Imperial Villas in Italy, Antoninus Pius to Maxentius

A study in Architecture and Functions



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List of Illustrations

All illustrations unless otherwise indicated are the work of the author. Numbering follows the chapters for illustrations referred to in the main body (e.g. 1.1, 1.2, 1.3), whilst illustrations cited in the catalogue include the identification number of each villa (e.g. C1, C2, C3) followed by either a Roman numeral (plans) or an Arabic numeral (other illustrations).

Main Body

Fig. 1 Distribution map of the villas under consideration

Fig. 1.1 Distribution map of the villas frequented by Antoninus Pius
Fig. 1.2 Distribution map of the villas frequented by Marcus Aurelius
Fig. 1.3 Distribution map of the villas frequented by Commodus
Fig. 1.4 Distribution map of the villas frequented by the Severan dynasty
Fig. 1.5 Distribution map of the villas frequented by the barracks emperors
Fig. 1.6 Distribution map of the villas frequented by Maxentius and Constantine

Fig. 2.1 Configuration of a Roman courtroom according to Leanne Bablitz (Bablitz 2007, fig. 2.2)
Fig. 2.2 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: view of vestibule 40 and atrium 43
Fig. 2.3 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: *opus sectile* in hall 4
Fig. 2.4 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: restorations in the floor mosaic of *cubiculum* 52
Fig. 2.5 Villa of the Quintilii: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor and by external guests to reach the reception facilities
Fig. 2.6 Villa of the Quintilii: view of courtyard B34
Fig. 2.7 Villa of the Quintilii: view of hall A9
Fig. 2.8 Villa of Lucius Verus: view of room 16 (Caserta 2011, fig. 61)
Fig. 2.9 Villa of Maxentius: view of the apse of hall M
Fig. 2.10 Apsidal halls in imperial residences, reproduced at the same scale
Fig. 2.11 Forum of Caesar and Temple of Venus Genetrix (Delfino 2010, fig. 5)
Fig. 2.12 Forum of Augustus and Temple of Mars Ultor (Meneghini 2009, fig. 57)

Fig. 2.13 Domus Flavia: *triclinium*, Aula Regia, Basilica (Wulf-Rheidt 2012c, fig. 8)
Fig. 2.14 *Horti Spei Veteris*: north-eastern side of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme
Fig. 2.15 *Horti Spei Veteris*: reconstruction of the layout of the 'atrium' by Serena Guglielmi (Guglielmi 2014, fig. 28)
Fig. 2.16 *Palatium Sessorianum*: view of the apse of hall 8
Fig. 2.17 *Palatium Sessorianum*: Ligorius' plan of hall 9 (Lanciani Vat. Lat. 13034, f. 163 recto)
Fig. 2.18 Plan of the Basilica of Trier (Yegül and Favro 2019, fig. 12.16)
Fig. 2.19 Hadrian's Villa: Imperial Palace (Chiappetta 2008, 252)
Fig. 2.20 Hadrian's Villa - position of the Imperial Palace relative to the Hospitalia and the Macchiozzo (background: https://www.archweb.it)
Fig. 2.21 Hadrian's Villa: Stadium Garden (Chiappetta 2008, 244)
Fig. 2.22 Hadrian's Villa: Great Vestibule (Chiappetta 2008, 222)
Fig. 2.23 Reception halls in the imperial villas under consideration, reproduced at the same scale

Fig. 3.1 Aigai/Vergina. Topography of the site with indication of the palace and of the theatre (Lane Fox 2011, fig. 20)
Fig. 3.2 Pella. Topographical relationship between the royal palace and the theatre (Storchi 2018, fig. 1)
Fig. 3.3 Pergamon. Acropolis (Dreyfus and Schraudolf 1997, foldout plate)
Fig. 3.4 Plan of Pompey's theatrical complex in the Campus Martius (Yegül and Favro 2019, fig. 1.17)
Fig. 3.5 Plan of the building units attributed to Domitian's villa at Albanum (Liverani 2008, fig. 1)
Fig. 3.6 Topographical connections between Lanuuium and Laurentum
Fig. 3.7 Villa of the Quintilii: view of the exedra-theatre
Fig. 3.8 Theatres of the villas at Pausilypon and Pianosa (Busen 2016, fig. 7)
Fig. 3.9 Theatre of the villa at Abano Terme (Tosi 1987)
Fig. 3.10 Villa of the Quintilii: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor, by internal guests and by external guests to reach the theatre.
Fig. 3.11 Villa of the Quintilii: *ludus/uiridarium*
Fig. 3.12 Villa of the Quintilii: view of the carceres of the circus
Fig. 3.13 Villa of the Quintilii: aerial photograph showing the extent of the circus (adapted from illustration exhibited in the antiquarium of the archaeological site)
Fig. 3.14 *Horti Spei Veteris*: view of the substructures of the circus
Fig. 3.15 *Horti Spei Veteris*: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor (red and by external guests (green) to reach the amphitheatre and the circus

Fig. 3.16 *Horti Spei Veteris*: Amphitheatrum Castrense
Fig. 3.17 Villa of Maxentius: view of the *carceres* of the circus
Fig. 3.18 Villa of Maxentius: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor, by higher-ranking guests, and by lower-ranking guests to reach the circus
Fig. 3.19 Entertainment buildings in the villas under consideration, reproduced at the same scale
Fig. 3.20 Hadrian's Villa: Greek Theatre (Chiappetta 2008, 288)
Fig. 3.21 Hadrian's Villa: Odeum (Chiappetta 2008, 248)
Fig. 3.22 Entertainment facilities at Hadrian's Villa (background: https://www.archweb.it)
Fig. 3.23 Hadrian's Villa: Amphitheatre (Chiappetta 2008, 187)
Fig. 3.24 Circuses associated with the villas under consideration, reproduced at the same scale
Fig. 3.25 Tetrarchic palaces associated with circuses (Frazer 1966, 4–9)

Fig. 4.1 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: configuration and circulation patterns of the baths in the Flavian period
Fig. 4.2 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: samovar in room 27
Fig. 4.3 Reconstruction of the samovar in the Terme Suburbane at Pompeii (Manderscheid 2000, fig. 8)
Fig. 4.4 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: staircase 16 leading into the basement with the *praefurnia*
Fig. 4.5 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: configuration and circulation patterns of the baths in the Severan period
Fig. 4.6 Villa Magna: *balneum* (Fentress *et al.* 2016, fig. 5.37)
Fig. 4.7 Villa Magna: nymphaeum (Fentress *et al.* 2016, fig. 5.14)
Fig. 4.8 Lanuuium, bath complex: lower level (adapted from Cassieri and Ghini 1990, fig. 9)
Fig. 4.9 Lanuuium, bath complex: upper level (adapted from Cassieri and Ghini 1990, fig. 16)
Fig. 4.10 Hadrian's Villa: Large Baths (Chiappetta 2008, 229)
Fig. 4.11 Ostia: Terme del Foro (Meiggs 1973, fig. 29)
Fig. 4.12 Ephesus: Baths of Varius (Alzinger in *RE* Suppl. XII, 1970, fig. 4)
Fig. 4.13 Hadrian's Villa: Small Baths (Chiappetta 2008, 270)
Fig. 4.14 Laurentum: baths 1 (Lauro and Claridge 1998, fig. 21)
Fig. 4.15 Laurentum: baths 3 (Lugli and Filibeck 1935, fig. 62)
Fig. 4.16 Hadrian's Villa: Heliocaminus Baths (Chiappetta 2008, 297)
Fig. 4.17 Laurentum: baths 4 (Lauro 1998, fig 32)
Fig. 4.18 Laurentum: view of bath complex 4
Fig. 4.19 Laurentum: aqueduct
Fig. 4.20 Villa of the Quintilii: view of the presumed imperial *balneum*

Fig. 4.21 Villa of the Quintilii: vestiges of the Large Baths still marking the modern skyline
Fig. 4.22 Villa of the Quintilii: view of the *frigidarium* of the Large Baths
Fig. 4.23 Villa of the Quintilii: *caldarium* of the Large Baths
Fig. 4.24 Villa of the Quintilii: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor (red), by internal guests (blue), and by external guests (green) to reach the Large Baths
Fig. 4.25 Villa of the Quintilii, plan of the structures at Santa Maria Nova (Frontoni and Lugari 2009, fig. 2)
Fig. 4.26 Villa of the Quintilii: reservoirs
Fig. 4.27 Villa of Lucius Verus: *balneum*
Fig. 4.28 *Horti Spei Veteris*: plan of the reservoir (Palladino 1996, fig. 3)
Fig. 4.29 *Horti Spei Veteris*: view of the reservoir
Fig. 4.30 *Horti Spei Veteris*: drawing of the Thermae Helenae by Andrea Palladio (Palladino 1996, fig. 2)
Fig. 4.31 *Horti Spei Veteris*: drawing of the Thermae Helenae by Antonio da Sangallo il Giovane (Lanciani, Cod. Vat. Lat. 13034, f. 159 v.)
Fig. 4.32 *Horti Spei Veteris*: detail of Dupérac's bird's-eye view (Frutaz 1962, n° CXXVII)
Fig. 4.33 Timgad: plan of the Large South Baths (Yegül and Favro 2019, fig. 8.18)
Fig. 4.34 Madaurus: plan of the Large Baths (Gsell and Joly 1922, fig. 13)
Fig. 4.35 Hadrian's Villa: Large Baths (Chiappetta 2008, 229)
Fig. 4.36 Hadrian's Villa: Maritime Theatre (Chiappetta 2008, 293)

Fig. 5.1 Pompeii, House of the Moralist: *triclinium* (Spinazzola 1953, vol. II, fig. 730)
Fig. 5.2 Thysdrus (El Djem), Sollertiana Domus: *triclinium* (Dulière, Slim and Alexander 1996, plan 1)
Fig. 5.3 Conimbriga, House of the Fountains: *triclinium* (Dunbabin 2003, fig. 23)
Fig. 5.4 Dargoleja, villa: *coenatio* (Blázquez Martínez 1982, fig. 7)
Fig. 5.5 Argos, House of the Falconer: *coenatio* (Dunbabin 2003, fig. 100)
Fig. 5.6 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor and by internal guests to reach triclinium 58
Fig. 5.7 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: illusionistic garden from the underground *triclinium* 1 (Settis 2002, 23)
Fig. 5.8 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: view of *triclinium* 58
Fig. 5.9 Villa Magna: view of the *cella uinaria* (Fentress *et al.* 2016, fig. 5.33)
Fig. 5.10 Hadrian's Villa: Serapeum (Chiappetta 2008, 197)
Fig. 5.11 Apsidal dining halls for *stibadia*, reproduced at the same scale
Fig. 5.12 Villa Magna: plan of the later winery (adapted from Fentress *et al.* 2016, fig. 5.119)

Fig. 5.13 Passolombardo (RM): plan of the late-antique winery (Ricci 2005, fig. 4)
Fig. 5.14 Villa of the Quintilii: view of hall A1
Fig. 5.15 Villa of the Quintilii: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor, by internal guests, and by external guests to reach the different dining halls
Fig. 5.16 Villa of the Quintilii: view of hall R14 from the north
Fig. 5.17 Palatine: plan of the features interpreted as Nero's *coenatio rotunda* (Villedieu 2010, fig. 4)
Fig. 5.18 Rome, Gardens of Sallust: so-called nymphaeum (Hartswick 2004, fig. 2.23)
Fig. 5.19 Villa of the Quintilii: view of room R59 from hall R58
Fig. 5.20 Villa of the Quintilii: winery
Fig. 5.21 Villa of Lucius Verus: apsidal dining hall
Fig. 5.22 Proposed configurations of dining furniture in the apsidal halls of the villa of Maxentius and of the Sessorian Palace.
Fig. 5.23 Dining facilities at Hadrian's Villa (background: https://www.archweb.it)
Fig. 5.24 Hadrian's Villa - Piazza d'Oro (Chiappetta 2008, 252)
Fig. 5.25 Rome: Palatine *triclinium* (Gibson, DeLaine and Claridge 1994, fig. 9)
Fig. 5.26 Dining halls in the villas under consideration, reproduced at the same scale. The proposed reconstruction of dining furniture in halls 1–3 follows scheme A
Fig. 5.27 Dining halls in the villas under consideration, reproduced at the same scale. The proposed reconstruction of dining furniture in halls 1–3 follows scheme B

Fig. 6.1 Pompeii, House of Menander: cuts for the installation of a partition in the tablinum (Lauritsen 2011, fig. 3)
Fig. 6.2 Brixia: wall decoration from the Capitolium depicting illusionistic curtains (Bianchi 2014, fig. 3)
Fig. 6.3 Ravenna, Sant'Apollinare Nuovo: mosaic depicting the Palace of Theoderic with curtains (Dauterman Maguire 2019, fig. 8)
Fig. 6.4 Pompeii, villa of the Mysteries: curtain rod in the tablinum (Stephenson 2014, fig. 18)
Fig. 6.5 Albanum, villa of Domitian: painted decoration from the cryptoporticus, portraying illusionistic soldiers (von Hesberg 2006b, fig. 5)
Fig. 6.6 Plan of the villa ad Gallinas Albas in the Antonine period, with indication of the position of thresholds
Fig. 6.7 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: entrance to the property (Messineo 2001, fig. 107)

Fig. 6.8 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: entrance to the main block viewed from the south. The threshold features two pairs of pivot holes.
Fig. 6.9 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: threshold in *cubiculum* 52
Fig. 6.10 Villa Magna: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor (red) to access the winery block, bathe in the balneum, and then reach the coenatio 2
Fig. 6.11 Villa of the Quintilii: view of the nymphaeum at the entrance on the *uia Appia*
Fig. 6.12 Hadrian's Villa: the Poecile in its setting (Coarelli 1997, fig. 1)
Fig. 6.13 Villa of the Quintilii: marble decoration in corridor A19bis
Fig. 6.14 Plan of the villa of the Quintilii with indication of the position of thresholds
Fig. 6.15 Monumental corridors with apsidal ends, reproduced at the same scale
Fig. 6.16 Possible comparanda for hall O of the villa of Maxentius (Pisani Sartorio and Calza 1976, fig. 124)

PLANS

Plan C1.I Villa *ad Gallinas Albas* in the Augustan period (digitised from Carrara 2012, fig. 1)
Plan C1.II Villa *ad Gallinas Albas* in the Julio-Claudian period (digitised from Carrara 2012, fig. 1)
Plan C1.III Villa *ad Gallinas Albas* in the Flavian period (digitised from Carrara 2012, fig. 1)
Plan C1.IV Villa *ad Gallinas Albas* in the Antonine period (digitised from Carrara 2012, fig. 1)
Plan C1.V Villa *ad Gallinas Albas* in the Severan period (digitised from Carrara 2012, fig. 1)
Plan C1.VI Villa *ad Gallinas Albas* in the fourth century AD (digitised from Carrara 2012, fig. 1)

Plan C2.I Imperial villa at Alsium (adapted from Lafon 1990, fig. 2)

Plan C3.I Imperial villa at Antium (adapted from Jaia 2008, fig. 5)

Plan C4.I Imperial villa at Laurentum (adapted from Lauro 1998a, foldout plate)

Plan C5.I Hadrian's Villa: general plan ((background: https://www.archweb.it)

Plan C6.I Villa Magna in the Hadrianic period (digitised from Fentress *et al.* 2016, fig. 5.2)
Plan C6.II Villa Magna in the Severan period (digitised from Fentress *et al.* 2016, fig. 5.6)
Plan C6.III Villa Magna in the fourth century AD (digitised from Fentress *et al.* 2016, fig. 5.6)
Plan C6.IV Villa Magna: winery in the Hadrianic period (digitised from Fentress *et al.* 2016, pl. 5.5)
Plan C6.V Villa Magna: winery in the Severan period (digitised from Fentress *et al.* 2016, pl. 5.5)

Plan C7.I Villa of the Antonines at Lanuuium (digitised from Chatr Aryamontri and Renner 2017, fig. 5)

Plan C8.I Villa of Lucius Verus: general plan (Caserta 2011, fig. 192)
Plan C8.II Villa of Lucius Verus: fountain (adapted from Caserta 2011, fig. 47)
Plan C8.III Villa of Lucius Verus: rooms 16–20 (adapted from Caserta 2011, fig. 58)
Plan C8.IV Villa of Lucius Verus: nymphaeum/coenatio and balneum (adapted from Caserta 2011, fig. 96)
Plan C8.V Villa of Lucius Verus: rooms 21–28 (adapted from Caserta 2011, fig. 80)

Plan C9.I Villa of the Quintilii in the Hadrianic period (digitised from plan shown on the archaeological site)
Plan C9.II Villa of the Quintilii in the Antonine period (digitised from plan shown on the archaeological site)
Plan C9.III Villa of the Quintilii in the Commodan period (digitised from plan shown on the archaeological site)
Plan C9.IV Villa of the Quintilii in the Severan period (digitised from plan shown on the archaeological site)
Plan C9.V Villa of the Quintilii in the Gordianic period (digitised from plan shown on the archaeological site)
Plan C9.VI Villa of the Quintilii with indication of elevations (digitised from plan shown on the archaeological site)

Plan C9.VII Villa of the Quintilii - extent of the whole complex (adapted from plan shown on the archaeological site)

Plan C10.I *Horti Spei Veteris* in the Severan period (adapted from Guglielmi 2014, pl. 1)
Plan C10.II *Horti Spei Veteris* after the construction of the Aurelianic Walls (adapted from Guglielmi 2014, pl. 2)
Plan C10.III *Palatium Sessorianum* under Constantine (adapted from Guglielmi 2014, pl 2)

Plan C11.I Site of the villa of Maxentius in the Republican period (digitised from Pisani Sartorio and Calza 1976, foldout plate)
Plan C11.II Site of the villa of Maxentius in the early imperial period (digitised from Pisani Sartorio and Calza 1976, foldout plate)
Plan C11.III Site of the villa of Maxentius in second century AD (digitised from Pisani Sartorio and Calza 1976, foldout plate)
Plan C11.IV Villa of Maxentius under Maxentius (digitised from Pisani Sartorio and Calza 1976, foldout plate)
Plan C11.V Villa of Maxentius with indication of elevations (digitised from Pisani Sartorio and Calza 1976, foldout plate)

CATALOGUE

Fig. C1.1 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: position
Fig. C1.2 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: entrance courtyard
Fig. C1.3 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: 'guard post'
Fig. C1.4 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: access road
Fig. C1.5 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: vestibule and atrium
Fig. C1.6 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: *cubiculum* 52
Fig. C1.7 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: exedra 51
Fig. C1.8 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: peristyle 79
Fig. C1.9 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: *triclinium* 58
Fig. C1.10 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: hall 57
Fig. C1.11 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: corridor 44
Fig. C1.12 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: vestibule 30
Fig. C1.13 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: room 26
Fig. C1.14 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: guests' quarters
Fig. C1.15 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: room 39

Fig. C1.16 Villa *ad Gallinas Albas*: reservoir

Fig. C2.1 Imperial villa at Alsium: position
Fig. C2.2 Imperial villa at Alsium: cryptoporticus
Fig. C2.3 Imperial villa at Alsium: panoramic tower (Lafon 1990, fig. 17)

Fig. C3.1 Imperial villa at Antium: position
Fig. C3.2 Imperial villa at Antium: substructures
Fig. C3.3 Imperial villa at Antium: curvilinear promenade (https://www.latinaoggi.eu/news/attualita/78566/anzio-sorveglianza-della-villa-di-nerone-il-comune-cerca-un-partner#&gid=1&pid=1)
Fig. C3.4 Imperial villa at Antium: structures to the west of the lighthouse (Jaia 2008, fig. 2)
Fig. C3.5 Imperial villa at Antium: nymphaeum/library
Fig. C3.6 Imperial villa at Antium: bath complex (Jaia 2008, fig. 4)
Fig. C3.7 Imperial villa at Antium: structures by the Arco Muto (Jaia 2008, fig. 10)

Fig. C4.1 Imperial villa at Laurentum: position
Fig. C4.2 Imperial villa at Laurentum: baths 1 (Lauro and Claridge 1998, fig. 21)
Fig. C4.3 Imperial villa at Laurentum: baths 3 (Lugli and Filibeck 1935, fig. 62)
Fig. C4.4 Imperial villa at Laurentum: baths 4 (Lauro 1998, fig. 32)
Fig. C4.5 Imperial villa at Laurentum: baths 4 with church of St Filippo Neri
Fig. C4.6 Imperial villa at Laurentum: aqueduct

Fig. C6.1 Villa Magna: position
Fig. C6.2 Villa Magna: winery (http://archaeologydata.brown.edu/villamagna/)
Fig. C6.3 Villa Magna: balneum
Fig. C6.4 Villa Magna: imperial stair (http://archaeologydata.brown.edu/villamagna/)
Fig. C6.5 Villa Magna: cella uinaria
Fig. C6.6 Villa Magna: coenatio (http://archaeologydata.brown.edu/villamagna/)
Fig. C6.7 Villa Magna: workers' barracks (http://archaeologydata.brown.edu/villamagna/)

Fig. C7.1 Villa of the Antonines at Lanuuium: position

Fig. C8.1 Villa of Lucius Verus: position
Fig. C8.2 Villa of Lucius Verus: substructures/façade

Fig. C9.1 Villa of the Quintilii: position
Fig. C9.2 Villa of the Quintilii: nymphaeum
Fig. C9.3 Villa of the Quintilii: nymphaeum (detail)
Fig. C9.4 Villa of the Quintilii: eastern end of monumental corridor X
Fig. C9.5 Villa of the Quintilii: substructures
Fig. C9.6 Villa of the Quintilii: courtyard B34
Fig. C9.7 Villa of the Quintilii: shrine in the courtyard
Fig. C9.8 Villa of the Quintilii: hall A1
Fig. C9.9 Villa of the Quintilii: room A8
Fig. C9.10 Villa of the Quintilii: room A9
Fig. C9.11 Villa of the Quintilii: *cubiculum* B26 with own latrine
Fig. C9.12 Villa of the Quintilii: *balneum*
Fig. C9.13 Villa of the Quintilii: porticoed courtyards
Fig. C9.14 Villa of the Quintilii: *amphitheatre* (Paris, Frontoni and Galli 2019, fig. 43)
Fig. C9.15 Villa of the Quintilii: functional spaces annexed to the amphitheatre
Fig. C9.16 Villa of the Quintilii: exedra/theatre
Fig. C9.17 Villa of the Quintilii: room R14
Fig. C9.18 Villa of the Quintilii: *frigidarium*
Fig. C9.19 Villa of the Quintilii: *tepidarium*
Fig. C9.20 Villa of the Quintilii: *caldarium*
Fig. C9.21 Villa of the Quintilii: circus
Fig. C9.22 Villa of the Quintilii: winery

Fig. C10.1 *Horti Spei Veteris*: position
Fig. C10.2 Imperial possessions in the south-eastern *suburbium*
Fig. C10.3 *Horti Spei Veteris*: reservoir
Fig. C10.4 *Horti Spei Veteris*: hall 1
Fig. C10.5 *Horti Spei Veteris*: Amphitheatrum Castrense
Fig. C10.6 *Horti Spei Veteris*: Circus Varianus
Fig. C10.7 *Horti Spei Veteris*: Plan of the baths by Andrea Palladio (Palladino 1996, fig. 2)
Fig. C10.8 *Horti Spei Veteris*: *domus* 'dei mosaici' (Archivio Storico della Sovraintendenza del Comune di Roma, n. 13703)
Fig. C10.9 *Horti Spei Veteris*: *domus* 'ACEA'
Fig. C10.10 *Horti Spei Veteris*: *domus* 'dei ritratti/della fontana (Borgia *et al.* 2008b, fig. 45)
Fig. C10.11 *Palatium Sessorianum*: hall 8

Fig. C11.1 Villa of Maxentius: position
Fig. C11.2 Villa of Maxentius: cryptoporticus
Fig. C11.3 Villa of Maxentius: room D2
Fig. C11.4 Villa of Maxentius: terminal of the cryptoporticus towards the *puluinar imperatoris*
Fig. C11.5 Villa of Maxentius: *puluinar imperatoris*
Fig. C11.6 Villa of Maxentius: nymphaeum E
Fig. C11.7 Villa of Maxentius: hall M
Fig. C11.8 Villa of Maxentius: *carceres* of the circus
Fig. C11.9 Villa of Maxentius: spine of the circus
Fig. C11.10 Villa of Maxentius: *porta triumphalis* of the circus
Fig. C11.11 Villa of Maxentius: enclosure of the mausoleum
Fig. C11.12 Villa of Maxentius: rotunda

List of Tables

Table 1.1 Evidence for villa-use patterns under different emperors

Table 3.1 Capacity of the entertainment facilities of the imperial villas under consideration, compared with the main entertainment buildings in Rome.

Table 4.1 Capacity of the bathing facilities of the imperial villas under consideration.

Table 5.1 Capacity of the dining facilities of the imperial villas under consideration, compared with the Palatine *triclinium* and with the two *stibadia* of Hadrian's villa.

