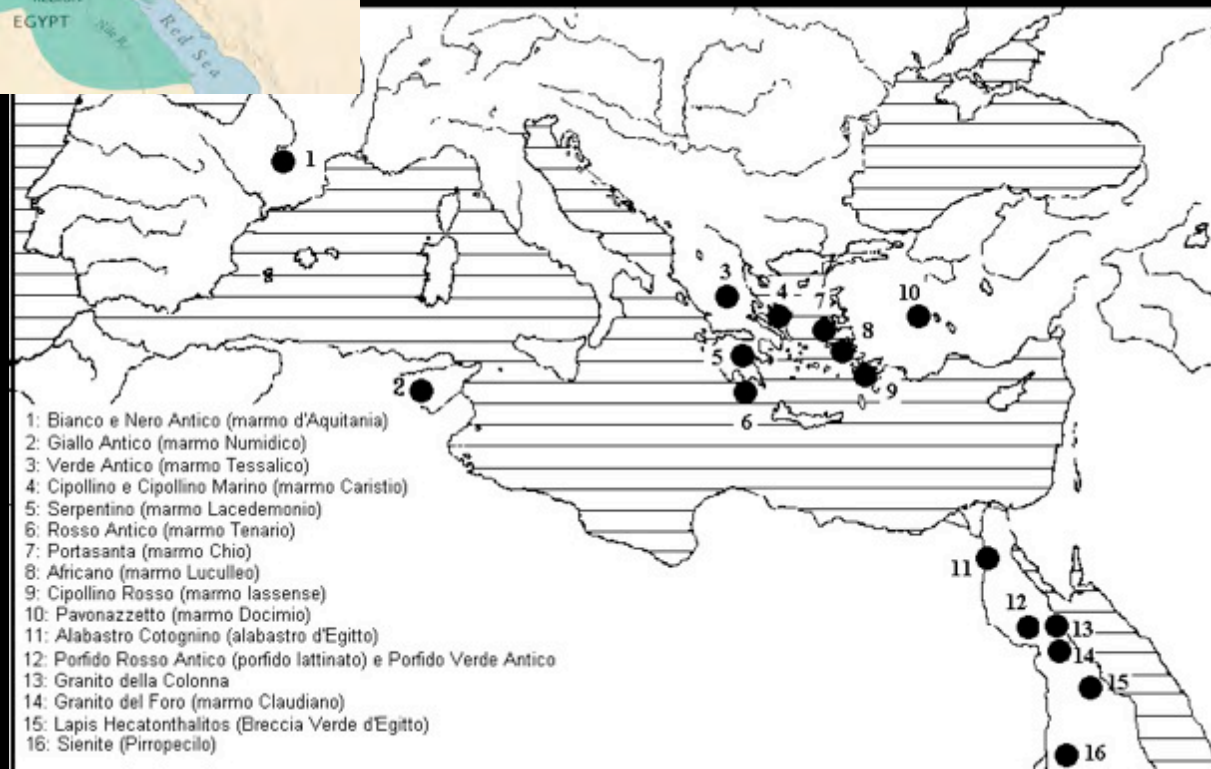
Pliny ch. 4 of book 36: “All these artists, however, used nothing but the white marble of the Isle of Paros, a stone which was known as "lychnites" at first, because, according to Varro, it was cut in the quarries by lamplight. Since their time, many other whiter marbles have been discovered, and very recently that of the quarries of Luna.”





2. Yellow marble from Numidia
3. Green marble from Thessaly (Greece)
4. Cipollino marble from Greece
5. Green serpentine marble from Greece
10. Pavonazzetto marble from Turkey
11. Alabaster from Egypt
12. Ancient red porphyry from Egypt

The global marble market!

