Rome: High Empire
97BCE - 192 CE
Aerial view of Timgad (Thamugadi), Algeria, founded 100 CE.
IMPERIAL FORA

TRAJANI

AUGUSTUM

NERVAE

JULIUM

VESPASIANI
Republican Forum
Forum of Augustus
Temple of Mars Ultor
(Forum of Augustus)
APOLLODORUS OF DAMASCUS, Forum of Trajan, Rome, Italy, dedicated 112 CE. (James E. Packer and John Burge). 1) Temple of Trajan, 2) Column of Trajan, 3) libraries, 4) Basilica Ulpia, 5) forum, 6) equestrian statue of Trajan.
Model of Trajan’s Forum
Imperial Fora
APOLLODORUS OF DAMASCUS, aerial view of the Markets of Trajan, Rome, Italy, ca. 100–112 CE.
Overview looking North
APOLLODORUS OF DAMASCUS, interior of the great hall, Markets of Trajan, Rome, Italy, ca. 100–112 CE.
Trajan’s Column
Column of Trajan, Forum of Trajan, Rome, Italy, dedicated 112 CE.
Trajan addressing his troops
The following coin, is one of a series of coins that Trajan issued, starting in AD 113, commemorating his column.
Arch of Trajan, Benevento, Italy, ca. 114–118 CE.
Circus Maximus
Funerary relief of a circus official, Ostia, 20” high, 110 – 130 CE
The Pantheon
Bust of Agrippa

- Important general under Caesar Augustus
- Built and dedicated original building to seven gods and their planets
- His building burned down in a large fire in 80 AD
Pantheon

- Pantheon built around 125 AD by Emperor Hadrian
- Inscription credits Agrippa with original structure
Hadrian

- Built Pantheon
- Enjoyed architecture
- Designed his own villa
- Had a famous architect Apollodorus of Damascus killed for criticizing his designs
Pantheon, Rome, Italy, 118 – 125 CE.
Restored cutaway view (*left*) and lateral section (*right*) of the Pantheon, Rome, Italy, 118–125 CE.
Figure 10-51
Interior of the Pantheon, Rome, Italy, 118–125 CE.
D: What is the circular thing called?

E: What are the square things called?
Today, the Pantheon is part historic monument and part church — this is a chapel in the Pantheon.
GIOVANNI
PAOLO
PANINI: THE
INTERIOR OF
THE
PANTHEON
Jefferson’s Monticello
Canopus and Serapeum, Hadrian’s Villa, Tivoli, Italy, ca. 125–128 CE.
Al-Khazneh ("Treasury"), Petra, Jordan, second century CE.
Model of an insula, Ostia, Italy, second century CE. Museo della Civiltà Romana, Rome.
Neptune and creatures of the sea, detail of a floor mosaic in the Baths of Neptune, Ostia, Italy, ca. 140 CE.
Funerary relief of a vegetable vendor and a midwife, from Ostia, Italy, second half of second century CE. Painted terracotta, 1’ 5” high, respectively. Museo Ostiense, Ostia.
Apotheosis of Antoninus Pius and Faustina, pedestal of the Column of Antoninus Pius, Rome, Italy, ca. 161 CE. Marble, 8’ 1 1/2” high. Musei Vaticani, Rome.
Decursio, pedestal of the Column of Antoninus Pius, Rome, Italy, ca. 161 CE. Marble, 8’ 1 1/2” high. Musei Vaticani, Rome.
Relief with funerary procession, from Amiternum, Italy, second half of first century BCE. Limestone, 2’ 2” high. Museo Nazionale d’Abruzzo, L’Aquila.

Rare for a freed slave to commission a tomb relief with narrative. Shows deceased looking around at own funeral with paid mourners. Floating ground planes were meant to be interpreted as being behind the figures on lower ground planes. A pre-classical aversion to overlapping figures. This style had been out of fashion for a long time. Then, as now, social status often dictates artistic taste.
Famous quotes from the *Meditations* of Marcus Aurelius

- *The happiness of your life depends on the quality of your thoughts*

- *Very little is needed to make a happy life. It is all within yourself, in your way of thinking.*

- *The first rule is to keep an untroubled spirit. The second is to look things in the face and know them for what they are.*
Equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, from Rome, Italy, ca. 175 CE. Bronze, 11’ 6” high. Musei Capitolini, Rome.
Today, the equestrian portrait of Marcus Aurelius is in the Capitoline Museum.
On the way up to the Campidoglio
Campidoglio (Capitoline Hill) designed by Michelangelo
Copy of Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius in Campidoglio
This is the replica that is in the Campidoglio.
Portrait of Marcus Aurelius, detail from a relief of a lost arch, ca. 175 – 180 CE
Marcus Aurelius (played by Richard Harris) in “Gladiator”
Sarcophagus with the myth of Orestes, ca. 140–150 CE. Marble, 2’ 7 1/2” high. Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland.
Asiatic sarcophagus with reclining portrait of a woman, from Rapolla, near Melfi, Italy, ca. 165–170 CE. Marble, 5’ 7” high. Museo Nazionale Archeologico del Melfese, Melfi.
Additional Notes on Roman Architecture

Or

Random Interesting Stuff
Concrete

Metal clamp

Brick or tufa

Marble veneer

Marble Facing
Fora

forum = singular (one forum)
fora = plural (several fora)
neuter Latin noun
A reconstructed view of the latrines which can be seen today at the back of the Largo Argentina area. They were actually attached to the Portico of Pompeii. These latrines were very big, possibly seating as many as 100 people. As can be seen, they have a very open design. The inset picture shows a close-up of one of the latrine seats.
A: Where is this relief from?
B: Who is this a portrait of?
C: What would be the status of the people for whom these funerary reliefs were made?
D: Where is this?
E: What is happening in this scene?
F: These buildings are know collectively as the _________     _________.
G: This is an interior view of the Markets of Trajan by Apollodorus of Damascus. It is an example of a fenestrated sequence of _________  __________.