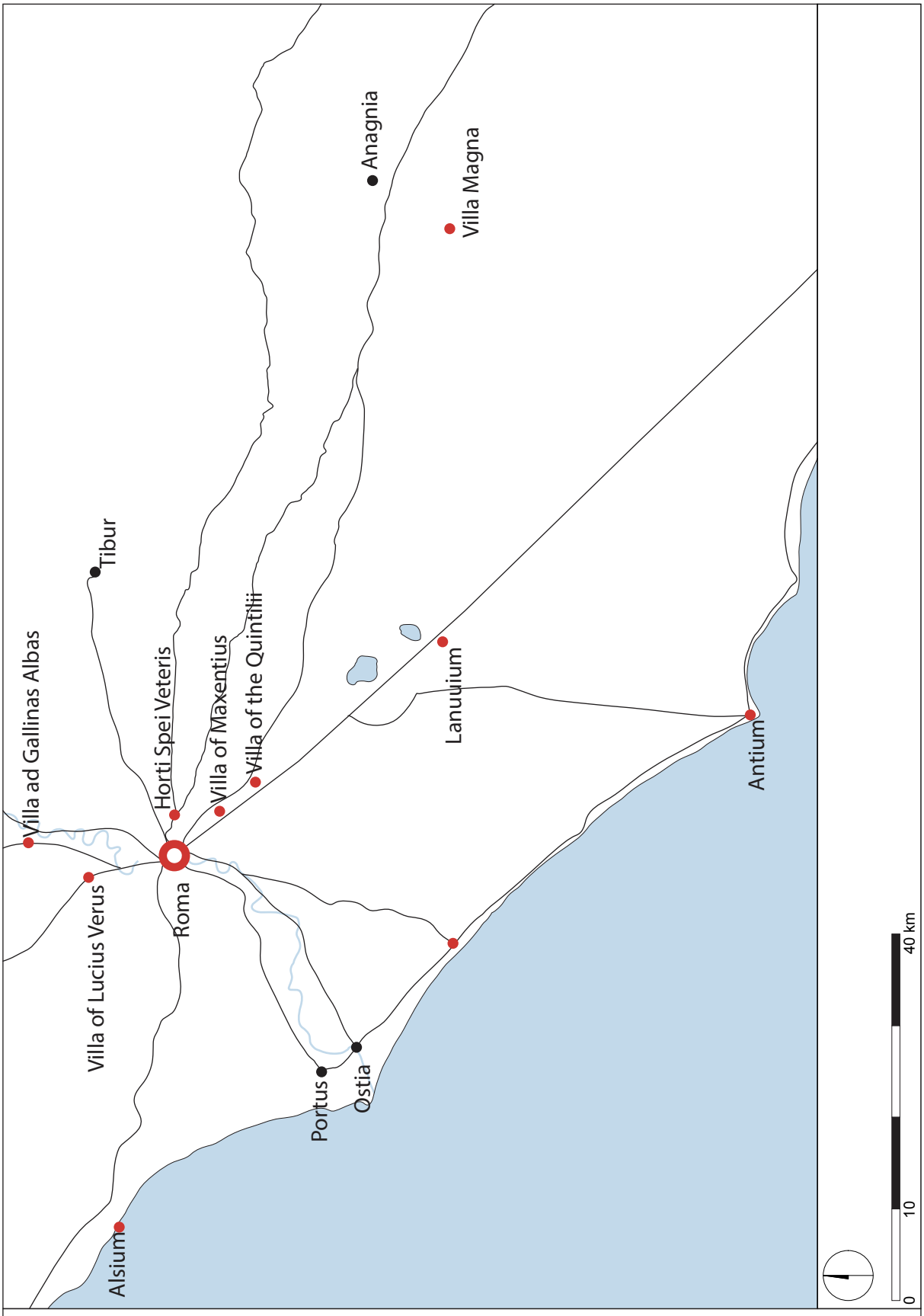


Fig. 1: Distribution map of the villas under consideration

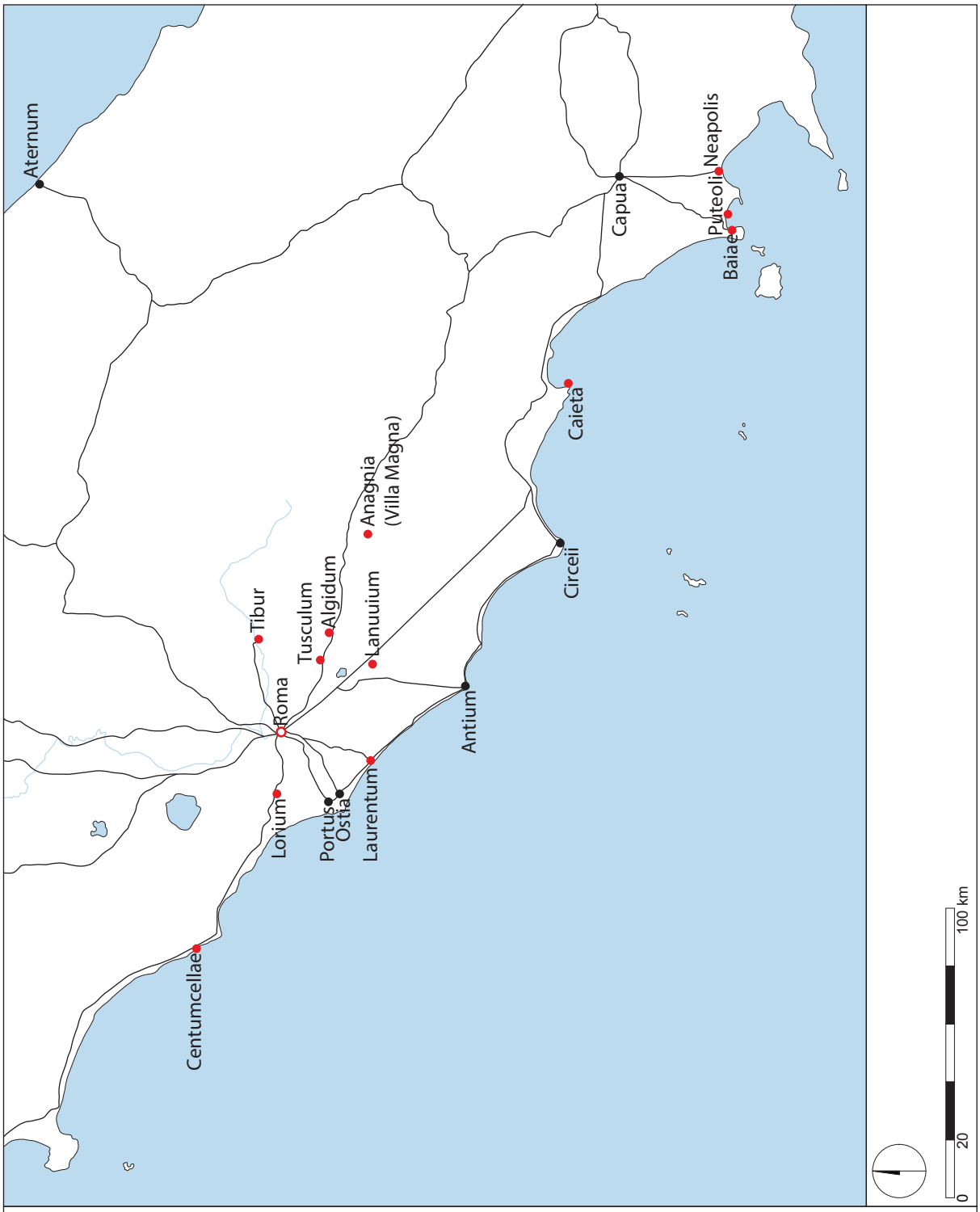


Fig. 1.1: Distribution map of the villas frequented by Antoninus Pius

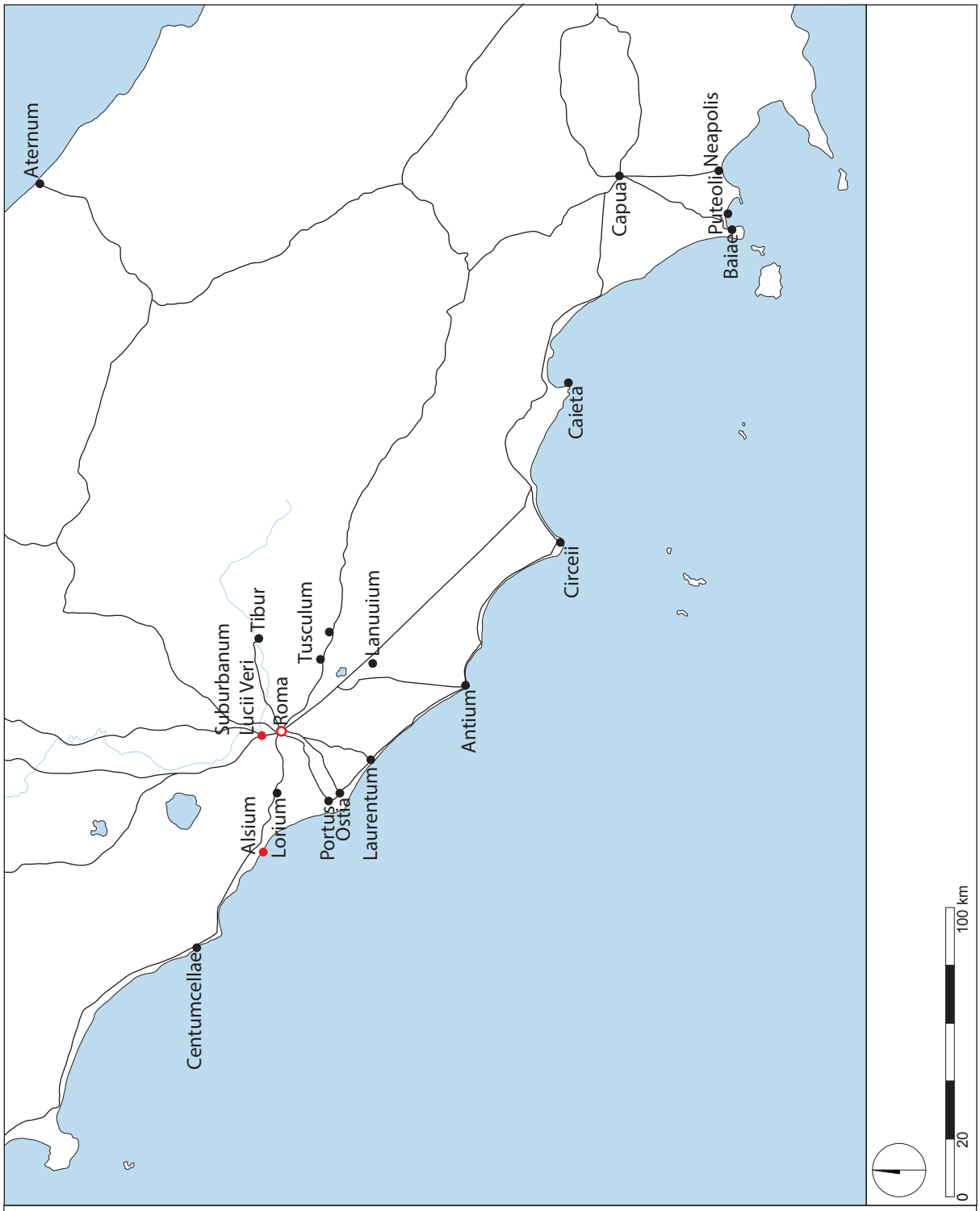


Fig. 1.2: Distribution map of the villas frequented by Marcus Aurelius

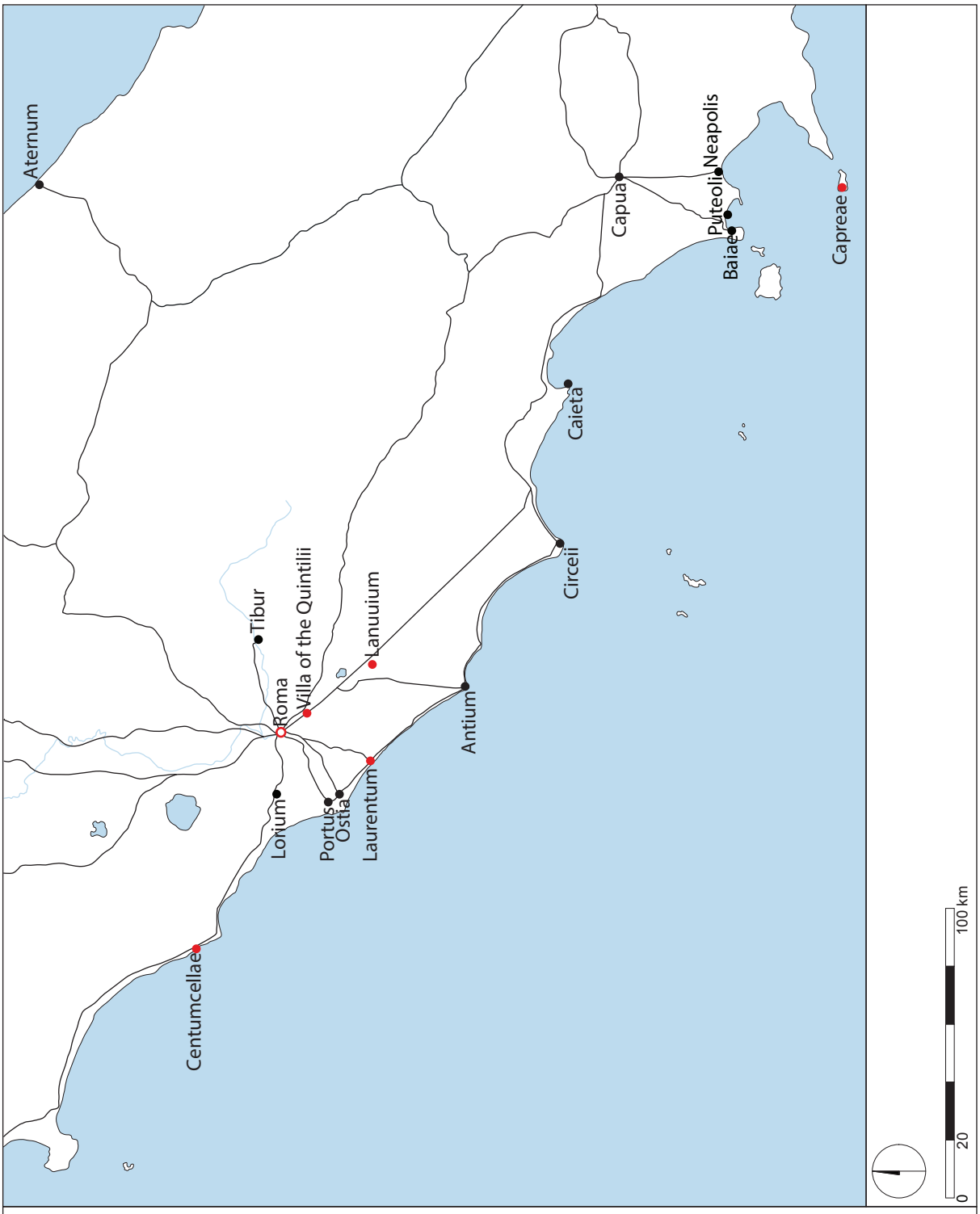


Fig. 1.3: Distribution map of the villas frequented by Commodus

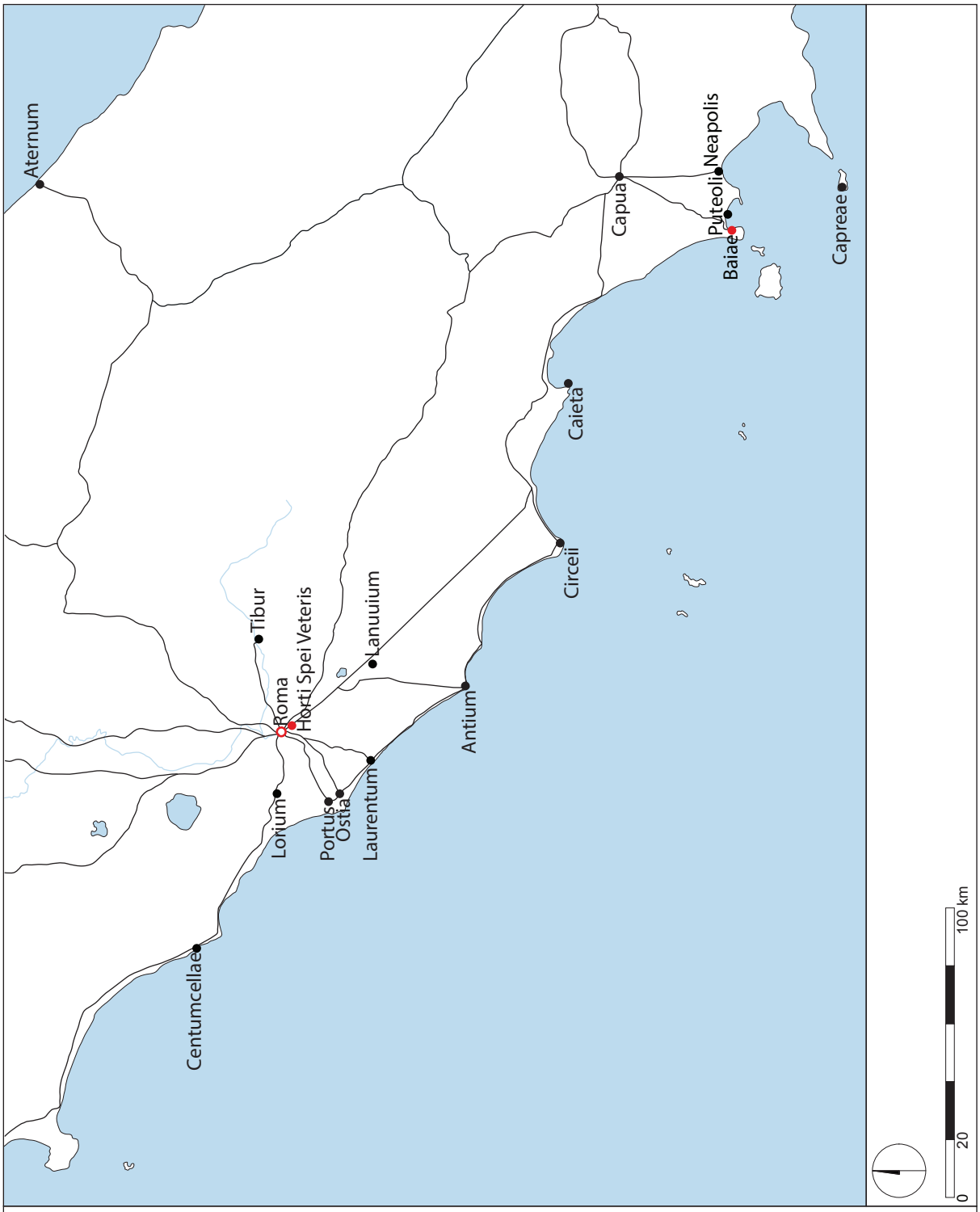


Fig. 1.4: Distribution map of the villas frequented by the Severan dynasty

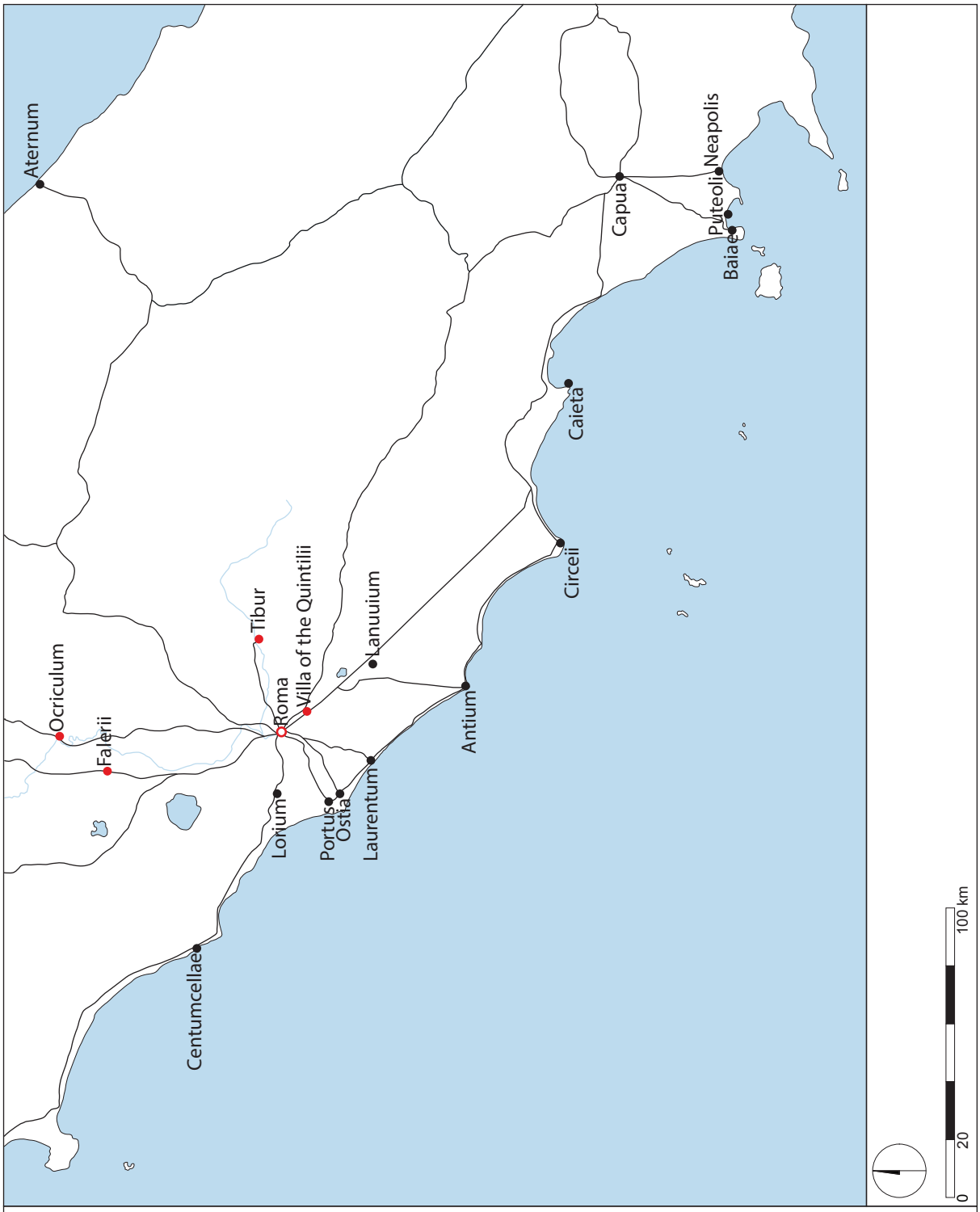


Fig. 1.5: Distribution map of the villas frequented by the barracks emperors

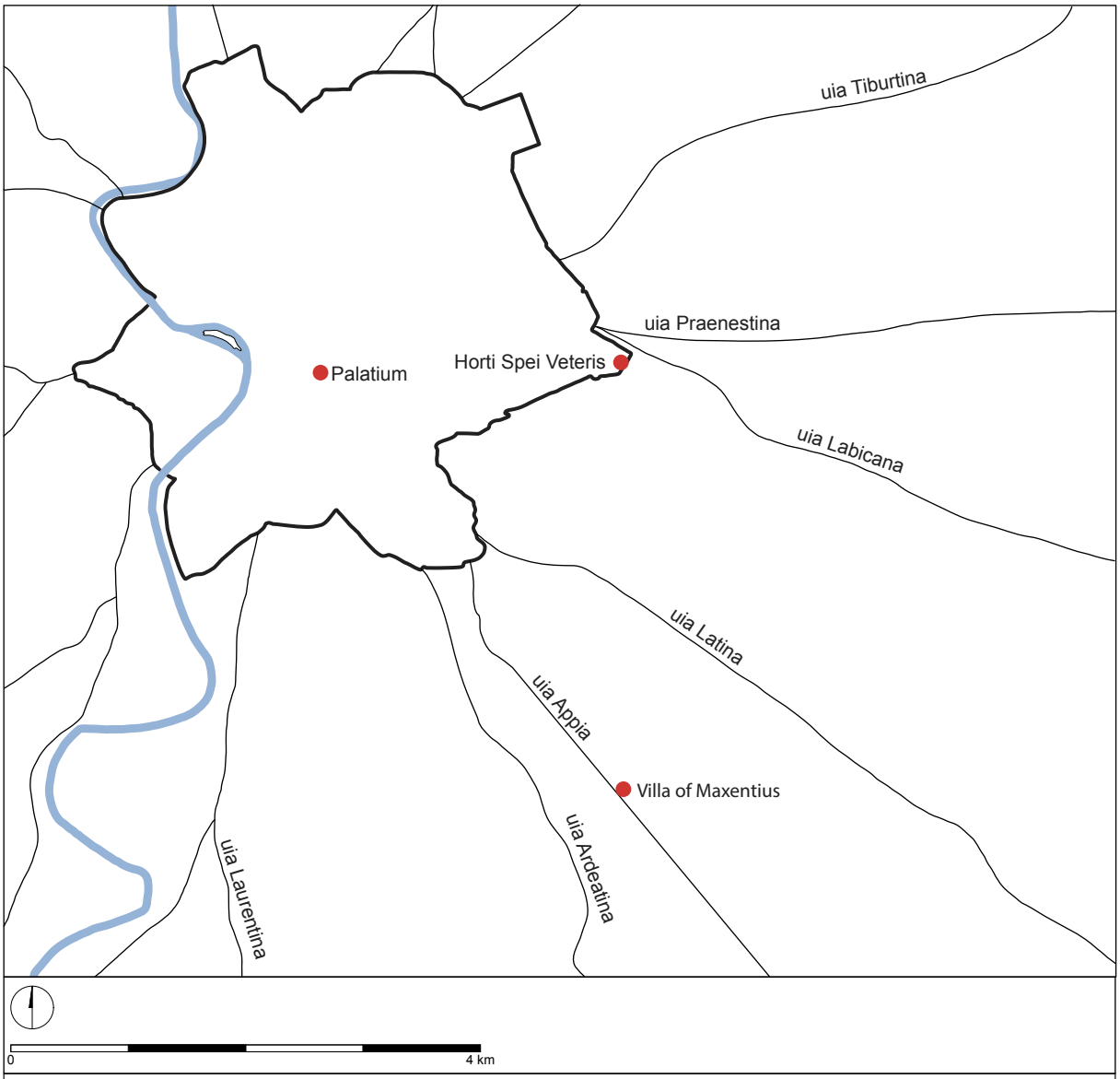


Fig. 1.6: Distribution map of the villas frequented by Maxentius and Constantine

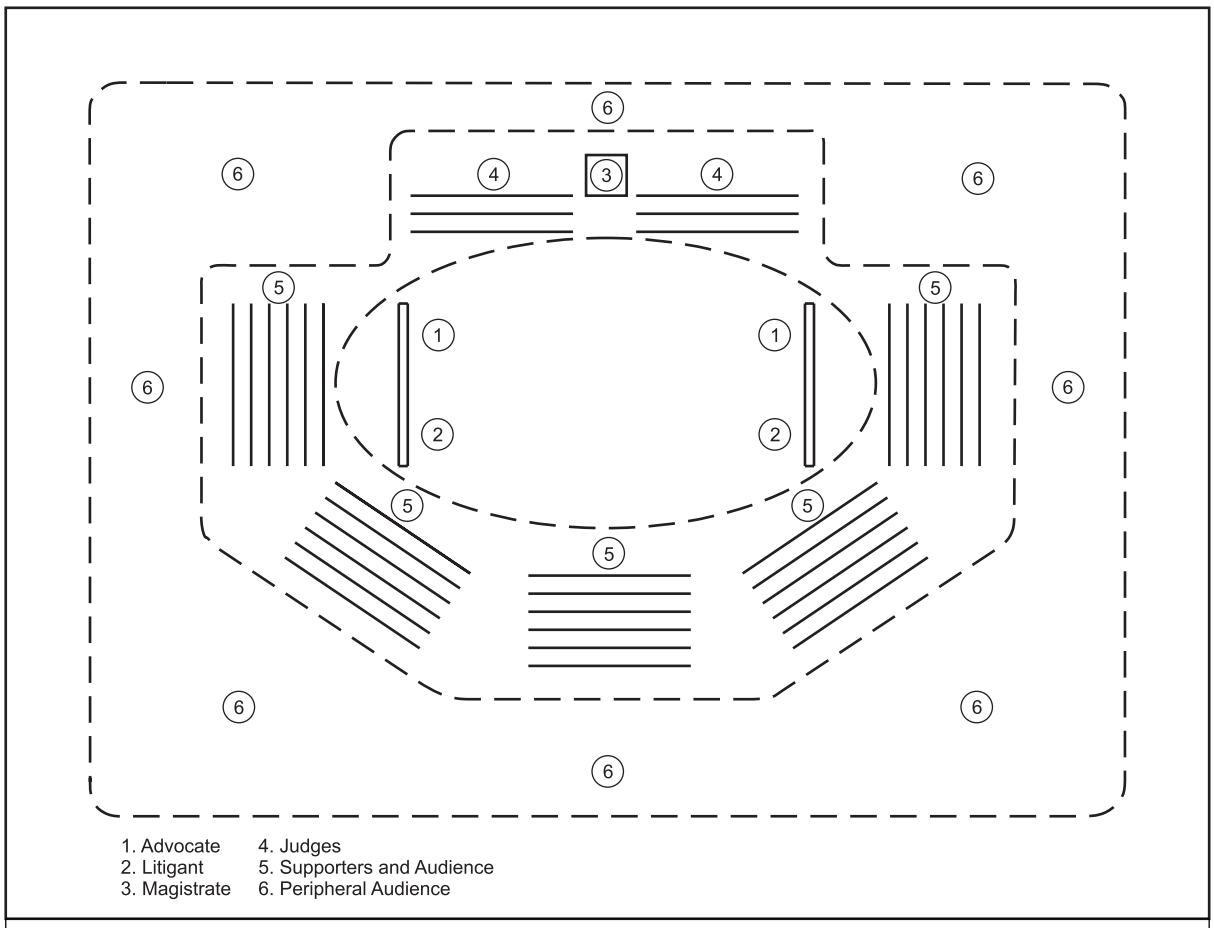


Fig. 2.1 Configuration of a Roman courtroom according to Leanne Bablitz (Bablitz 2007, fig. 2.2)



Fig. 2.2: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: view of vestibule 40 and atrium 43



Fig. 2.3 Villa ad Gallinas Albas: opus sectile in hall 4



Fig. 2.4 Villa ad Gallinas Albas: restorations in the floor mosaic of exedra 51 (edited A. Poletto)

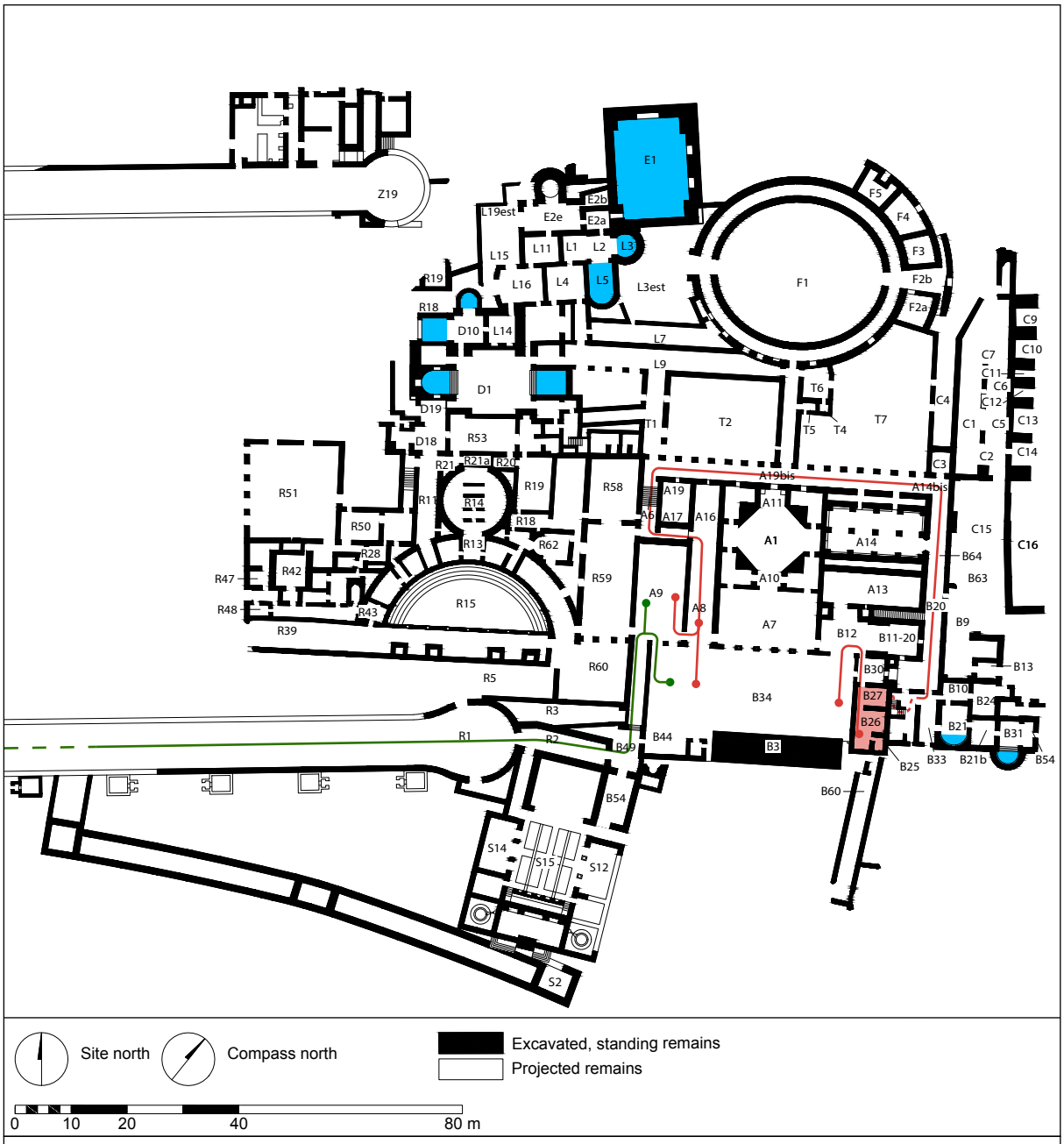


Fig. 2.5: Villa of the Quintilii: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor (red) and by external guests (green) to reach the reception facilities.