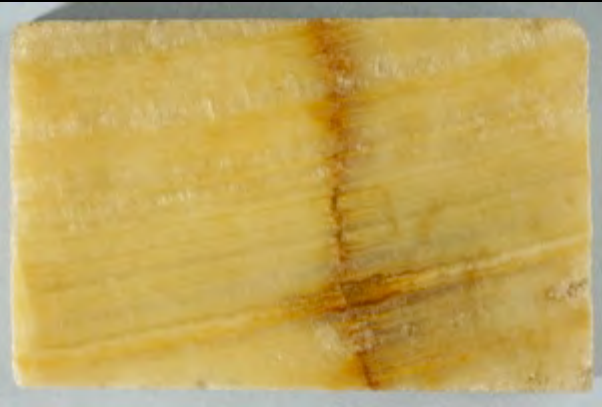




Cipollino
green marble
from Greece



Pavonazzetto (peacock!)
marble from Phrygia (today
Turkey)



Alabaster from
Egypt



Egyptian porphyry



Numidian yellow from North Africa



Various pieces of different colored marbles on the lunch counter in Pompeii



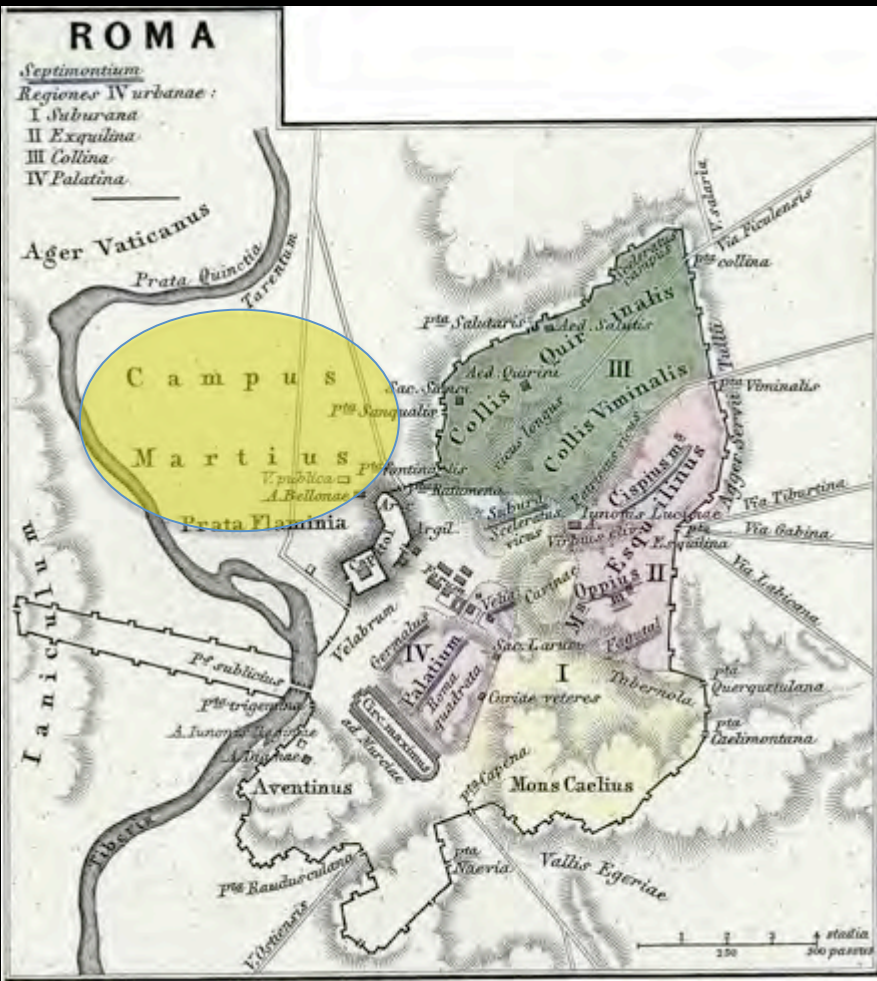
Pantheon, Rome.
Built in ca. 126 by the emperor
Hadrian



Interior of the Pantheon, Rome
Showing some original Roman marble
revetment

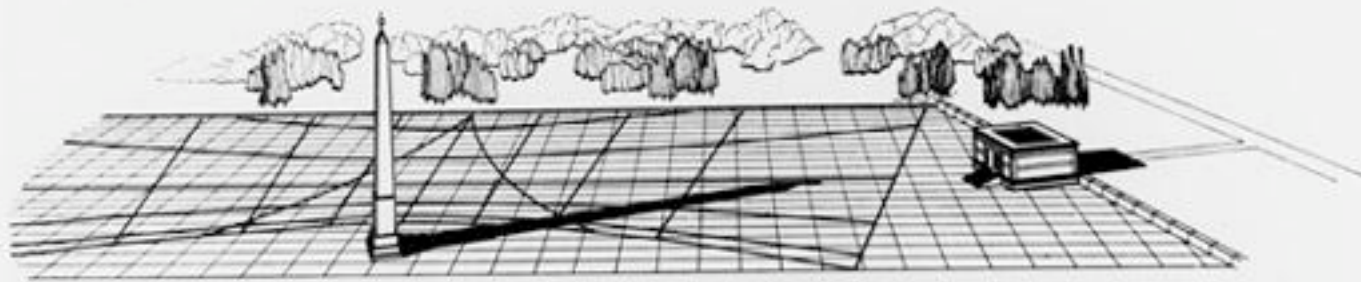
The columns are made of Pavonazzetto
(peacock!) marble from Turkey