Fig. 2.6 Villa of the Quintilii: view of courtyard B34



Fig. 2.7: Villa of the Quintilii: View of hall A9



Fig. 2.8: Villa of Lucius Verus: view of room 16 (Caserta 2011, fig. 61)



Fig. 2.9: Villa of Maxentius: view of the apse of hall M

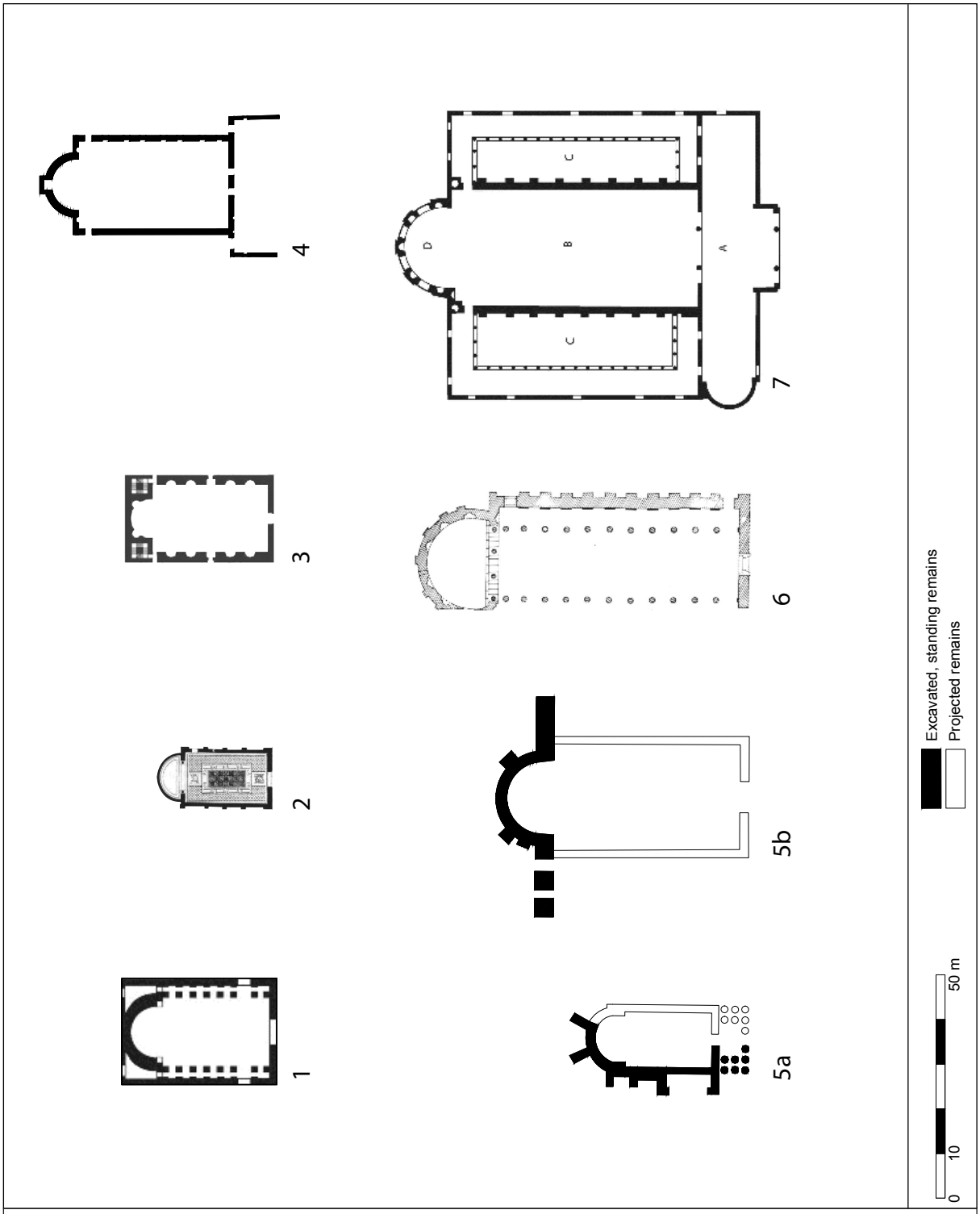


Fig. 2.10: Apsidal halls in imperial residences, reproduced at the same scale. 1: 'Aula Regia' of the Domus Flavia (Rome, Palatine); 2: Galerius' palace, Gamzigrad; 3: Diocletian's palace, Split; 4: Villa of Maxentius; 5a: Sessorium, hall 9; 5b: Sessorium, hall 8; 6: Galerius' palace, Thessaloniki; 7: Trier, Aula Palatina.

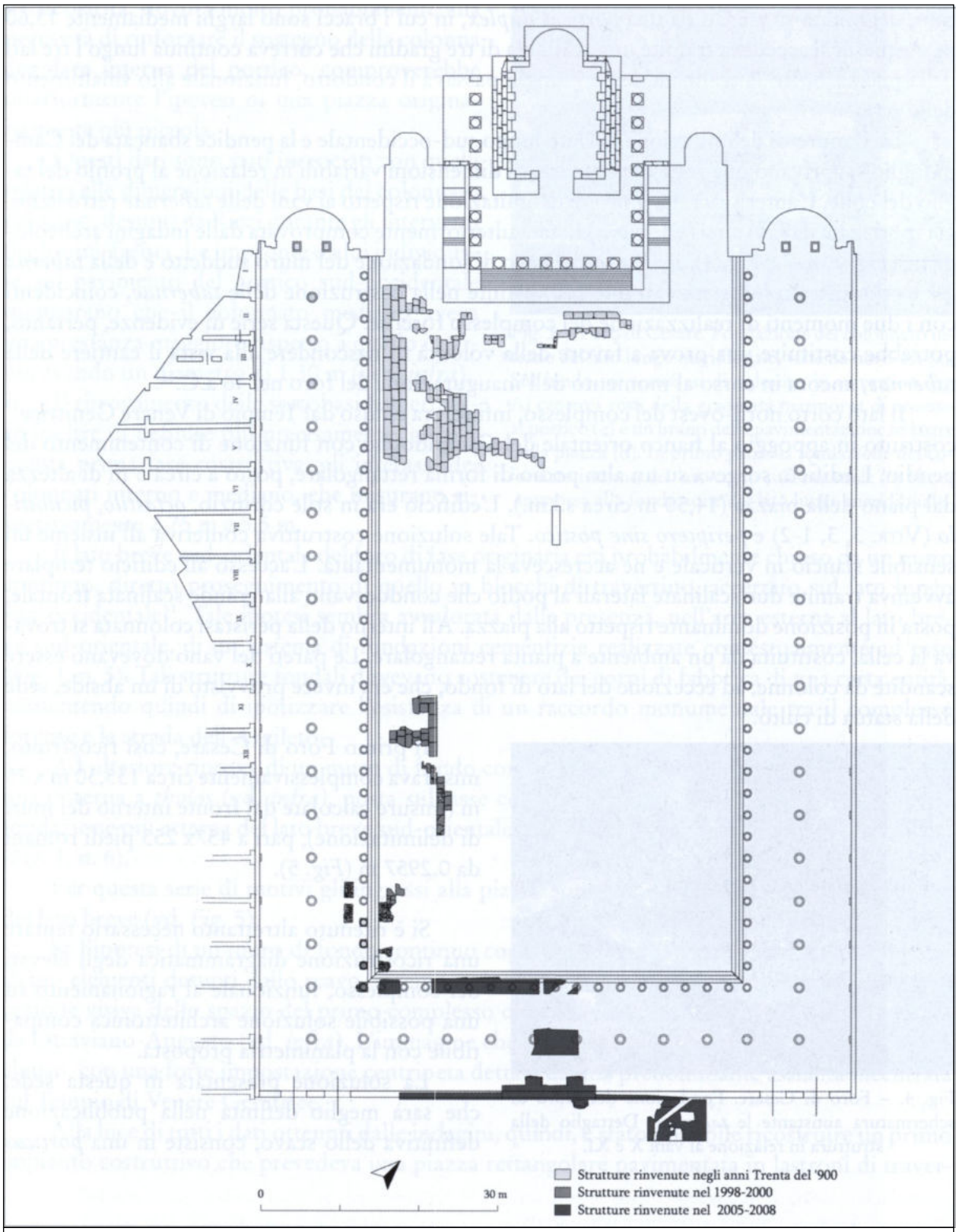


Fig. 2.11: Forum of Caesar and Temple of Venus Genetrix (Delfino 2010, fig. 5)

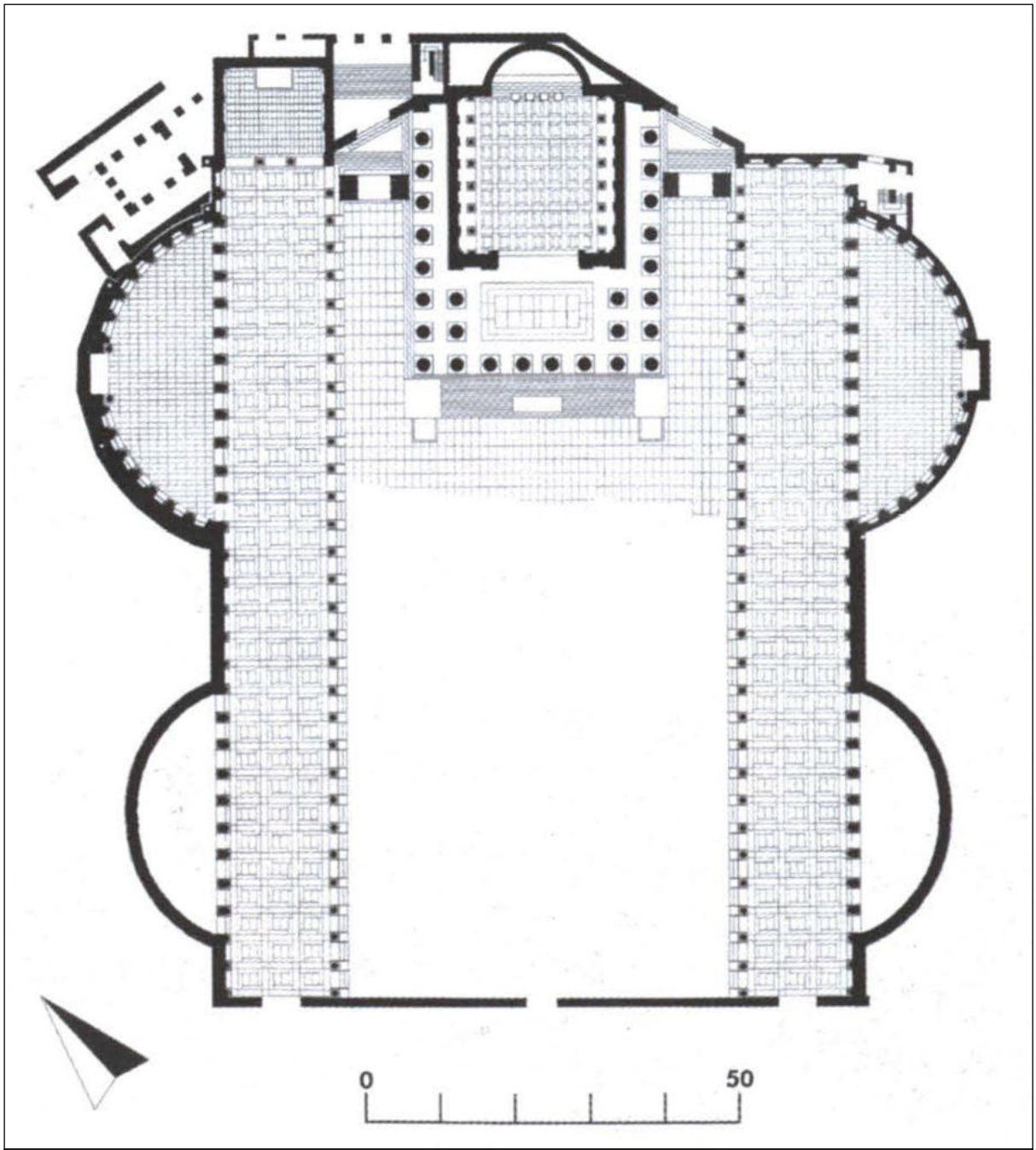


Fig. 2.12: Forum of Augustus and Temple of Mars Ultor (Meneghini 2009, fig. 57)

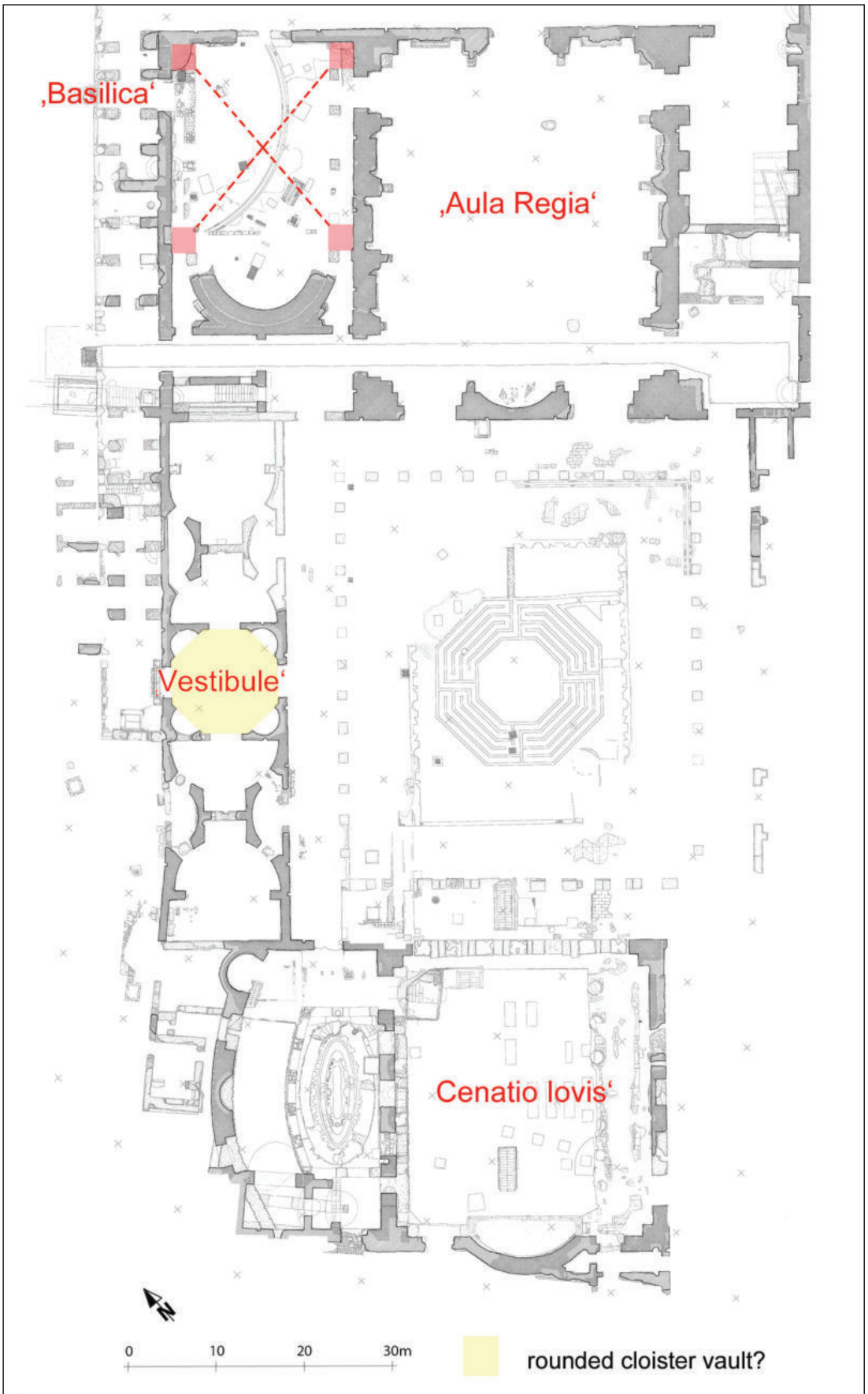


Fig. 2.13: Domus Flavia: triclinium, Aula Regia, Basilica (Wulf-Rheidt 2012c, fig. 8)



Fig. 2.14: Horti Spei Veteris: north-eastern side of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme

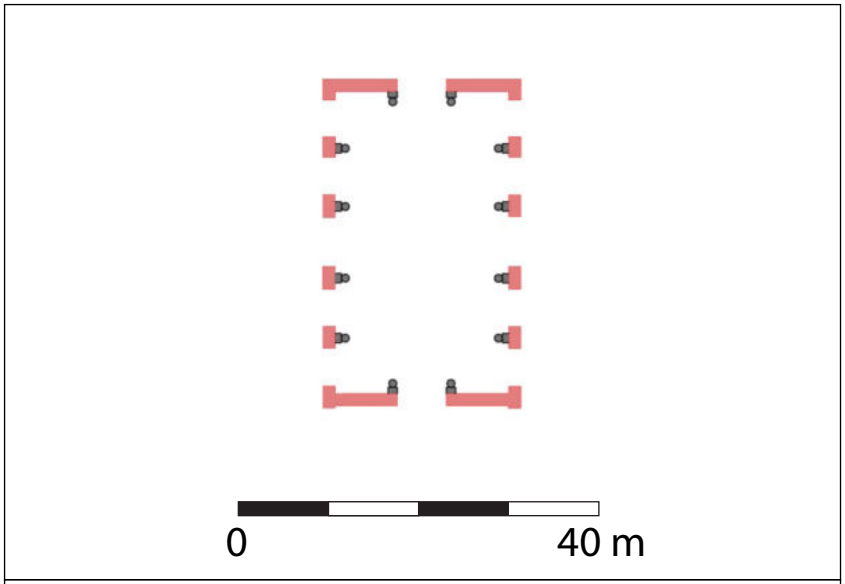


Fig. 2.15: Horti Spei Veteris: reconstruction of the layout of the 'atrium' by Serena Guglielmi (Guglielmi 2914, fig. 28)



Fig. 2.16: Palatium Sessorianum: view of the apse of hall 8

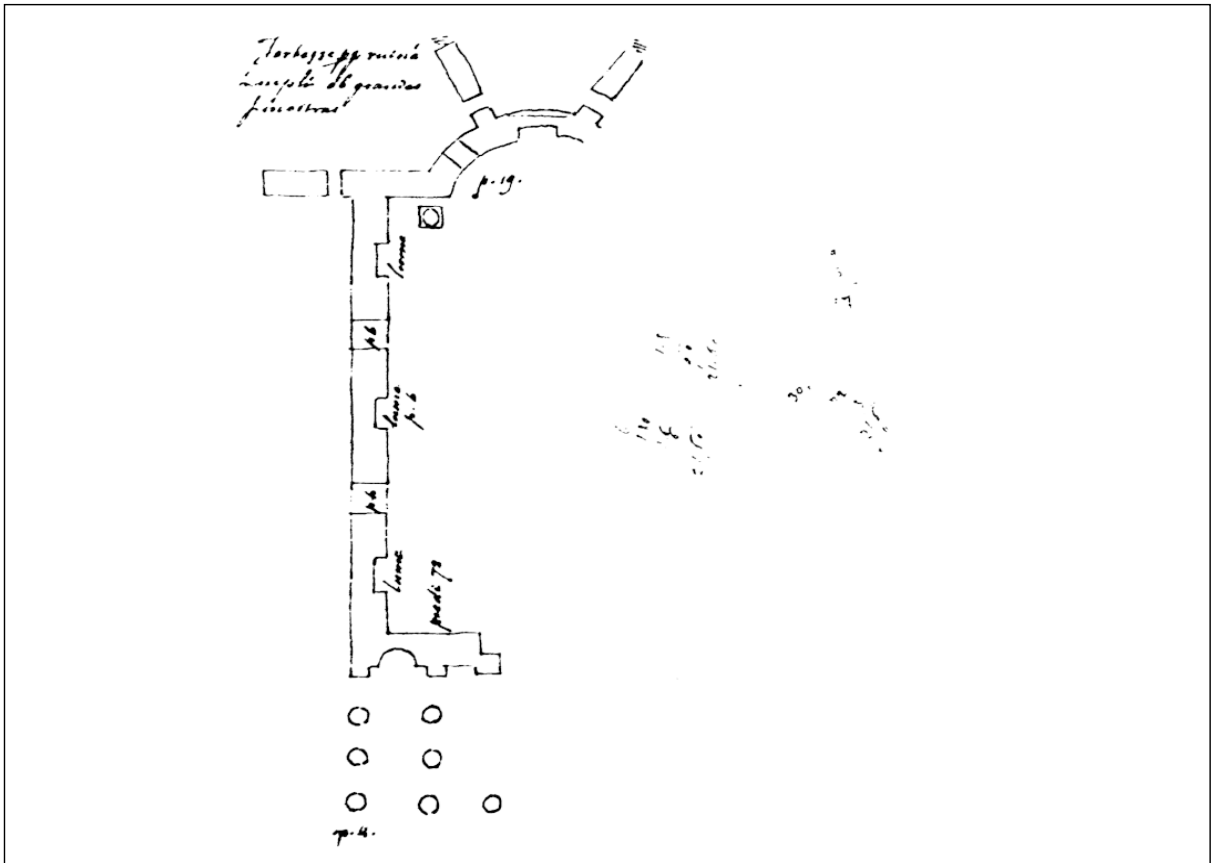


Fig. 2.17: Palatium Sessorianum: Ligorius' plan of hall 9 (Lanciani Vat. Lat. 13034, f. 163)

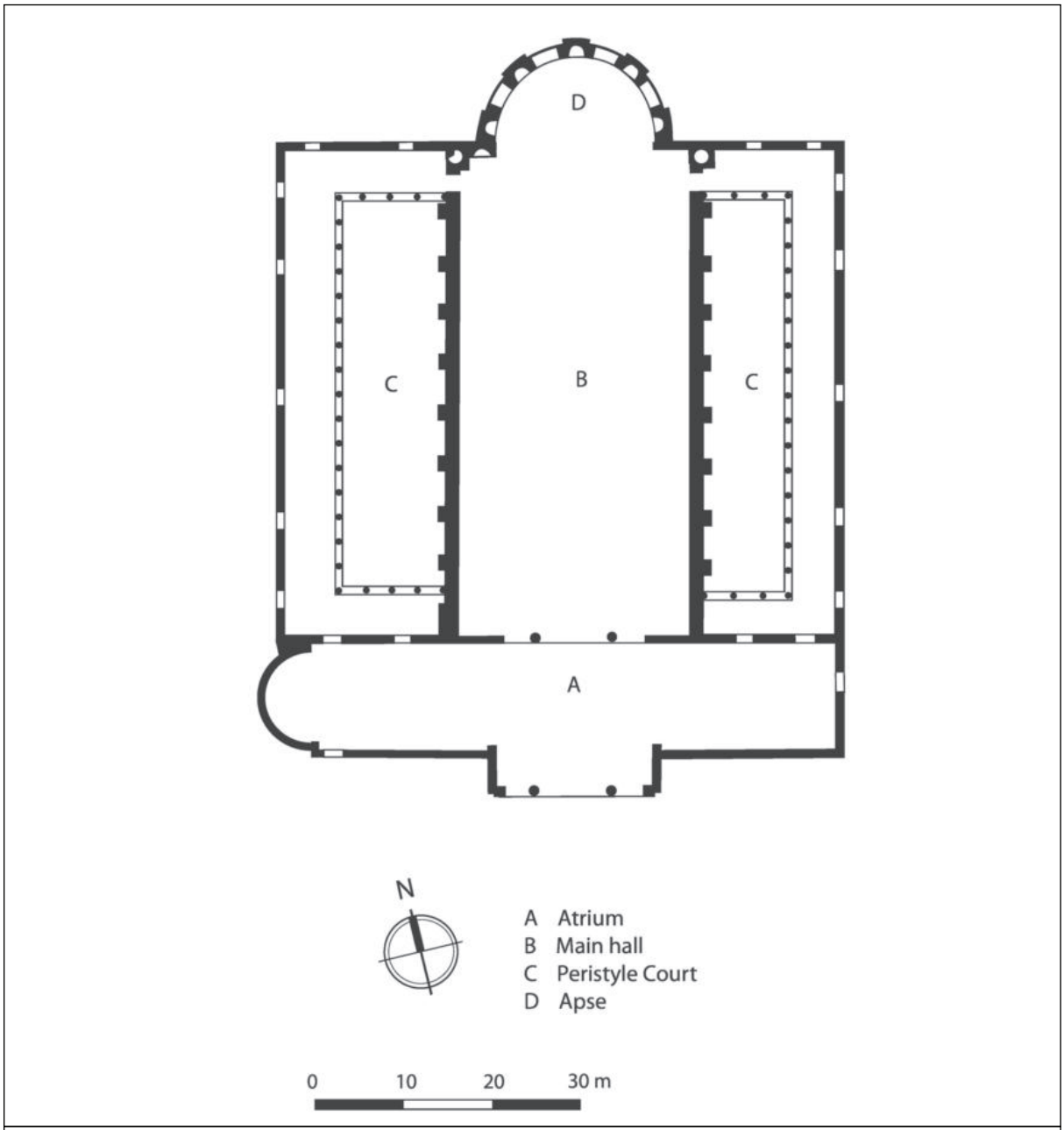


Fig. 2.18: Plan of the Aula Palatina at Trier (Yegül and Favro 2019, fig. 12.16)

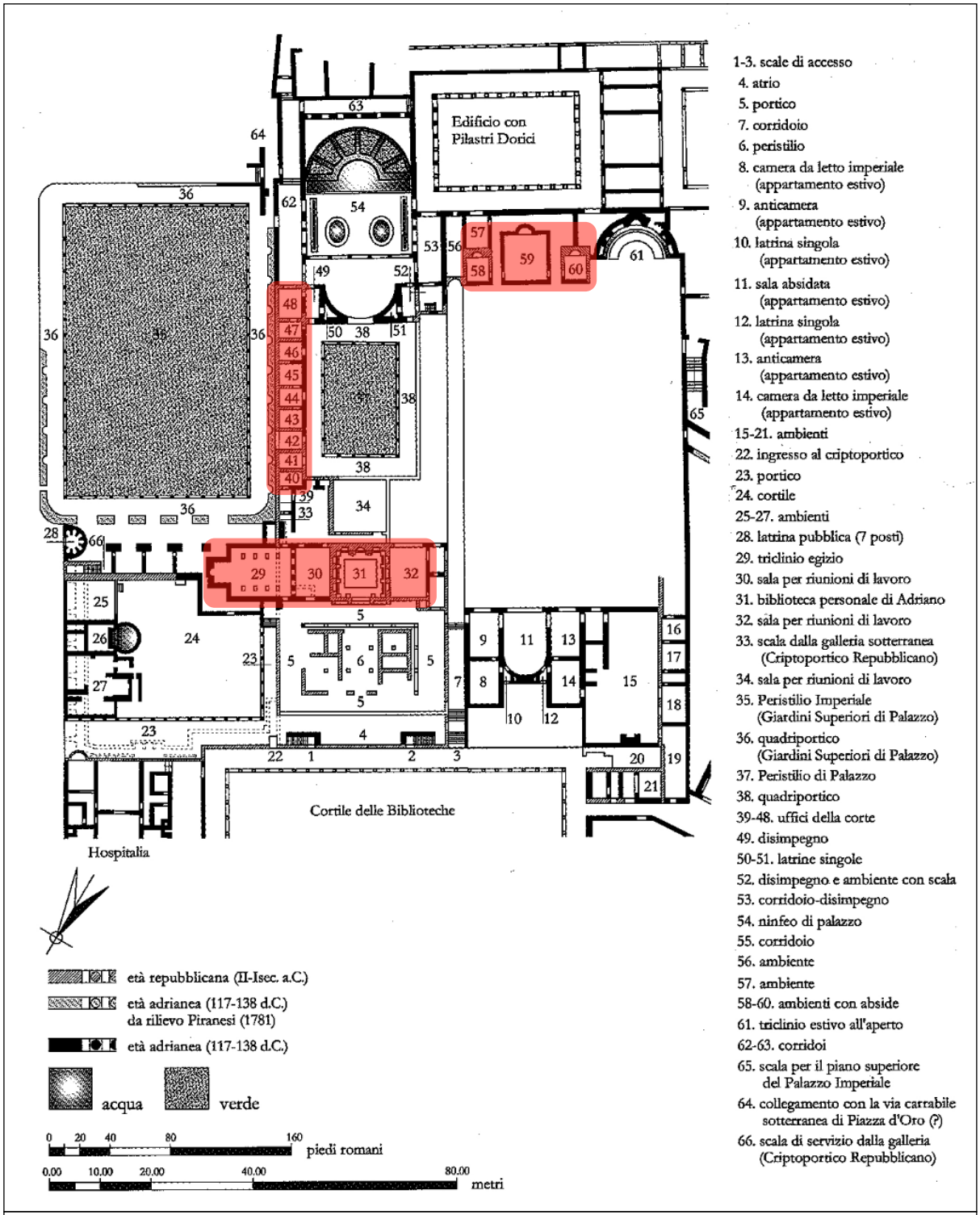


Fig. 2.19: Hadrian's Villa: Imperial Palace (Chiappetta 2008, 252)

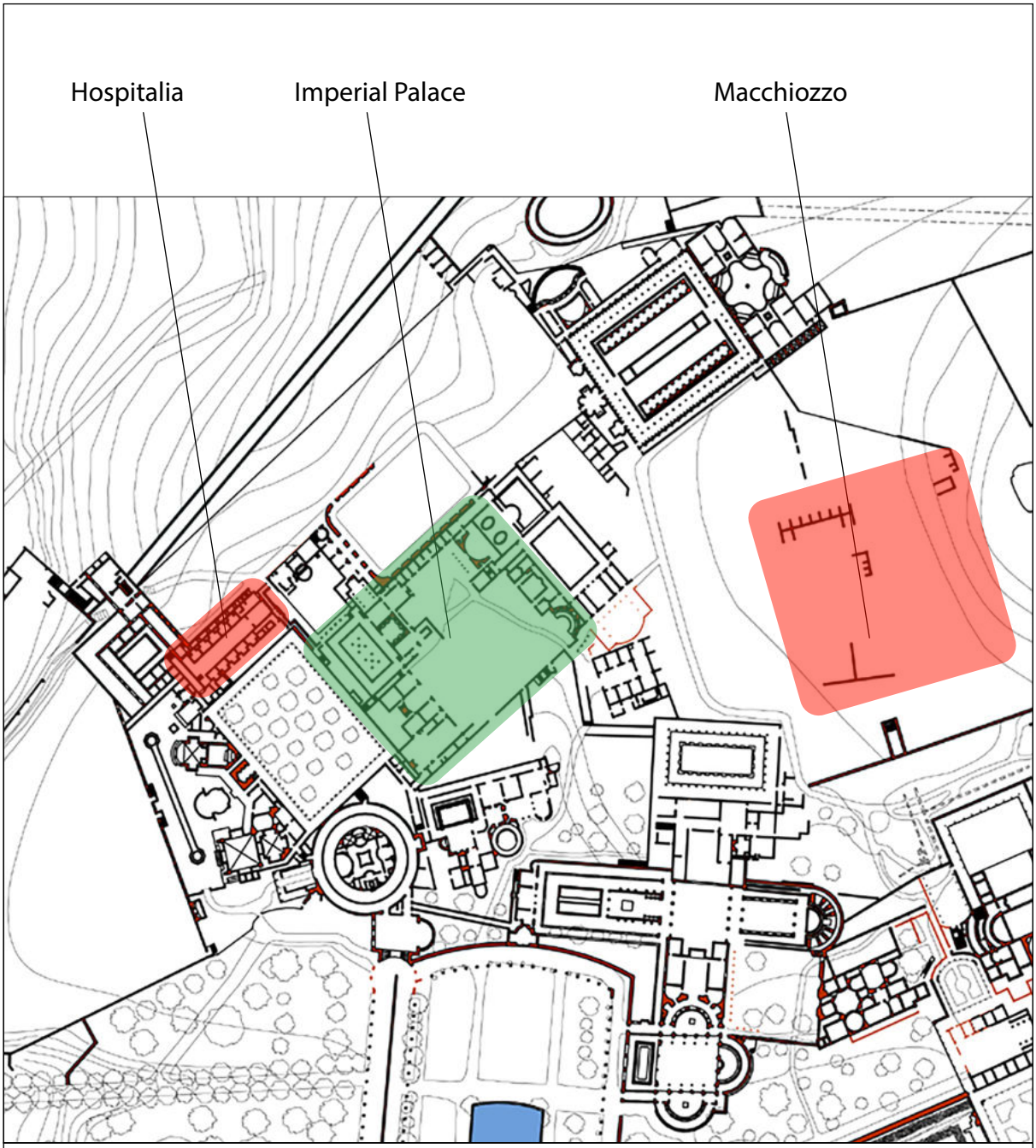


Fig. 2.20: Hadrian's Villa: position of the Imperial Palace relative to the Hospitalia and the Macchiozzo, where officers of the court were lodged (background: https://www.archweb.it)

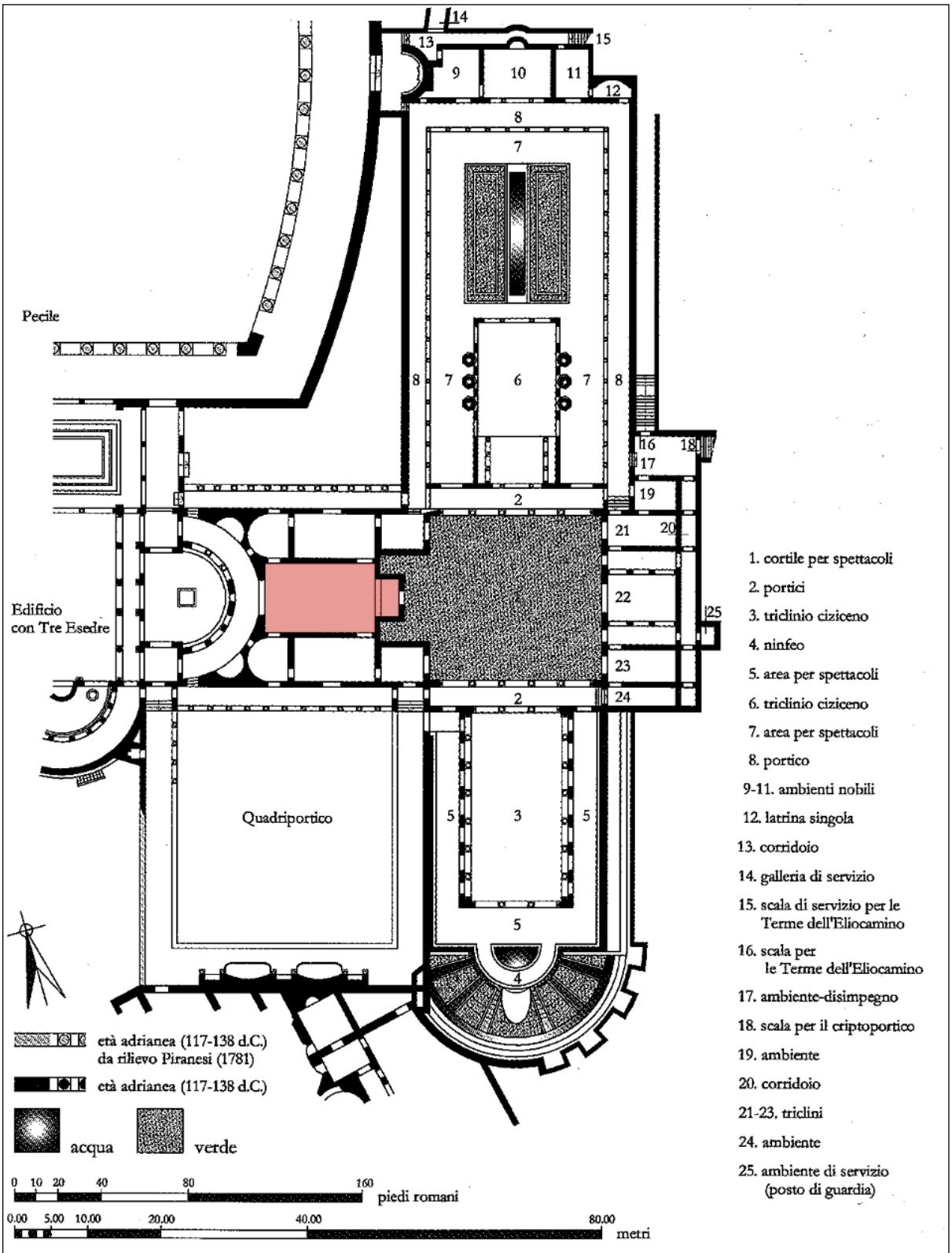


Fig. 2.21: Hadrian's Villa: Stadium Garden (Chiappetta 2008, 244)

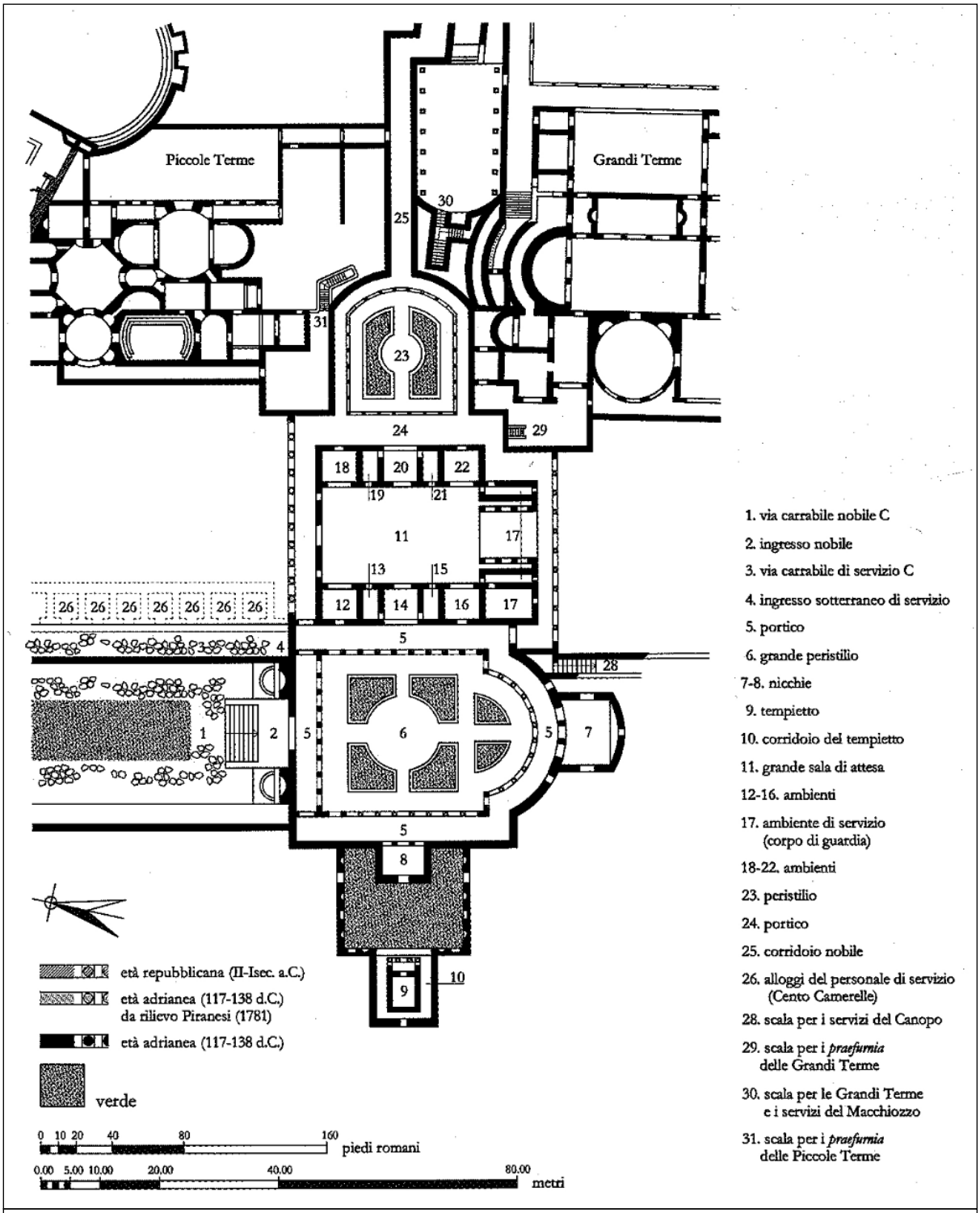


Fig. 2.22: Hadrian's Villa: Great Vestibule (Chiappetta 2008, 222)

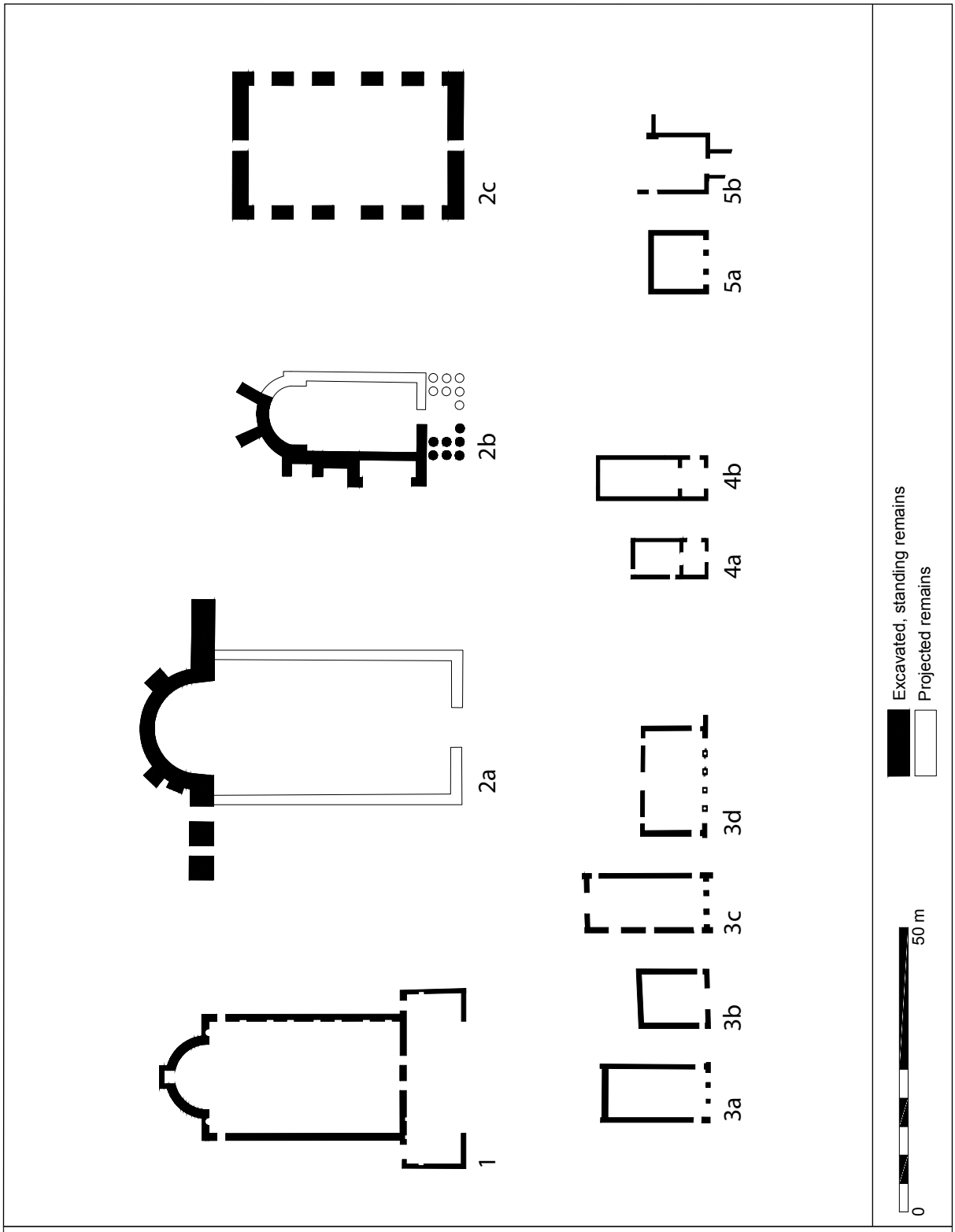


Fig. 2.23: Reception halls in the villas under consideration, reproduced at the same scale. 1: Villa of Maxentius; 2a: Sessorium, hall 8; 2b: Sessorium, hall 8; 2c: Sessoriumm hall 1; 3a: Villa of the Quintilii, hall A9; 3b: Villa of the Quintilii, hall R58; 3c Villa of the Quintilii, hall R59; 3d: Villa of the Quintilii, hall A8; 4a: Villa ad Gallinas Albas, rooms 5-6; 4b: Villa ad Gallinas Albas, rooms 3-5; 5a: Villa of Lucius Verus, hall 16; 5b: Villa of Lucius Verus, hall 23.



Fig. 3.1: Aigai/Vergina. Topography of the site with indication of the palace (2) and of the theatre (3) (Lane Fox 2011, fig. 20)

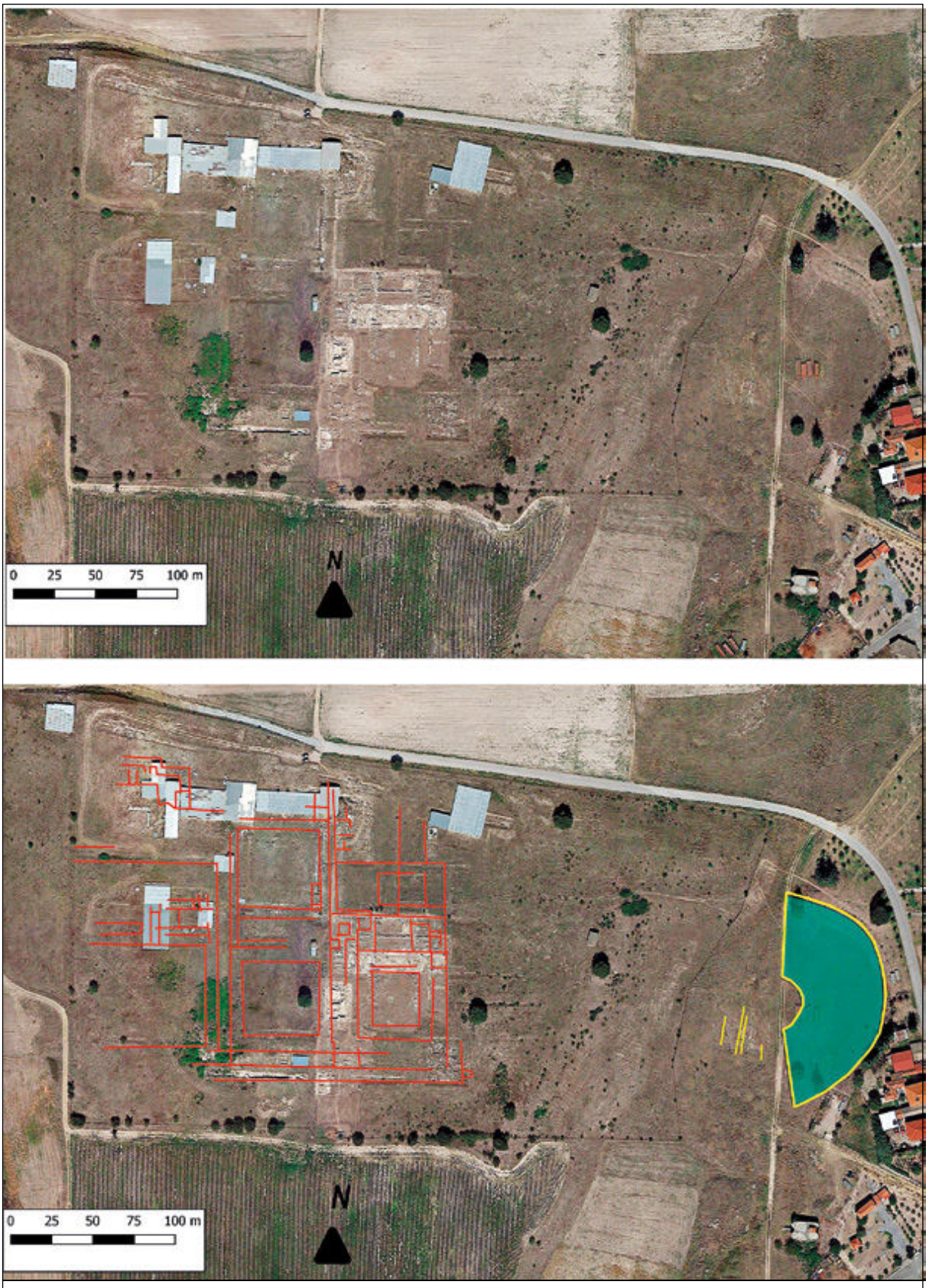


Fig. 3.2: Pella. Topographical relationship between the royal palace and the theatre (Storchi 2018, fig. 1)

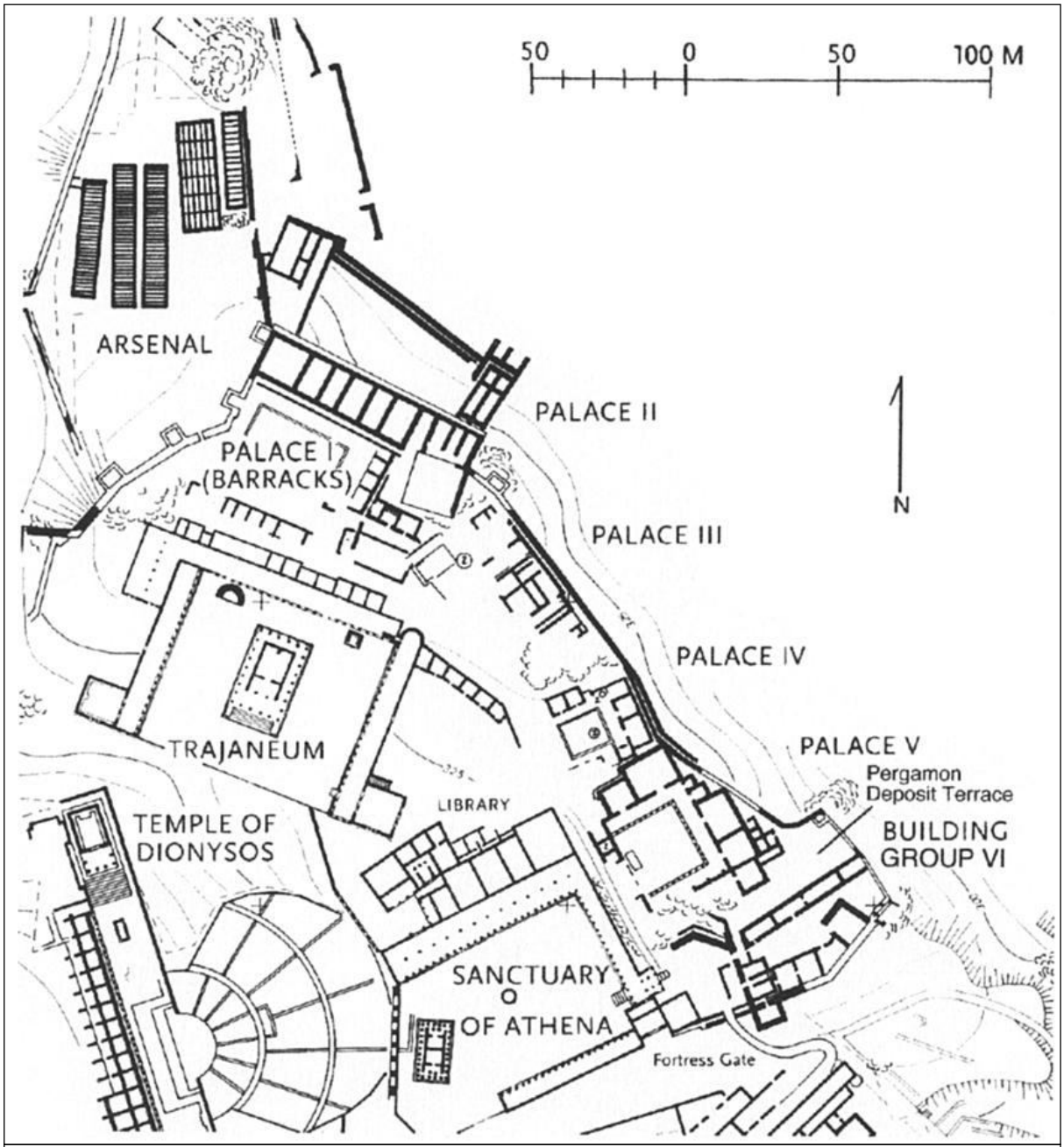


Fig. 3.3 Pergamon. Acropolis (Dreyfus and Schraudolf 1997, foldout plate)

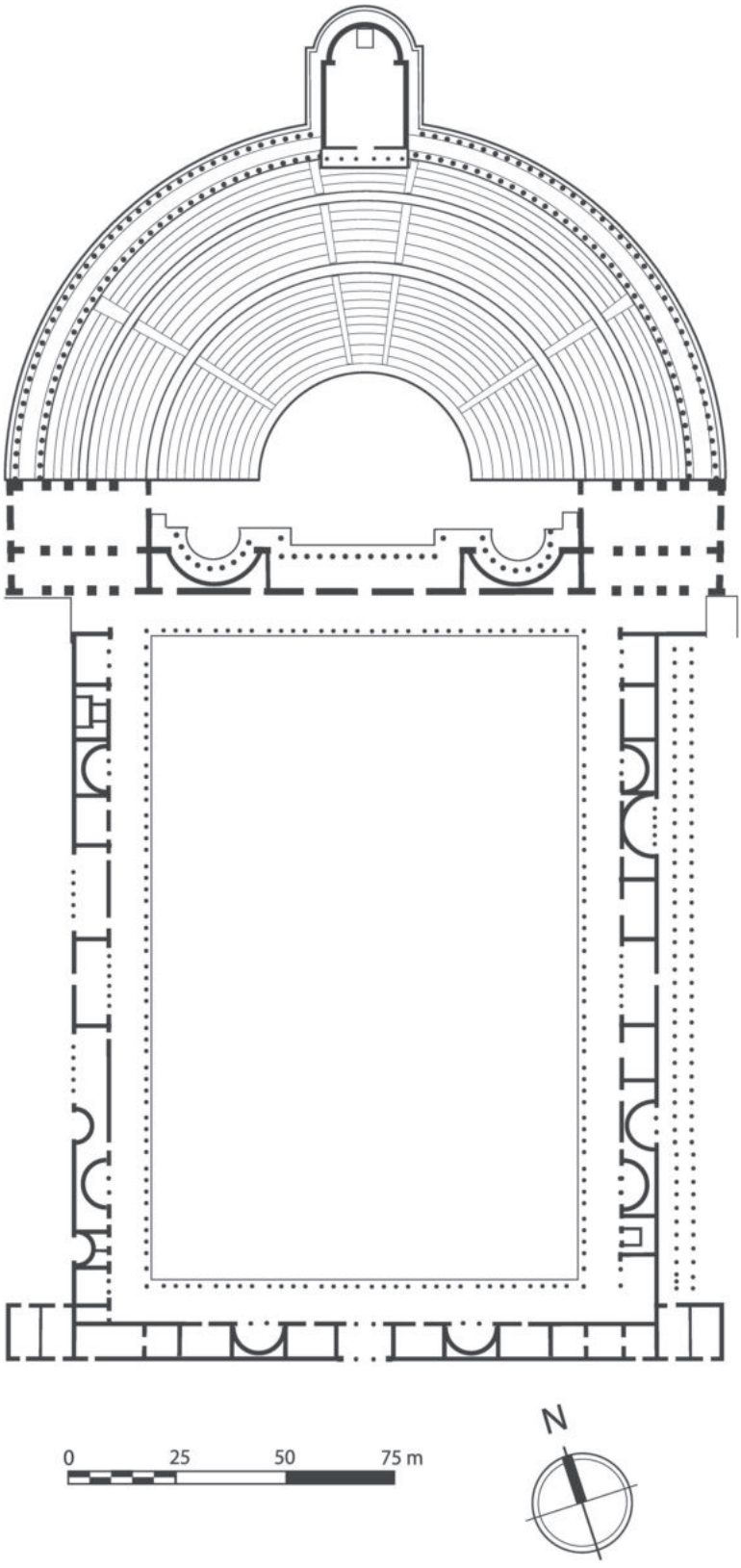


Fig. 3.4: Plan of Pompey's theatrical complex in the Campus Martius (Yegül and Favro 2019, fig. 1.17)

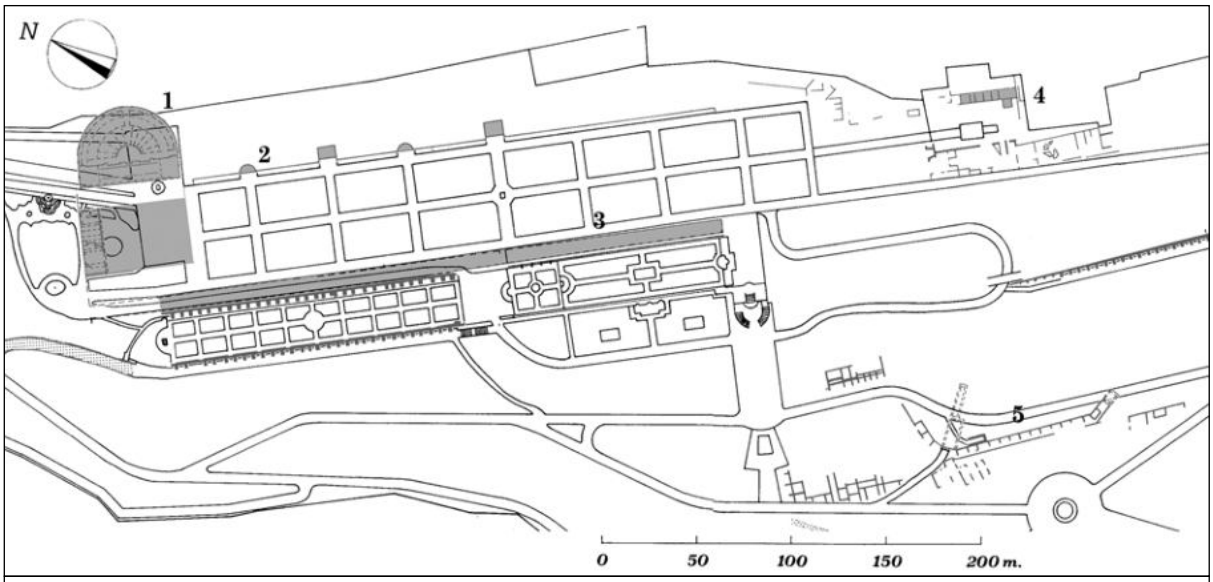


Fig. 3.5: Plan of the building units attributed to Domitian's villa at Albanum (Liverani 2008, fig. 1)