What did Pliny think about
the use of imported
marbles?



Augustan Rome, regions created in 7 BCE

Republican Rome



Pliny (ch. 15) mentions the obelisk used as a sundial.

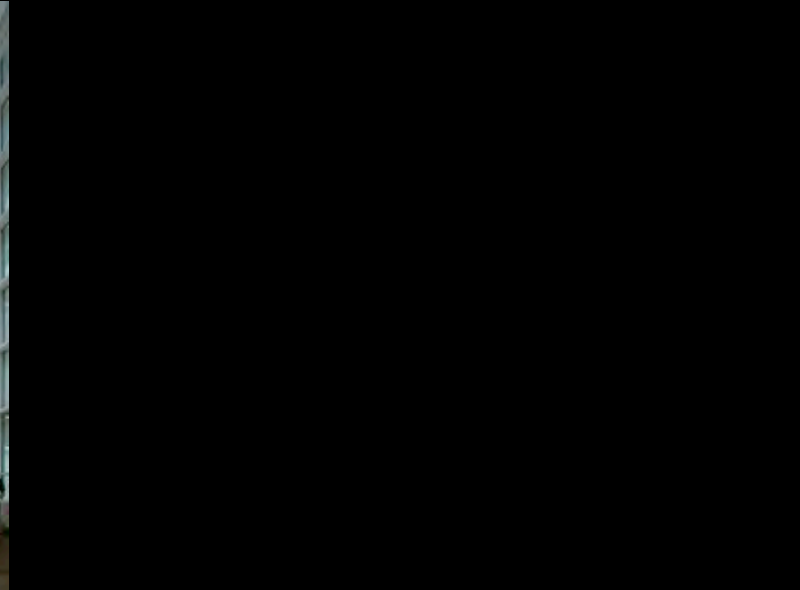


Obelisk of red granite from Egypt

Ara Pacis in the Campus Martius. Part of a complex including Augustus' sundial and his mausoleum

Location of the Campus Martius: click [here](#).





Ara Pacis Augustae,
consecrated in January in 9
BCE; commemorates Augustus'
triumphant return from Gaul
and Spain in 13 BCE. Luna
marble (from Carrara)



Tellus (Mother Earth). "The two children on her lap have been interpreted as the nephews and heirs to Augustus, Gaius and Lucius Caesar."

<http://www.bluffton.edu/~sullivanm/italy/rome/arapacis/arapacis.html>



Figure to the left of Tellus

What's the central idea here?!



Closeup of Tellus

FECUNDITY!



Procession on the south wall of the altar



Augustus (his body is mostly destroyed) leads the imperial family in a procession (a celebration of victory? The inauguration of the temple itself? We aren't sure.

Procession on the south wall

Livia, Augustus' wife (probably)

"She has also been identified as Augustus' daughter, Agrippa's wife, and mother of the heirs to the throne."



The child holding on to Agrippa may be one of Augustus' named heirs

PATERFAMILIAS

Agrippa, the princeps (second in command)

<http://www.bluffton.edu/~sullivanm/italy/rome/arapacis/arapacis2.html>



Young children of the Julio-Claudian family



OVERALL???

Peace
piety
Family
good harvests (fecundity)
lots of fertile mothers birthing loyal
Romans
A FERTILE god-pleasing imperial line!

All in a shiny marble altar



Peace, prosperity, wealth

Suetonius (XXVIII),
remarks that
Augustus "found
Rome a city of brick
and left it a city of
marble."



Fig. 8. Reconstruction of Sebasteion in the Roman Forum. (Elevation of the arch by Gamberini-Mongenet; statuary group by G. Gatti after Kleiner 1985, pls. 4.3, 5.2, with modifications by J. Walrod)