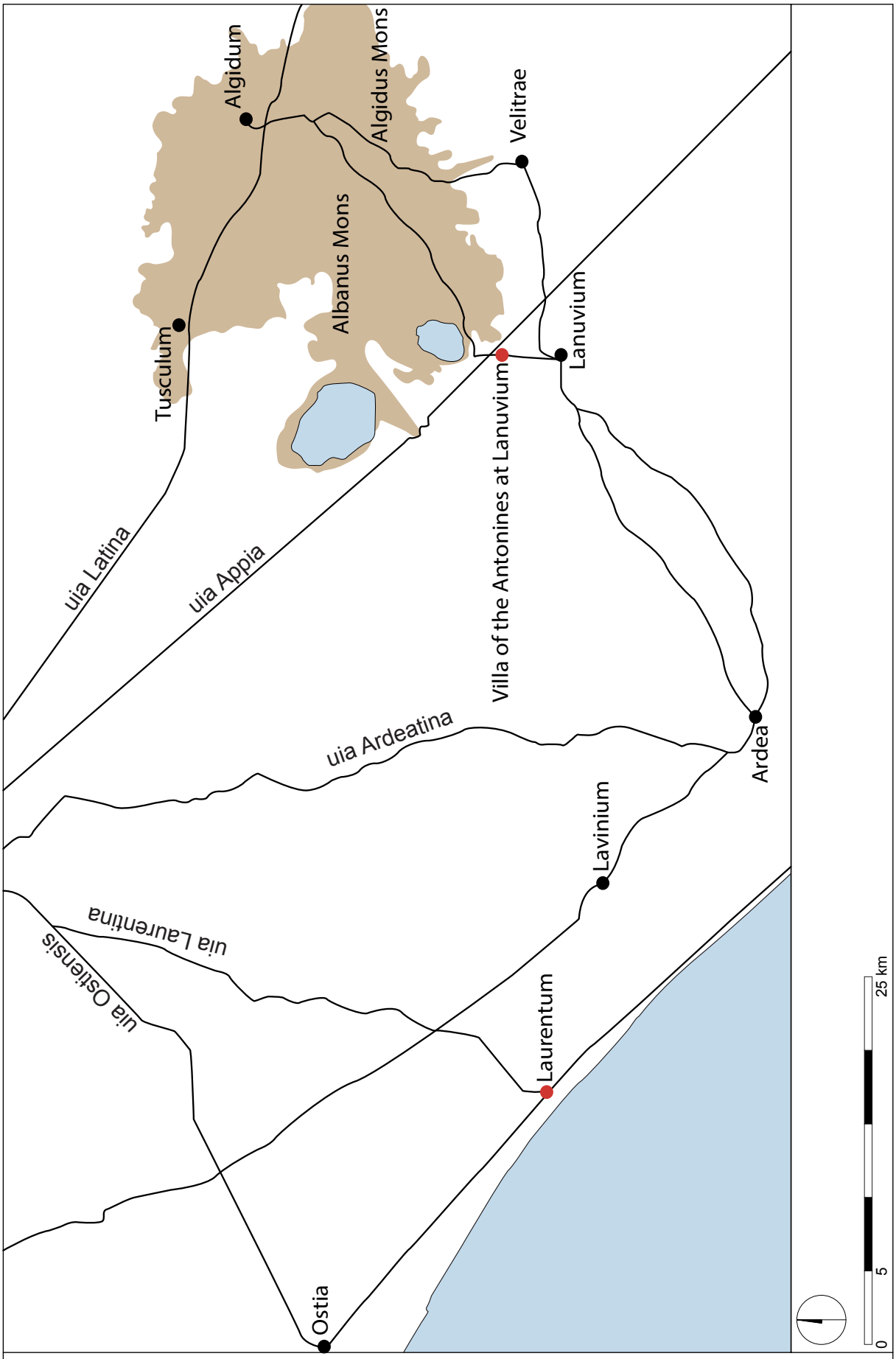


Fig. 3.6: Topographical relationships between Lanuuium and Laurentum



Fig. 3.7: Villa of the Quintilii: view of the exedra-theatre

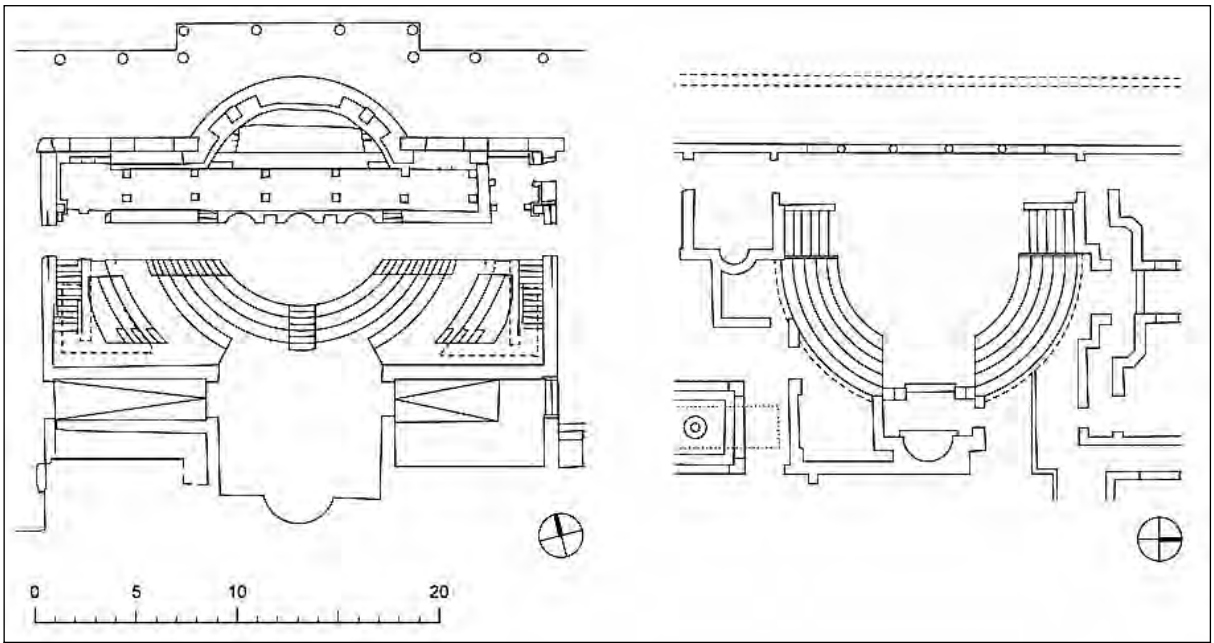


Fig. 3.8: Theatres ot the villas at Pausilypon and Pianosa (Busen 2016, fig. 7)

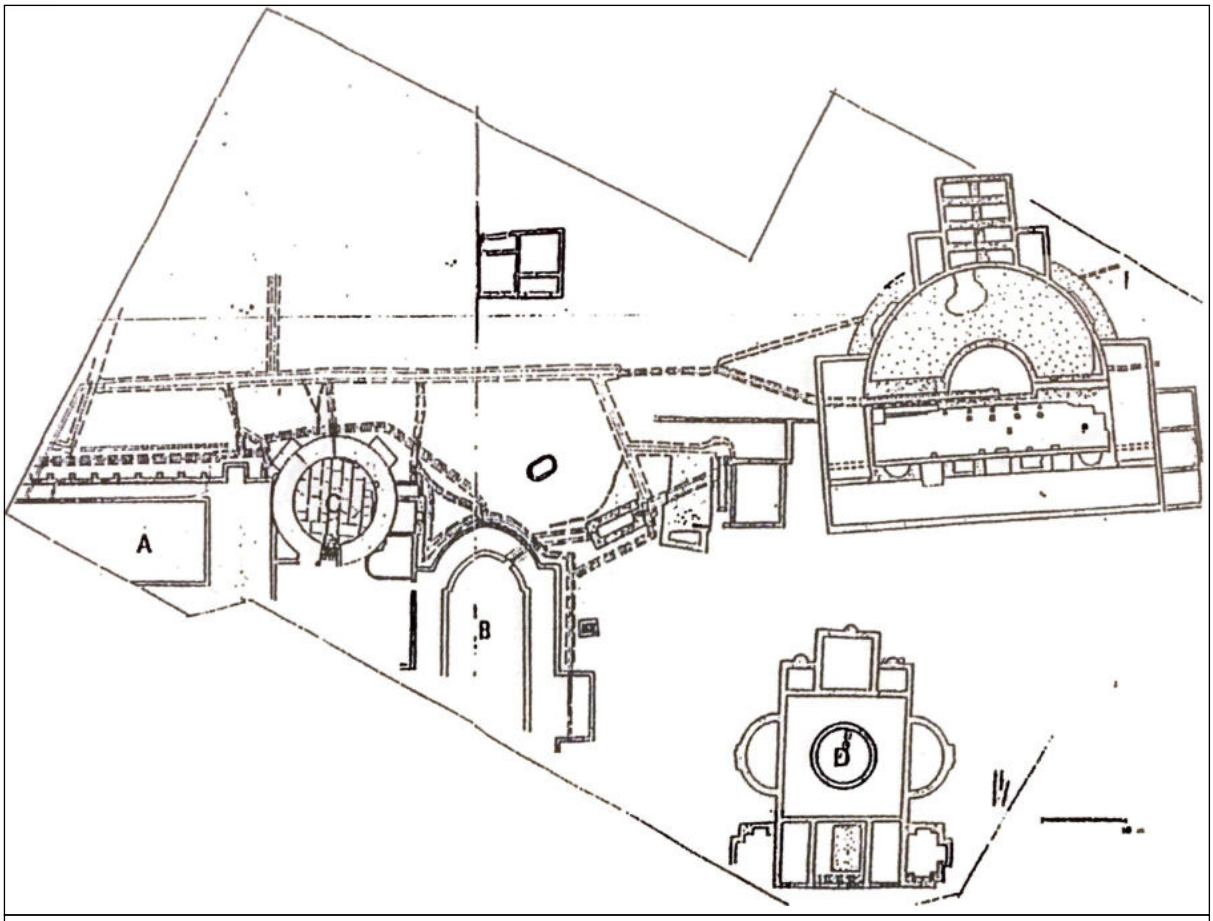


Fig. 3.9: Theatre of the villa at Abano Terme (Tosi 1987)

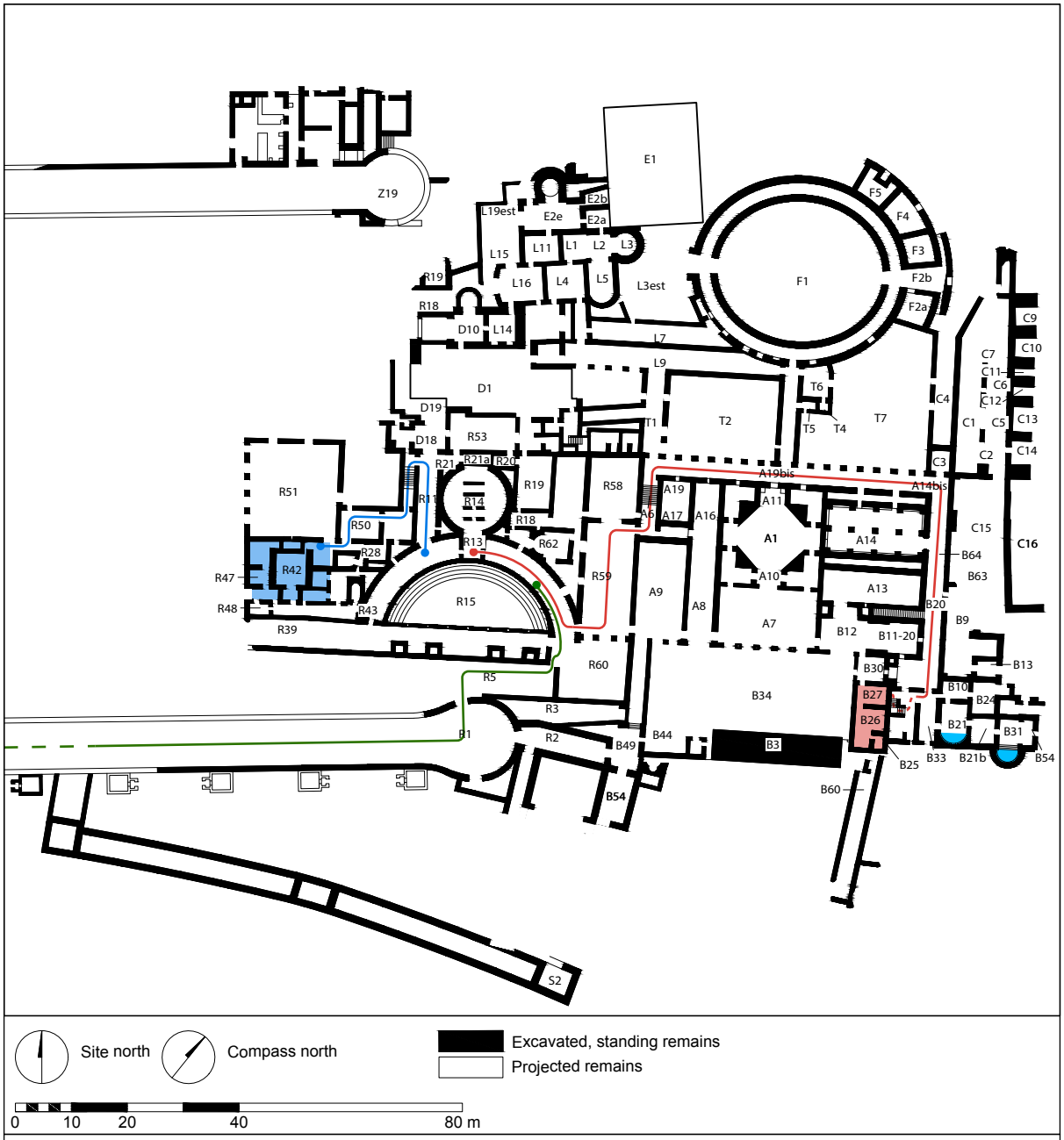


Fig. 3.10: Villa of the Quintilii: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor (red), by internal guests (blue) and by external guests (green) to reach the theatre



Fig. 3.11: Villa of the Quintilii: view of the ludus/amphitheatre



Fig. 3.12: Villa of the Quintilii: view of the carceres of the circus

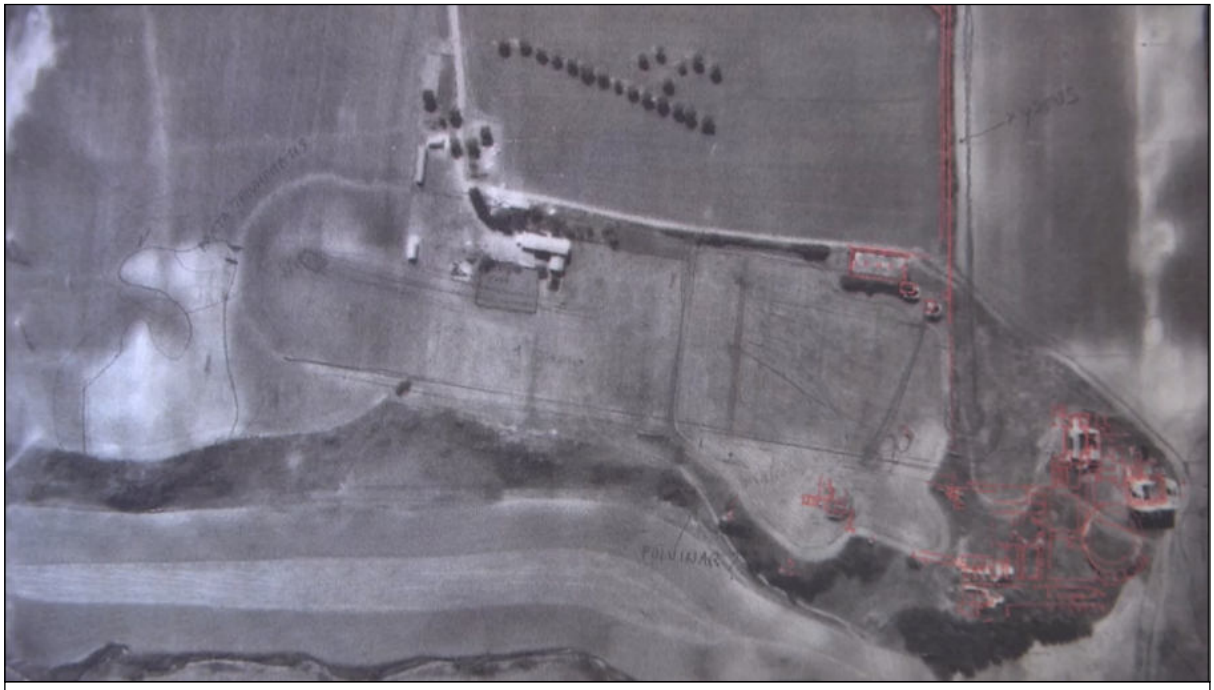


Fig. 3.13: Villa of the Quintilii: aerial photograph showing the extent of the circus (adapted from illustration exhibited in the antiquarium of the archaeological site)



Fig. 3.14: Horti Spei Veteris: view of the substructures of the circus

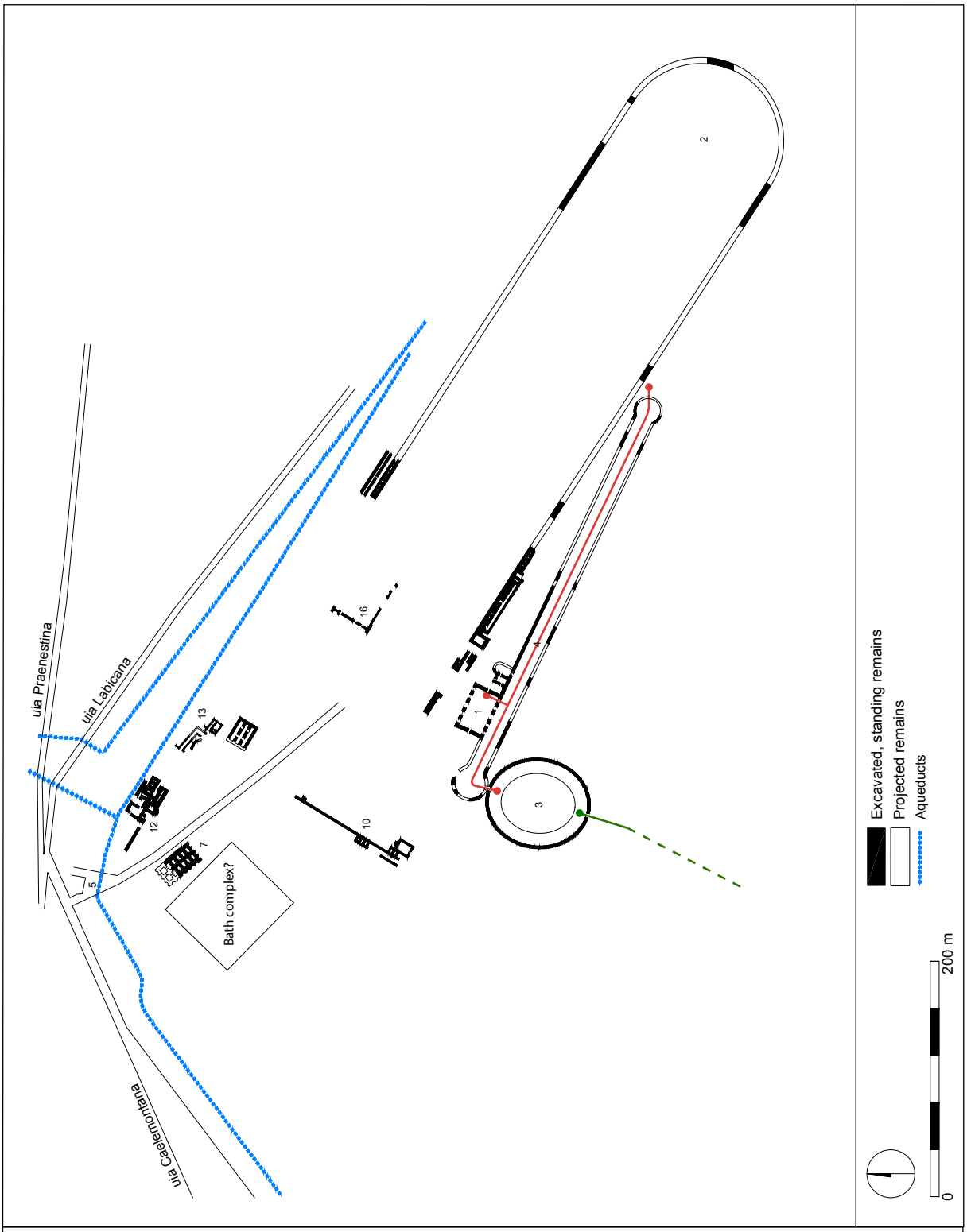


Fig. 3.15: Horti Spei Veteris: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor (red and by external guests (green) to reach the amphitheatre and the circus



Fig. 3.16: Horti Spei Veteris: Amphitheatrum Castrense



Fig. 3.17: Villa of Maxentius: view of the carceres of the circus

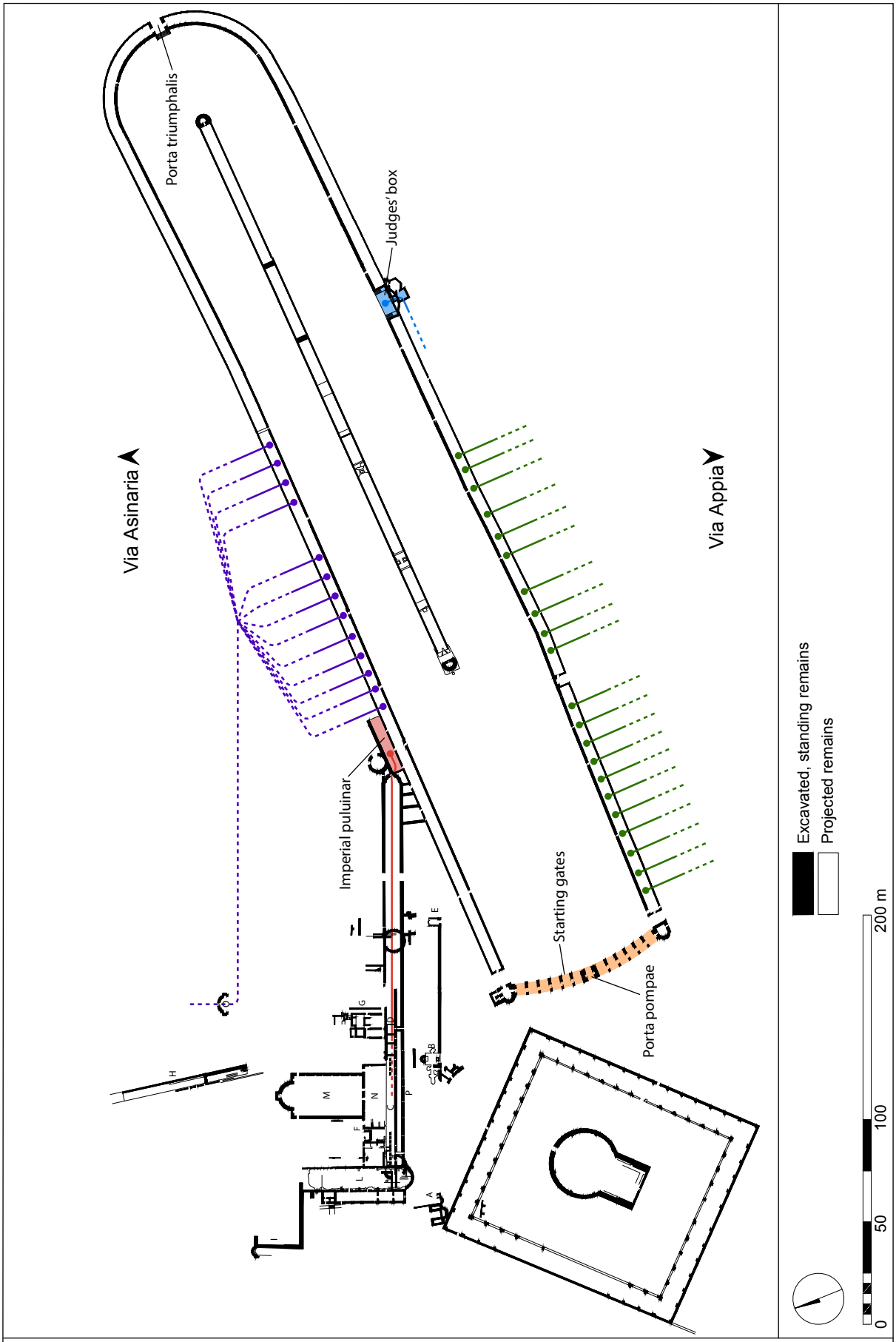


Fig. 3.18: Villa of Maxentius: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor (red), by higher-ranking guests (violet) and by lower-ranking guests (green) to reach the circus

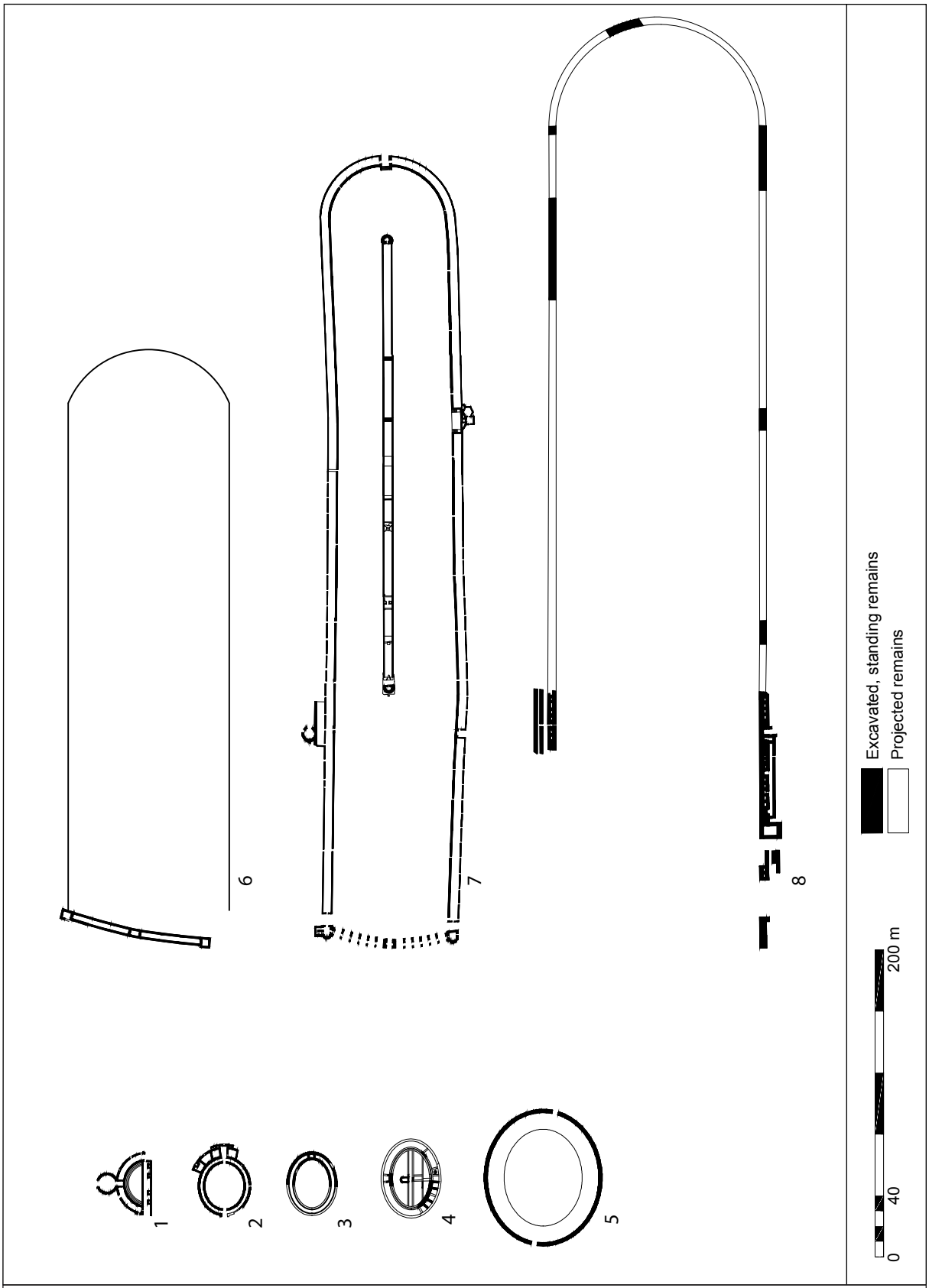


Fig. 3.19: Entertainment buildings in the villas under consideration, reproduced at the same scale. 1: Villa of the Quintilii, theatre; 2: Villa of the Quintilii, amphitheatre; 3: Portus, amphitheatre; 4: Lanuuium, amphitheatre; 5: Horti Spei Veteris, Amphitheatrum Castrense; 6: Villa of the Quintilii, circus; 7: Villa of Maxentius, circus; 8: Horti Spei Veteris, circus.

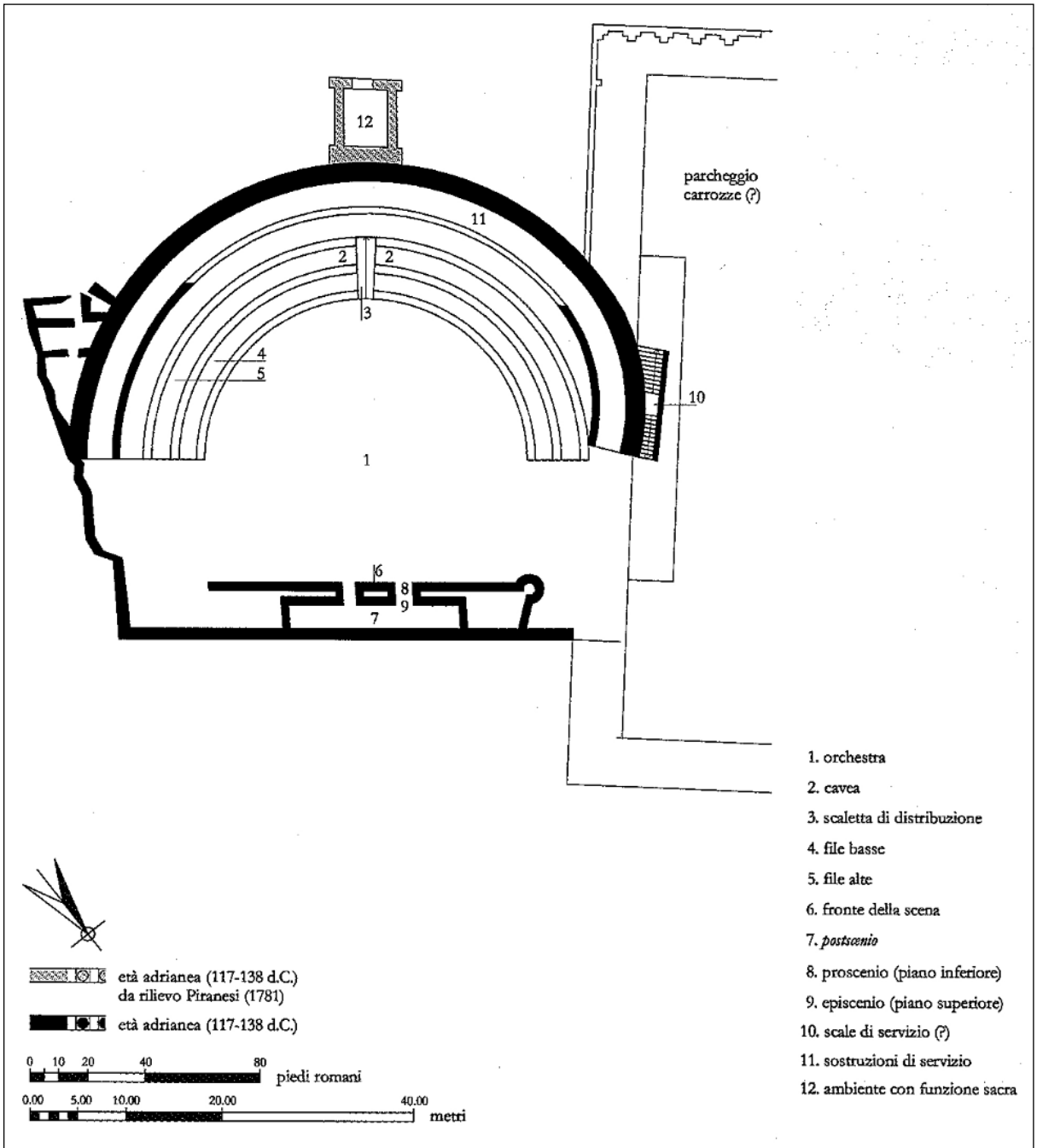


Fig. 3.20: Hadrian's Villa: Greek Theatre (Chiappetta 2008, 288)

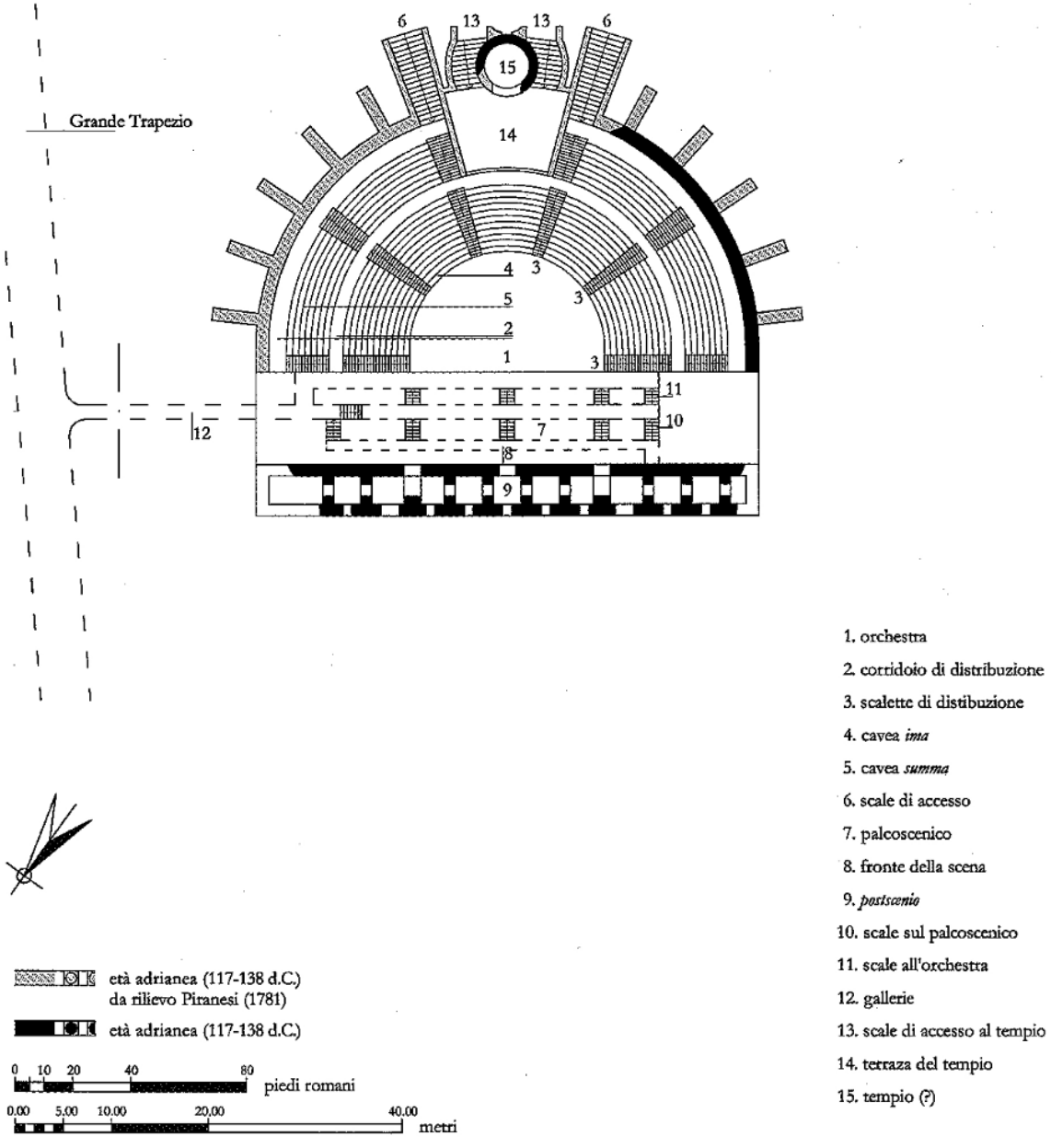


Fig. 3.21: Hadrian's Villa: Odeum (Chiappetta 2008, 248)

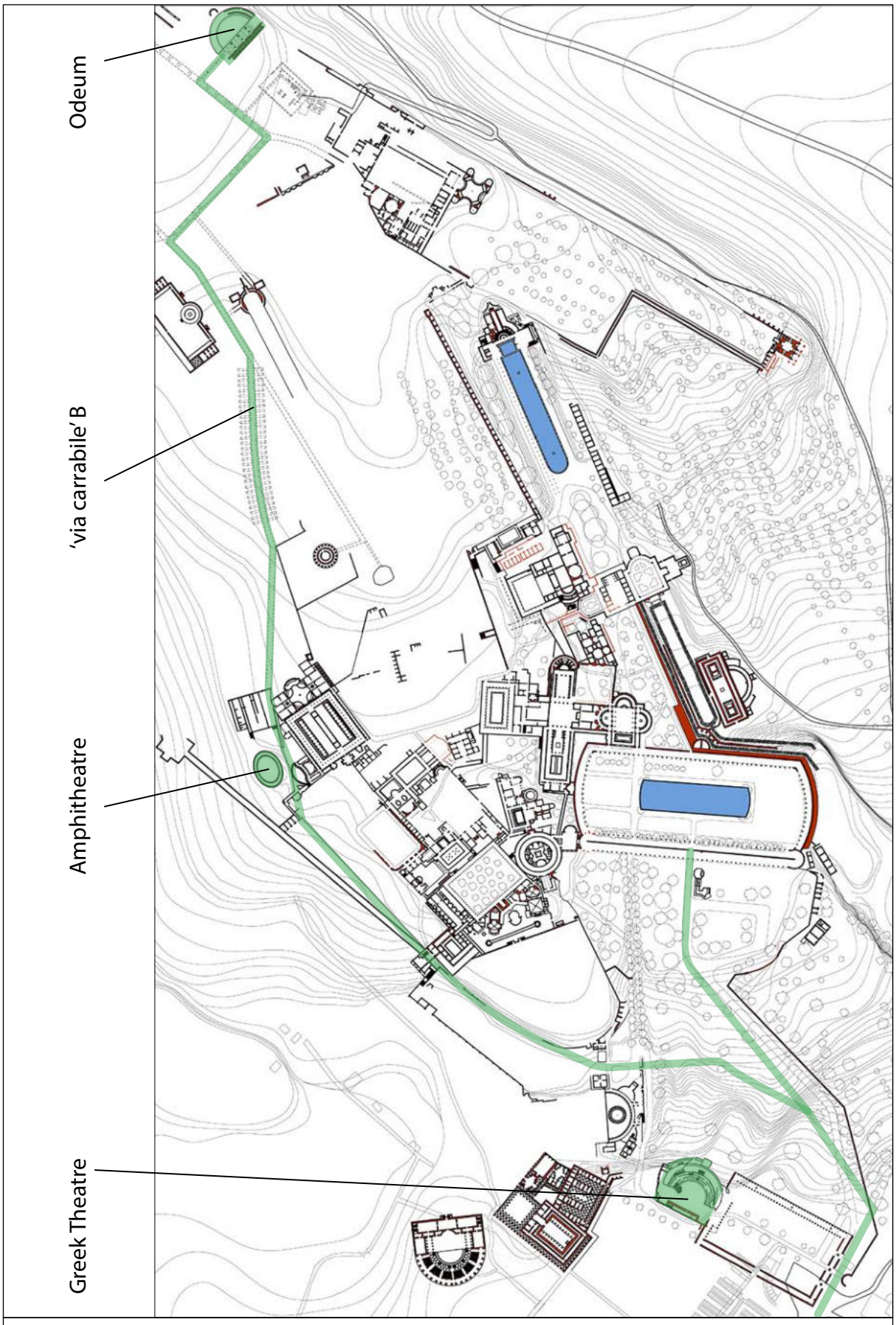


Fig. 3.22: Entertainment facilities at Hadrian's Villa (background: https://www.archweb.it)

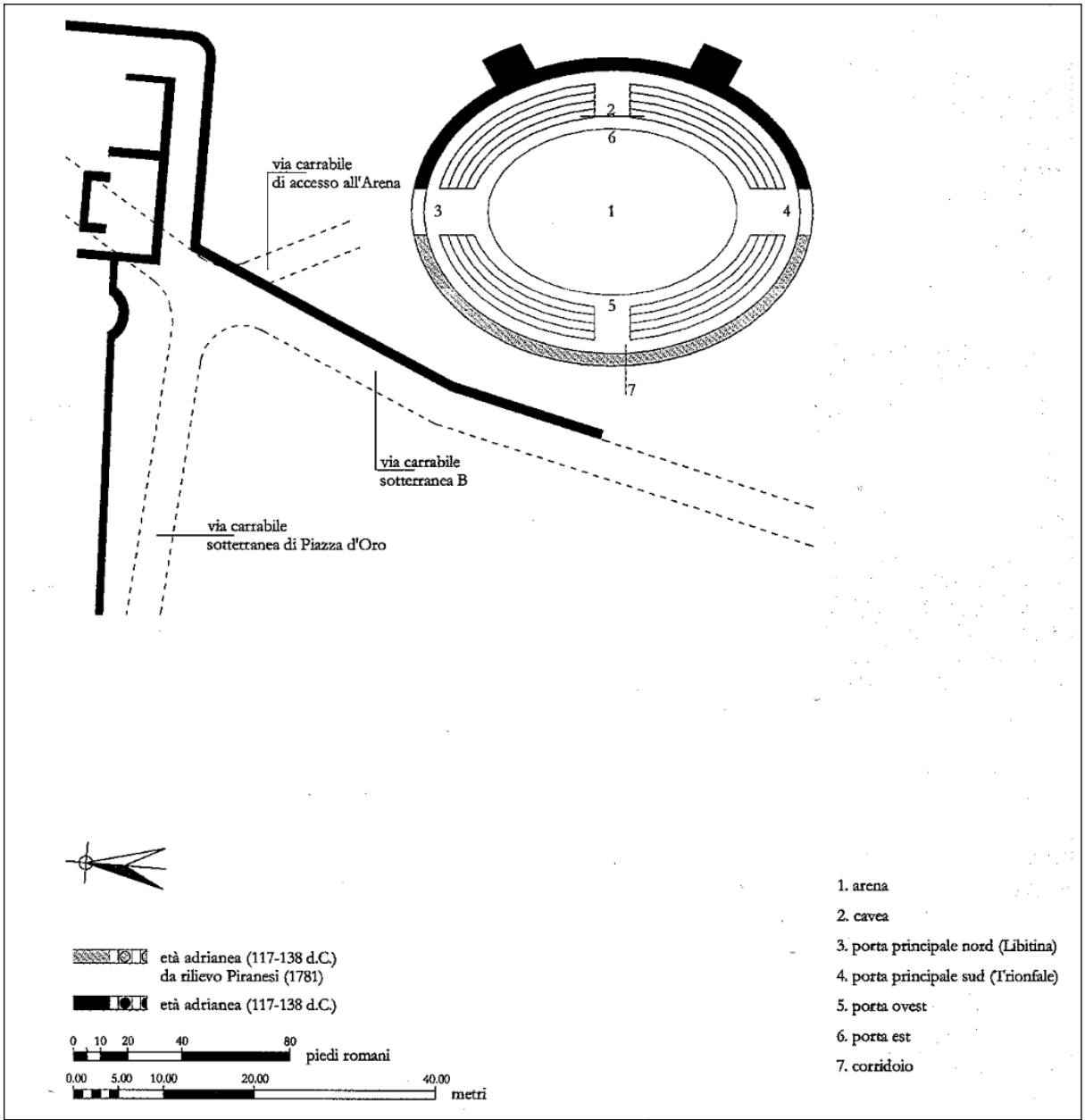


Fig. 3.23: Hadrian's Villa: Amphitheatre (Chiappetta 2008, 187)

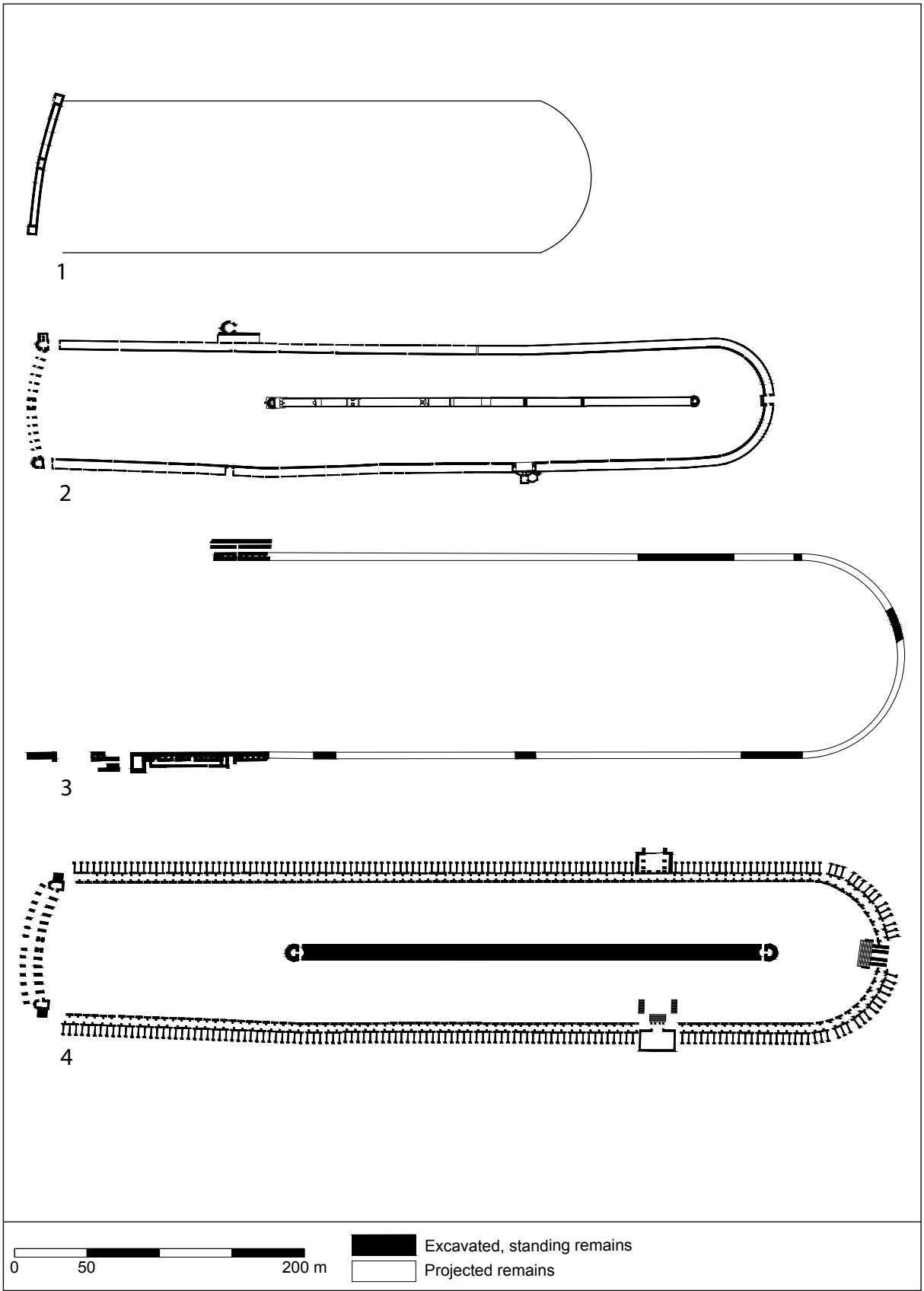


Fig. 3.24: Circuses associated with the villas under consideration, reproduced at the same scale. 1: Villa of the Quintilii; 2: Villa of Maxentius; 3: Horti Spei Veteris; 4 Circus Maximus.

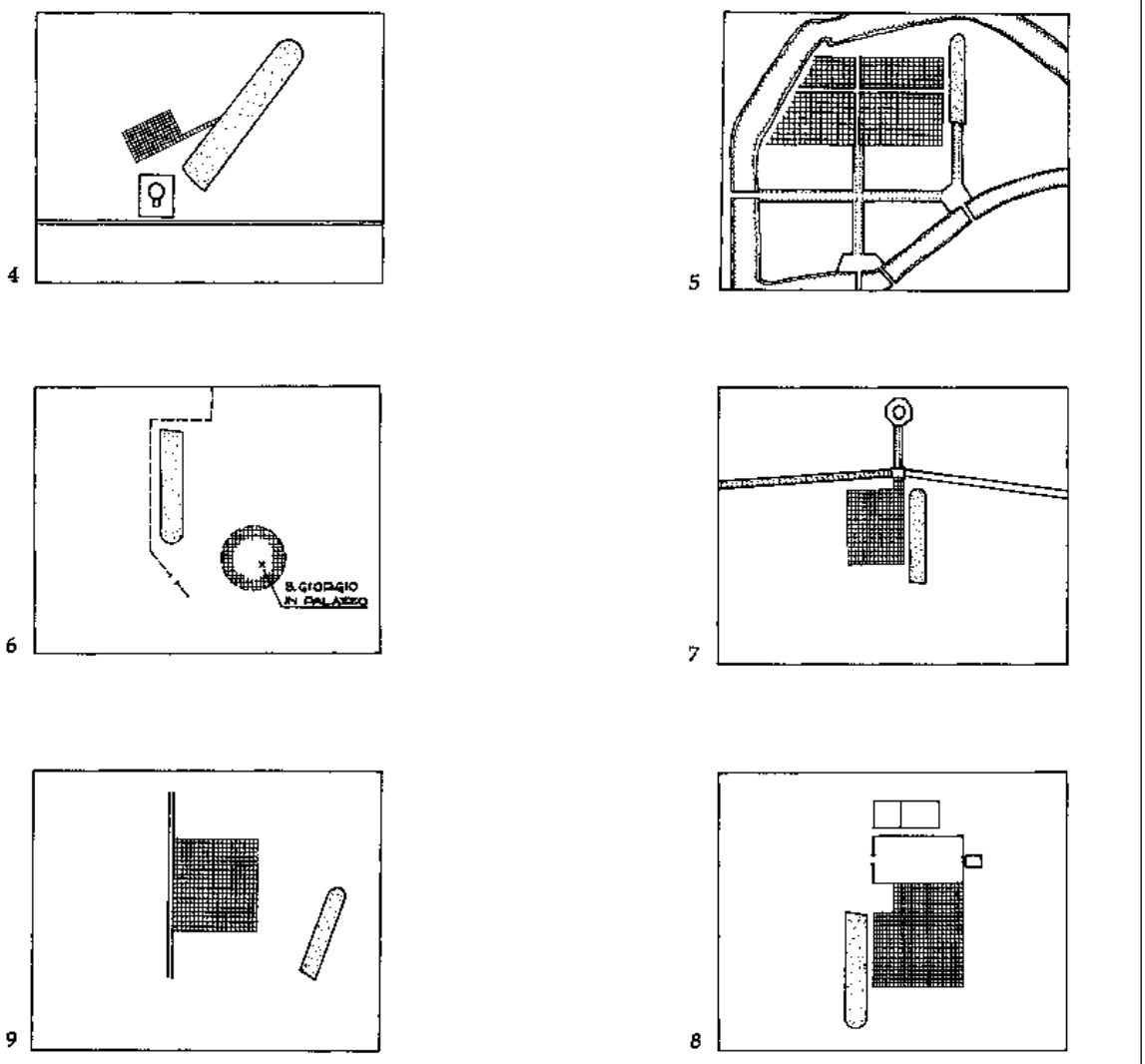


Fig. 3.25: Tetrarchic residences associated with circuses (Frazer 1966, 4–9). 4: Villa of Maxentius; 5: Antoiochia; 6: Mediolanum; 7: Thessalonica; 8: Trier; 9: Constantinople

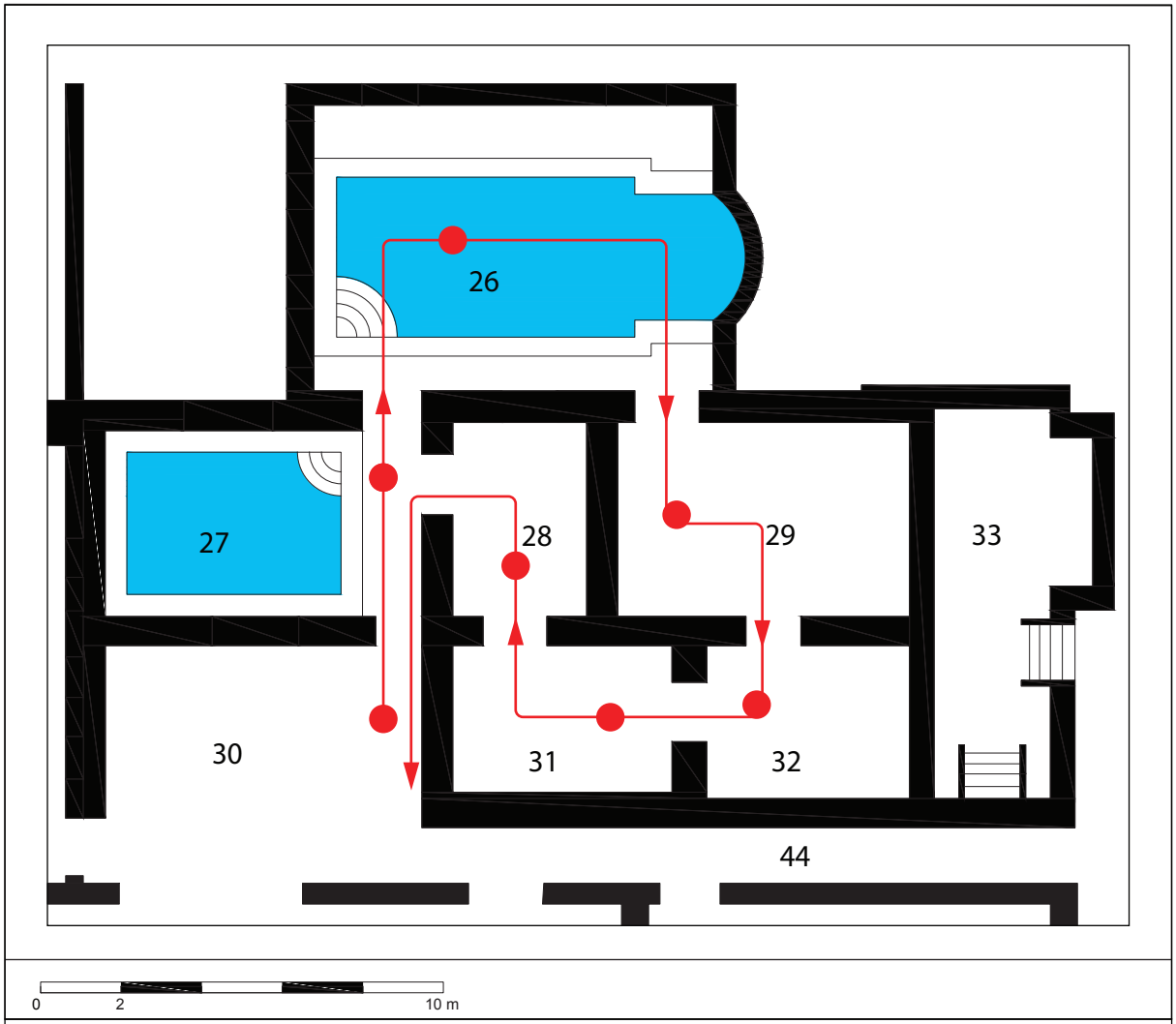


Fig. 4.1: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: configuration and circulation patterns of the baths in the Flavian period



Fig. 4.2: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: samovar in room 27

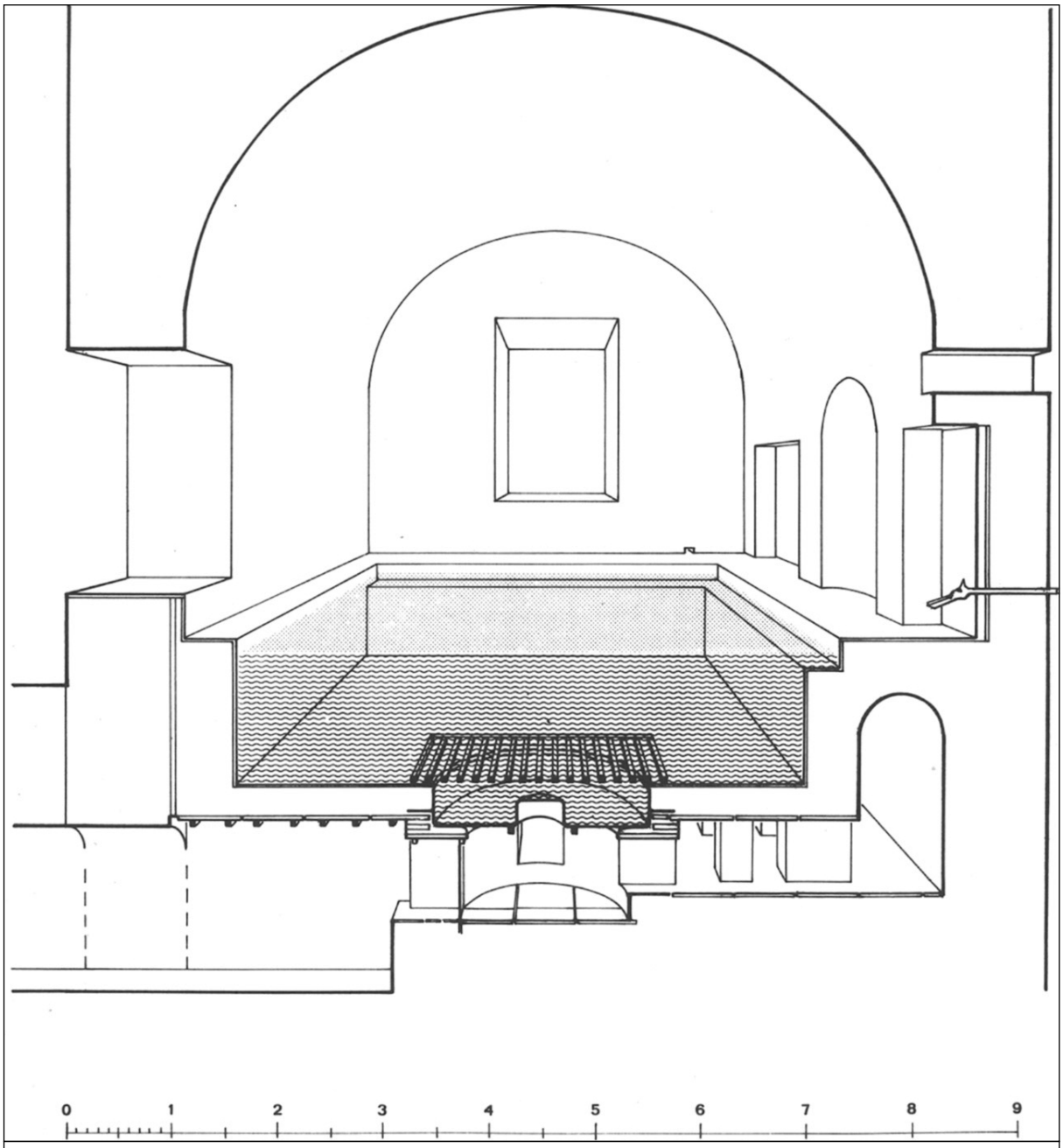


Fig. 4.3: Reconstruction of the samovar in the Terme Suburbane at Pompeii (Manderscheid 2000, fig.8)



Fig. 4.4: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: staircase 16 leading into the basement with the praefurnia

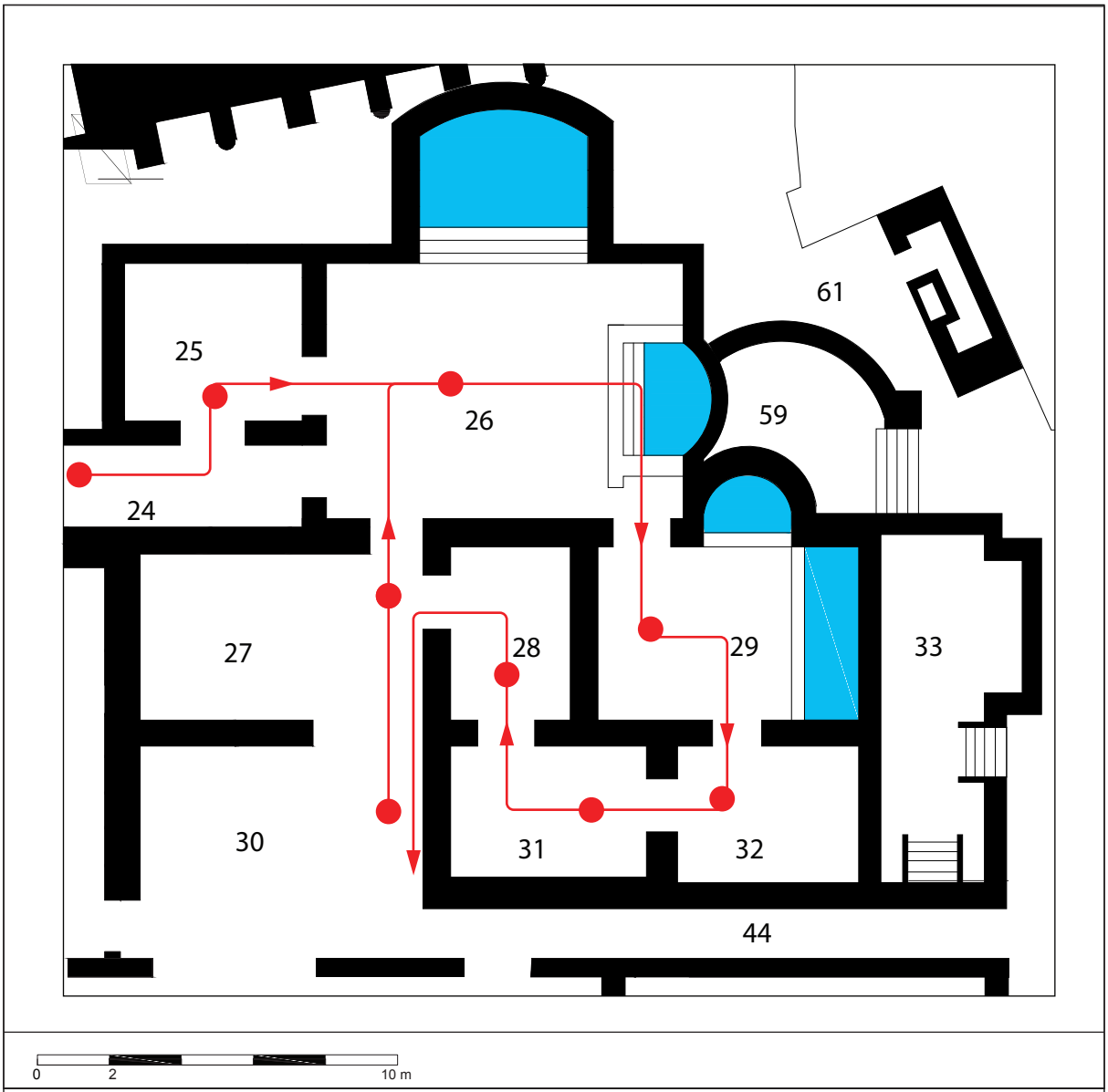


Fig. 4.5: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: configuration and circulation patterns of the baths in the Severan period

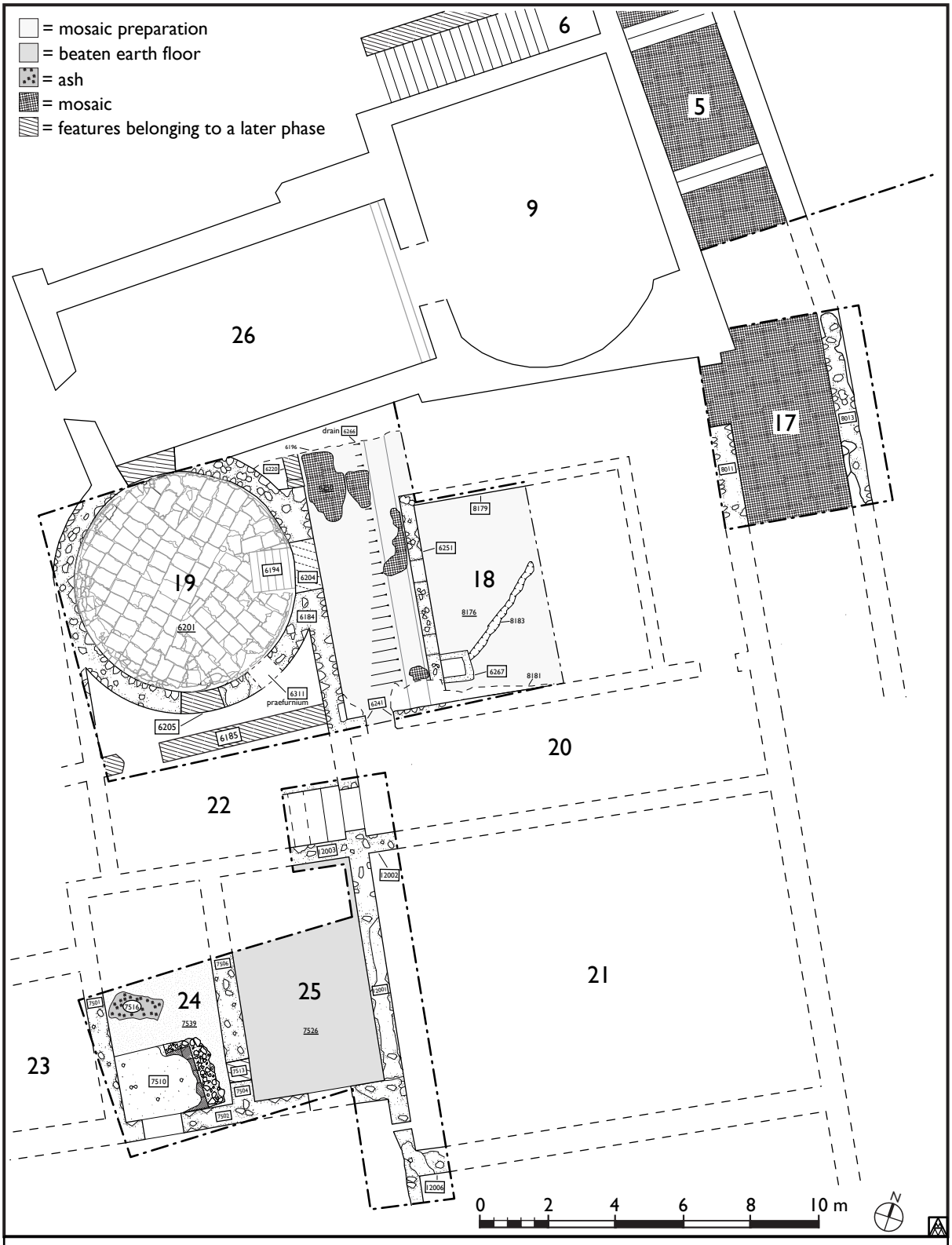


Fig. 4.6: Villa Magna: balneum (Fentress et al. 2016, fig. 5.37)



Fig. 4.7: Villa Magna: nymphaeum (Fentress et al. 2016, fig. 5.14)

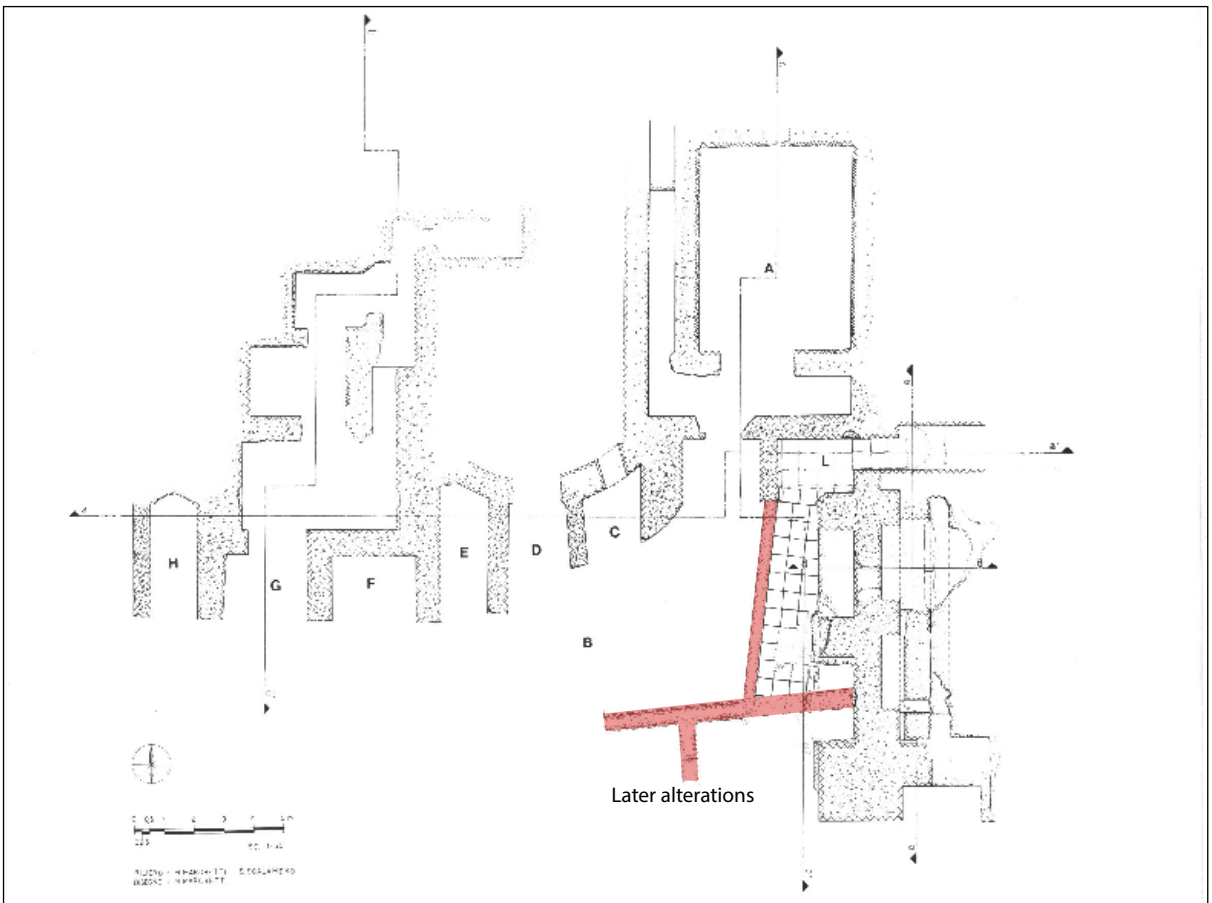


Fig. 4.8: Lanuuium, bath complex: lower level (adapted from Cassieri and Ghini 1990, fig. 9)

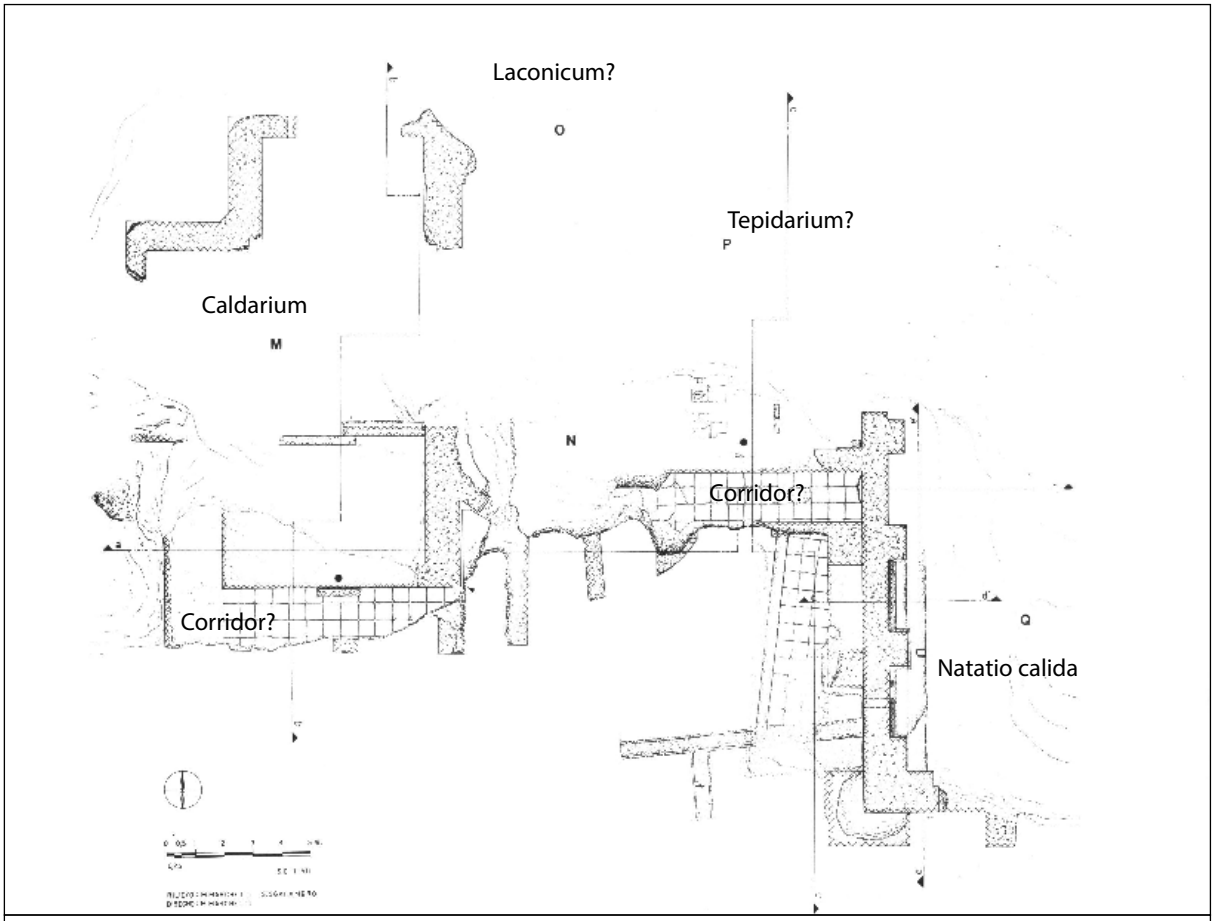


Fig. 4.9: Lanuuium, bath complex: upper level (adapted from Cassieri and Ghini 1990, fig. 16)

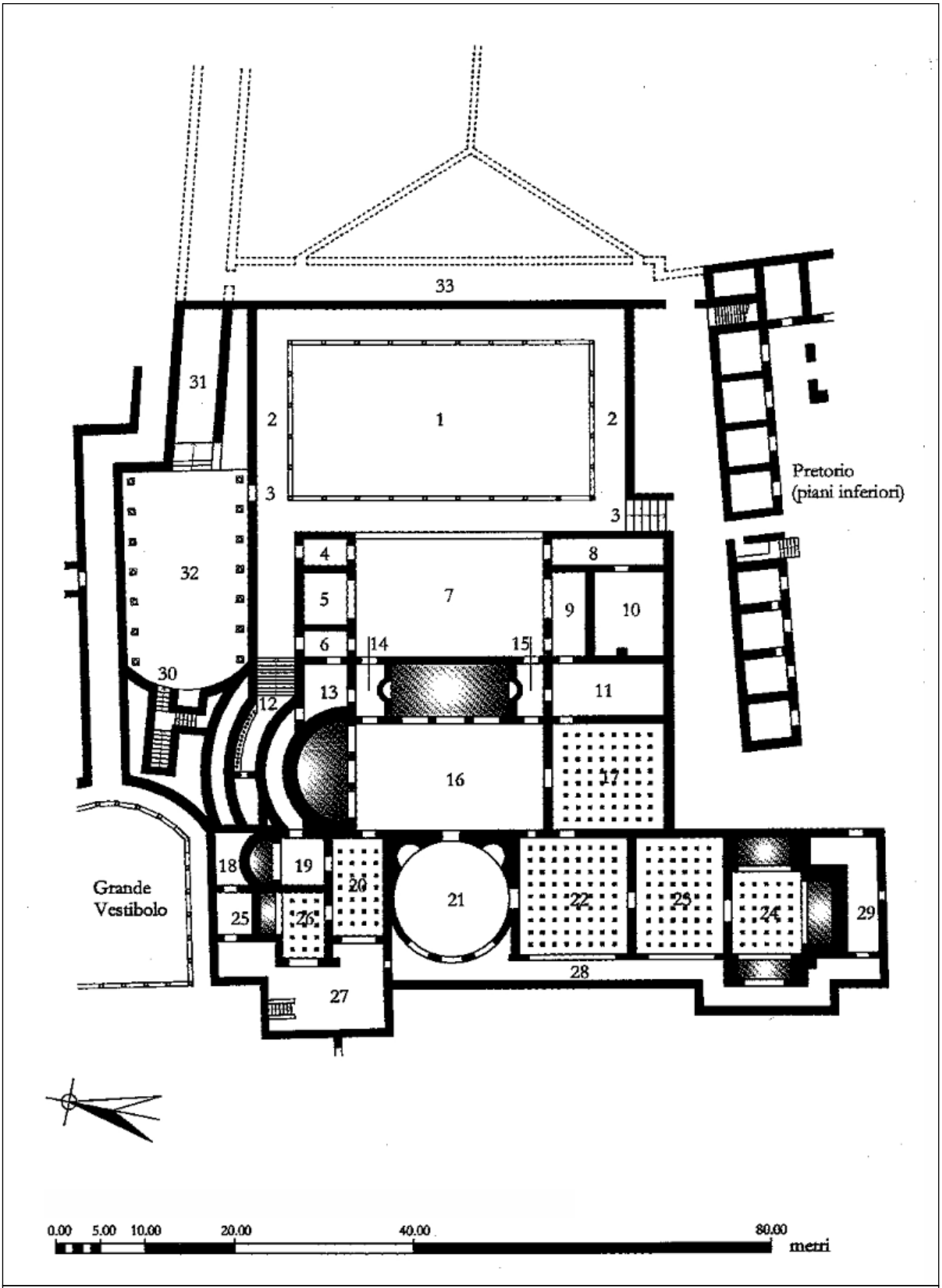


Fig. 4.10: Hadrian's Villa: Large Baths (Chiappetta 2008, 229)

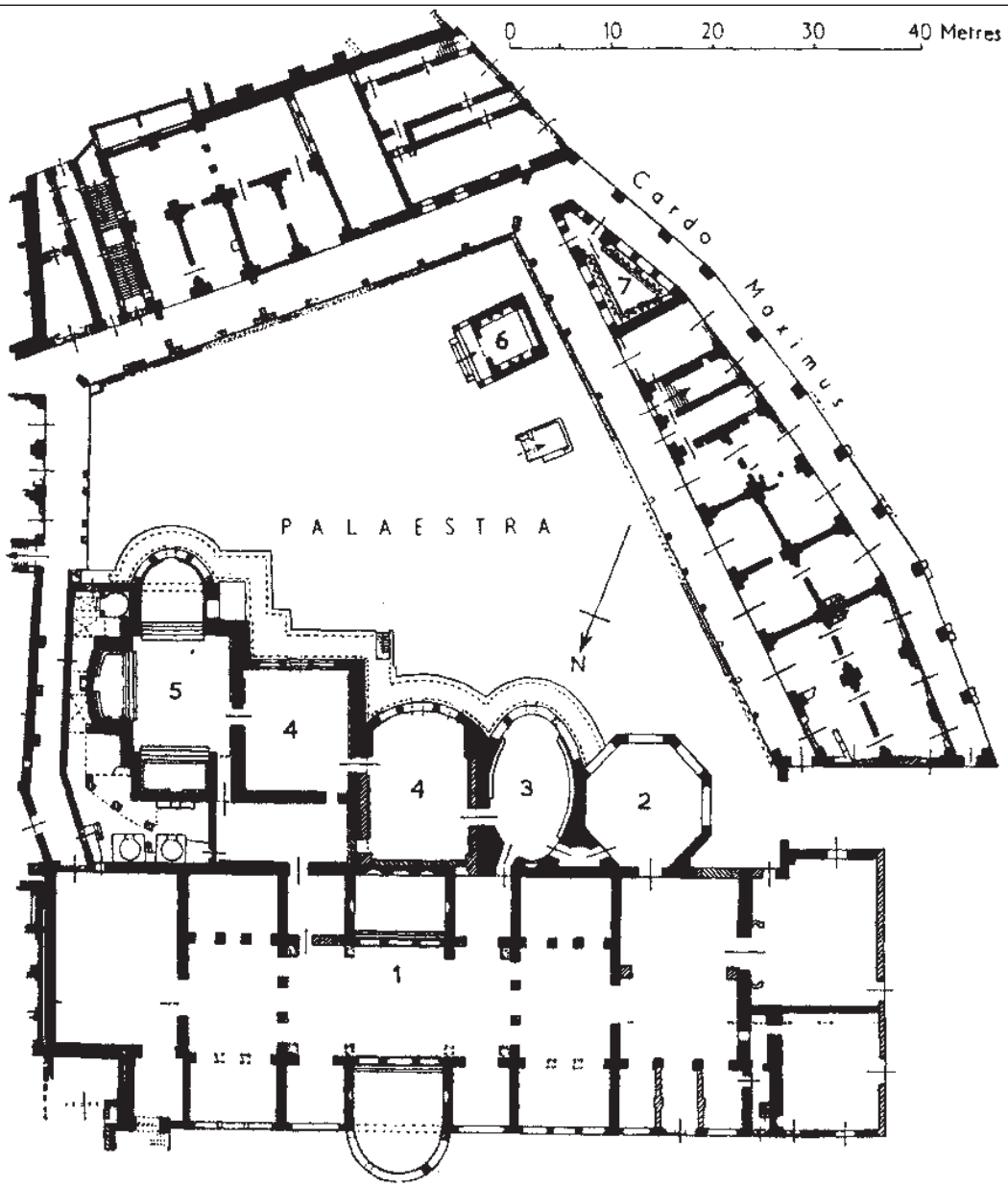


FIG. 29. Forum Baths. 1. Frigidarium. 2. ? Heliocaminos. 3. ? Sudatorium. 4. Tepidaria. 5. Caldarium. 6. Unidentified temple in Palaestra. 7. Latrine.

Fig. 4.11: Ostia: Forum Baths (Meiggs 1973, fig. 29)

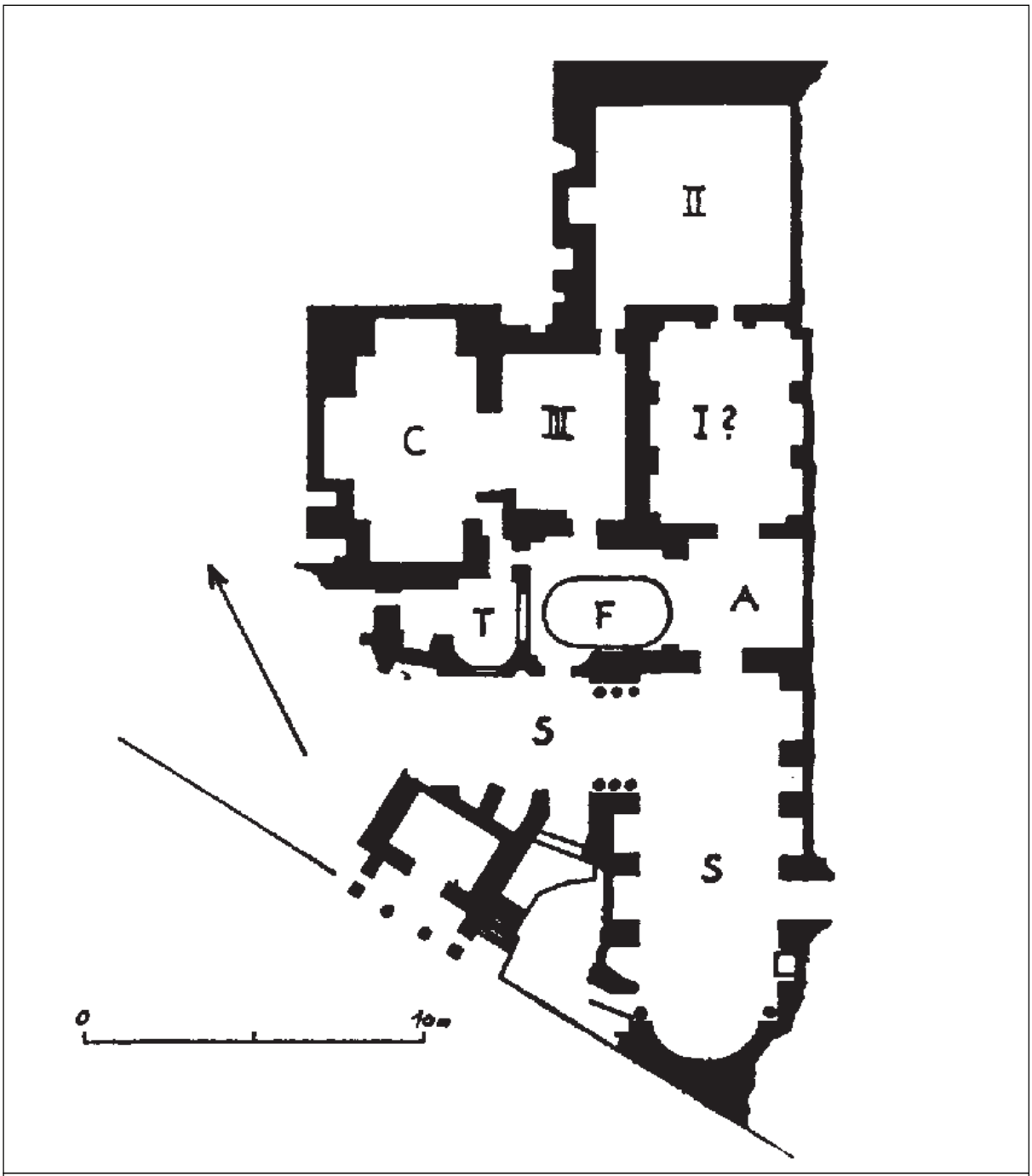


FIg. 4.12: Ephesus: Baths of Varius (Alzinger in RE Suppl. XII, 1970, fig. 4)

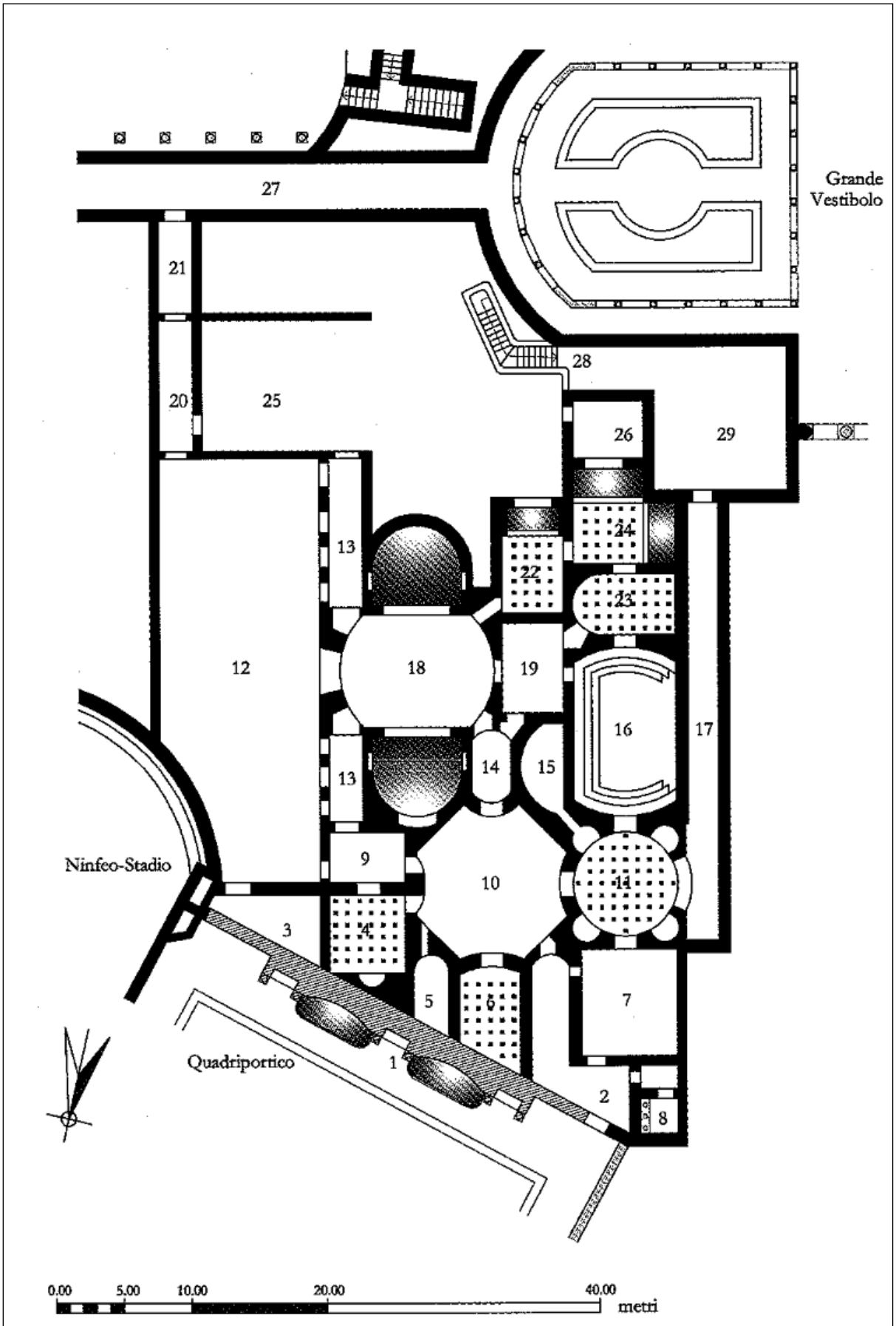


Fig. 4.13: Hadrian's Villa: Small Baths (Chiappetta 2008, 270)

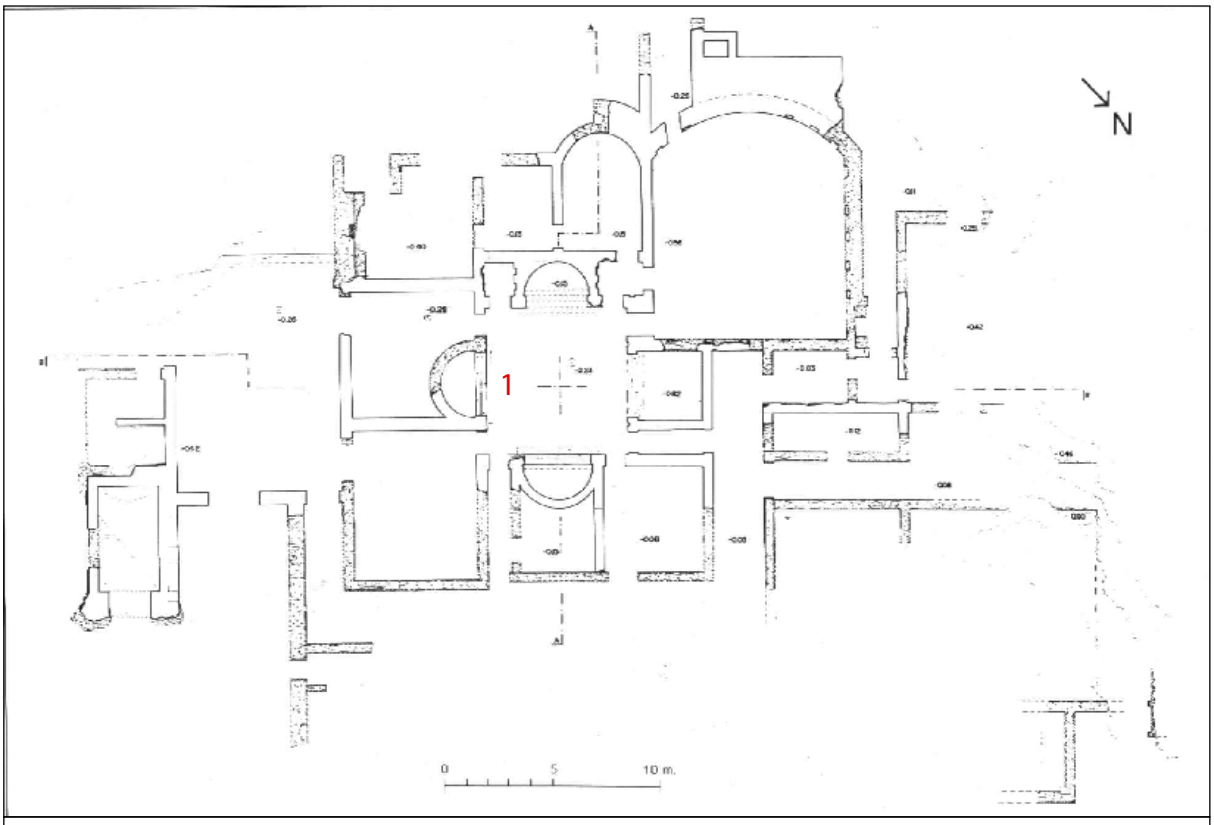


Fig. 4.14: Laurentum: baths 1 (Lauro and Claridge 1998, fig. 21)

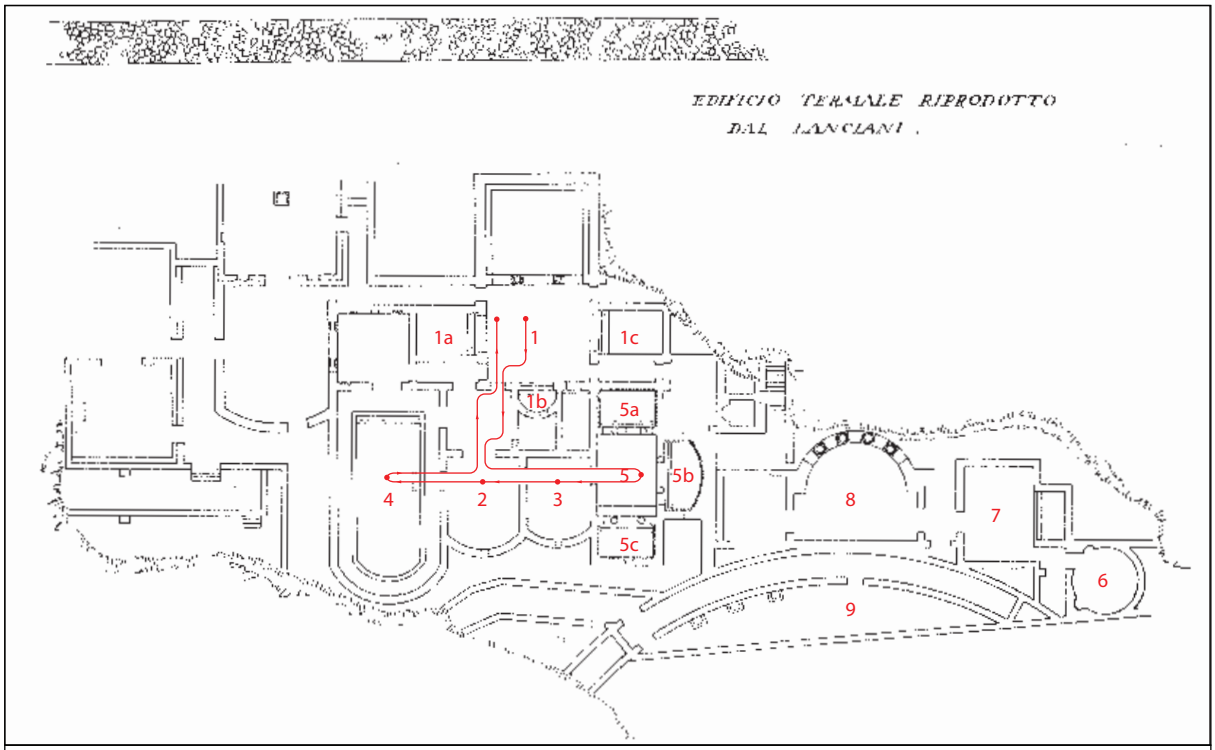


Fig. 4.15: Laurentum: baths 3 (Lugli and Filibeck 1935, fig. 62)

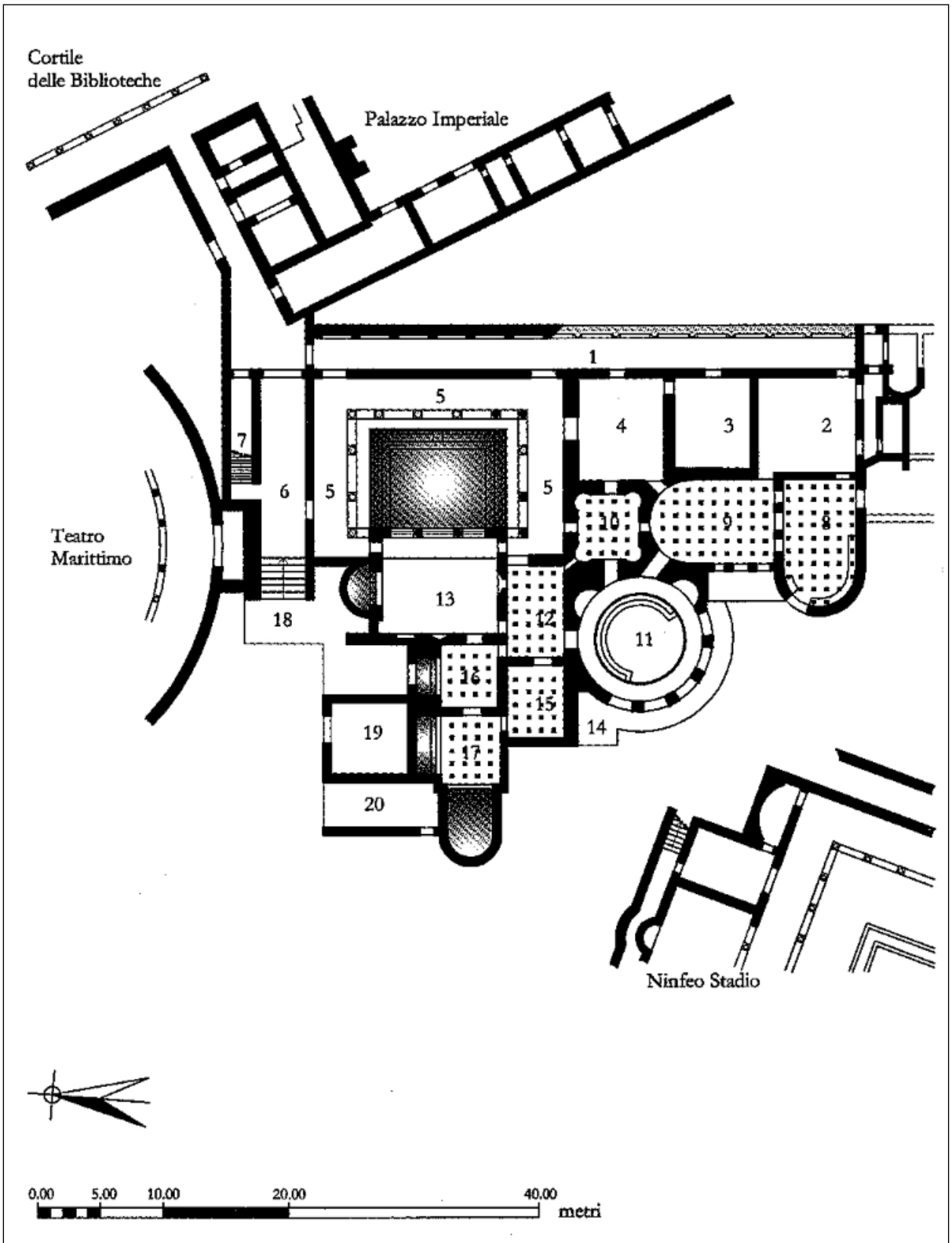


Fig. 4.16: Hadrian's Villa: Heliocaminus Baths (Chiappetta 2008, 297)

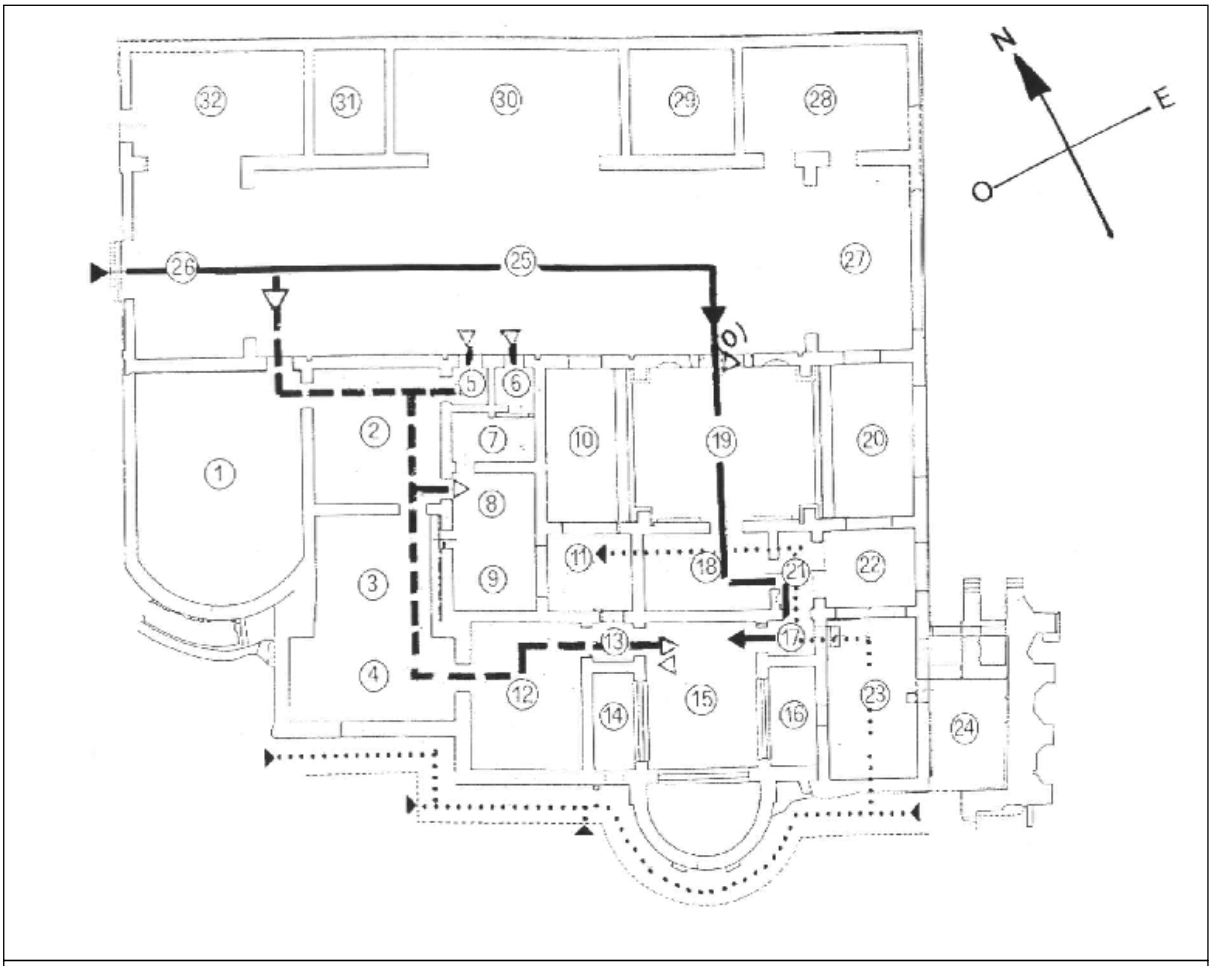


Fig. 4.17: Laurentum: baths 4 (Lauro 1998, fig 32)



Fig. 4.18: Laurentum: view of bath complex 4



Fig. 4.19: Laurentum: aqueduct



Fig. 4.20: Villa of the Quintilii: view of the presumed imperial balneum



Fig. 4.21: Villa of the Quintilii: vestiges of the Large Baths still marking the modern skyline



Fig. 4.22: Villa of the Quintilii: view of the frigidarium of the Large Baths



Fig. 4.23: Villa of the Quintilii: caldarium of the Large Baths

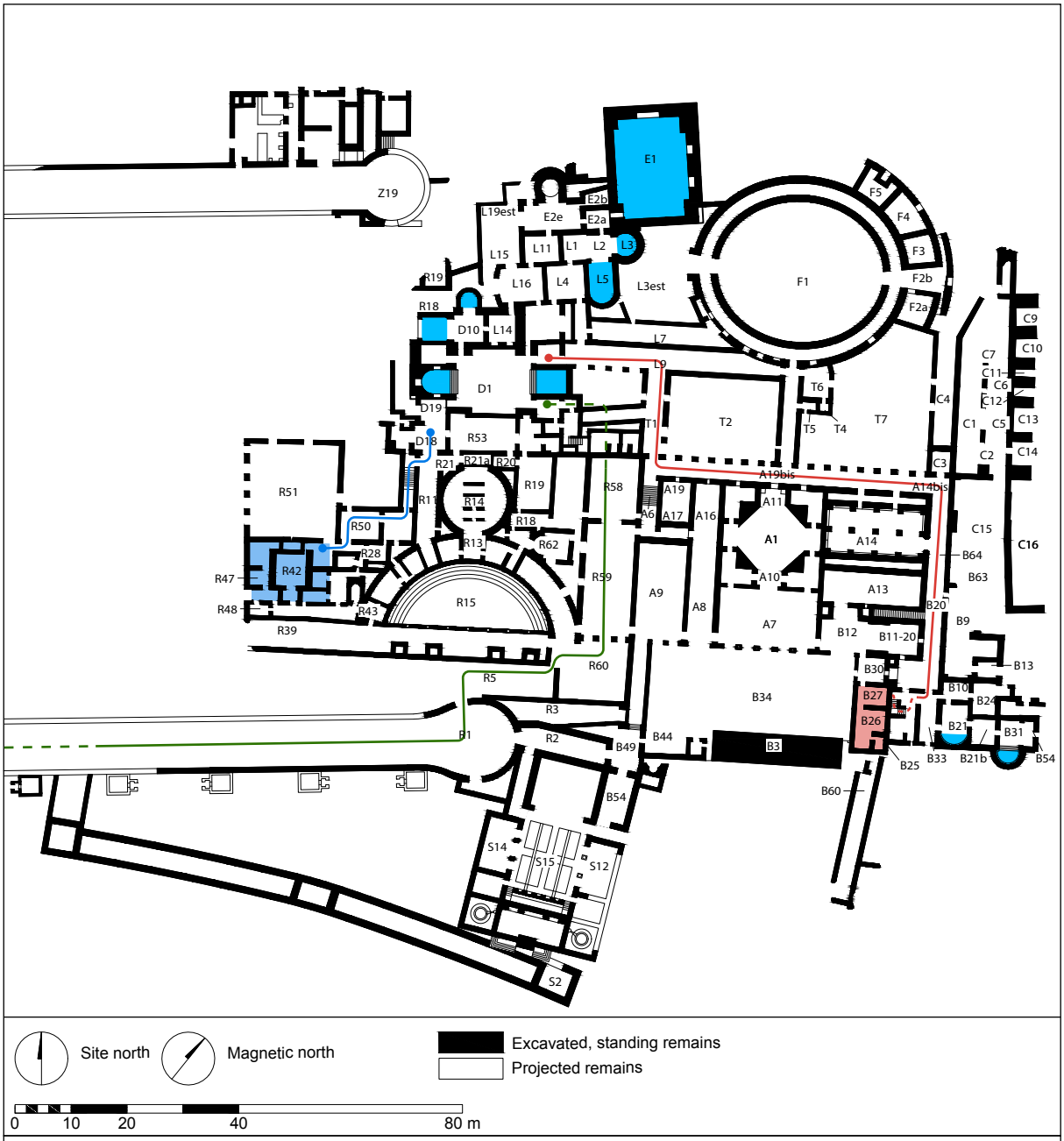


Fig. 4.24: Villa of the Quintilii: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor (red), by internal guests (blue), and by external guests (green) to reach the Large Baths

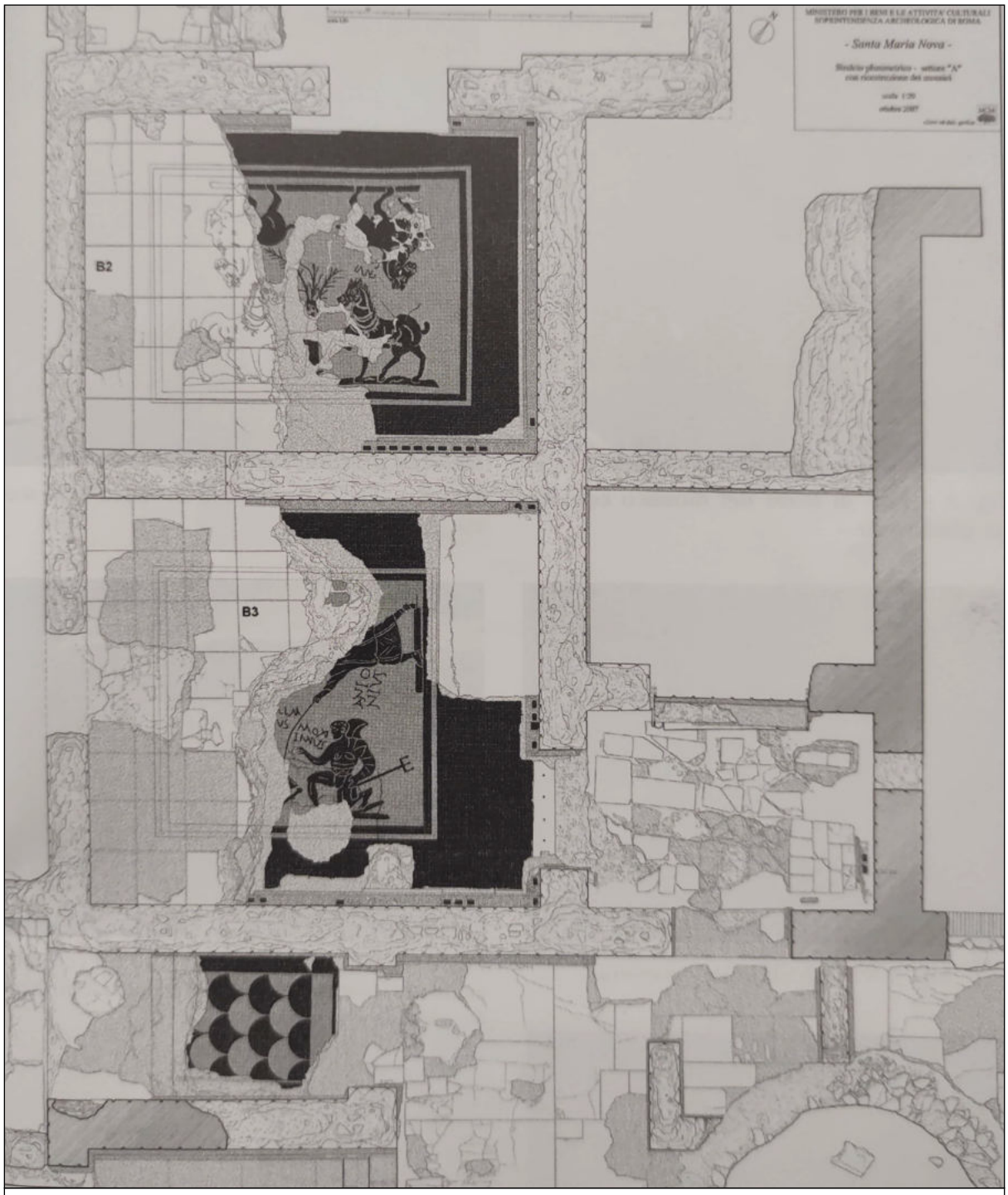


Fig. 4.25: Villa of the Quintilii, plan of the structures at Santa Maria Nova (Frontoni and Lugari 2009, fig. 2)

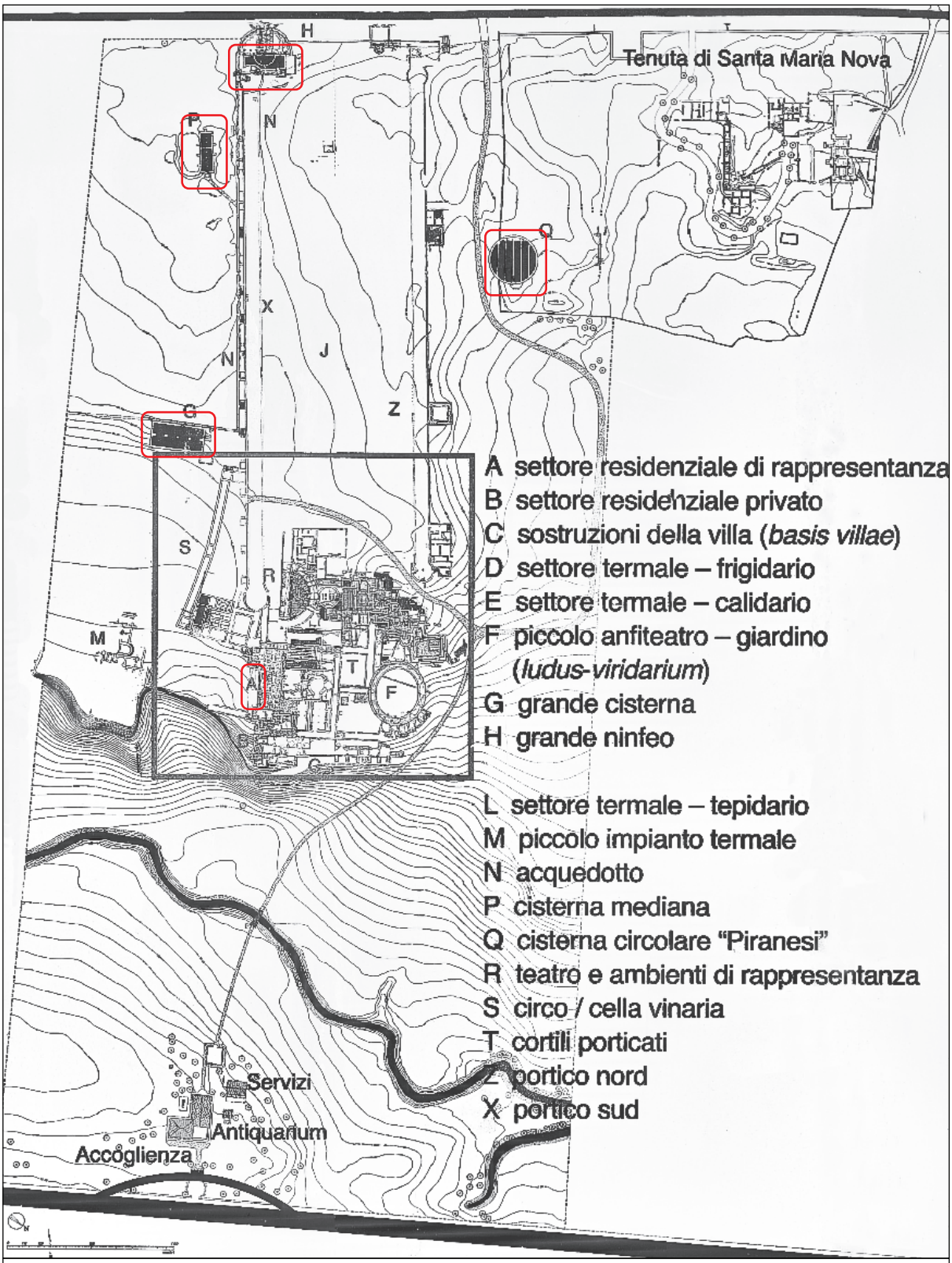


Fig. 4.26: Villa of the Quintilii: reservoirs

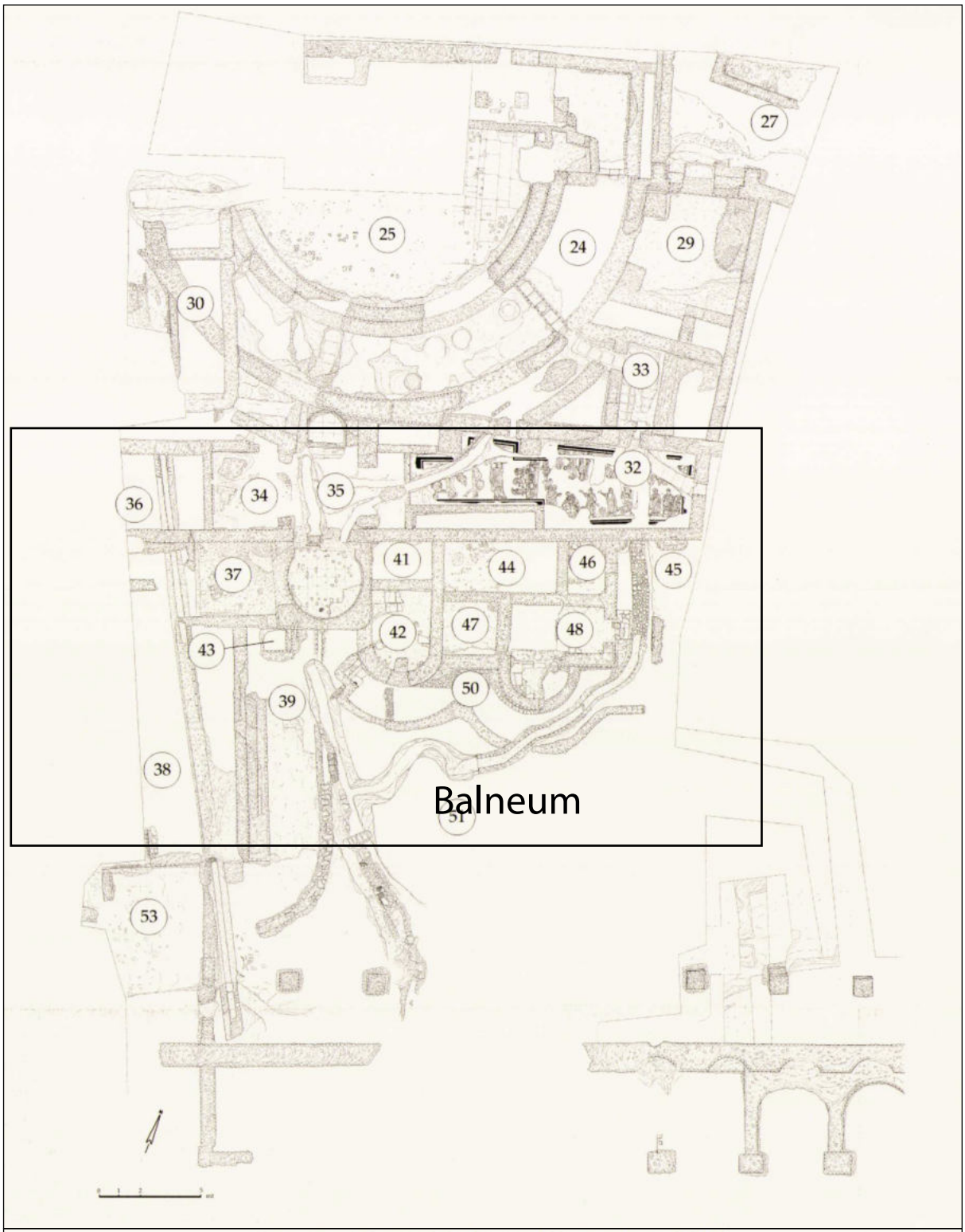


Fig. 4.27: Villa of Lucius Verus: balneum

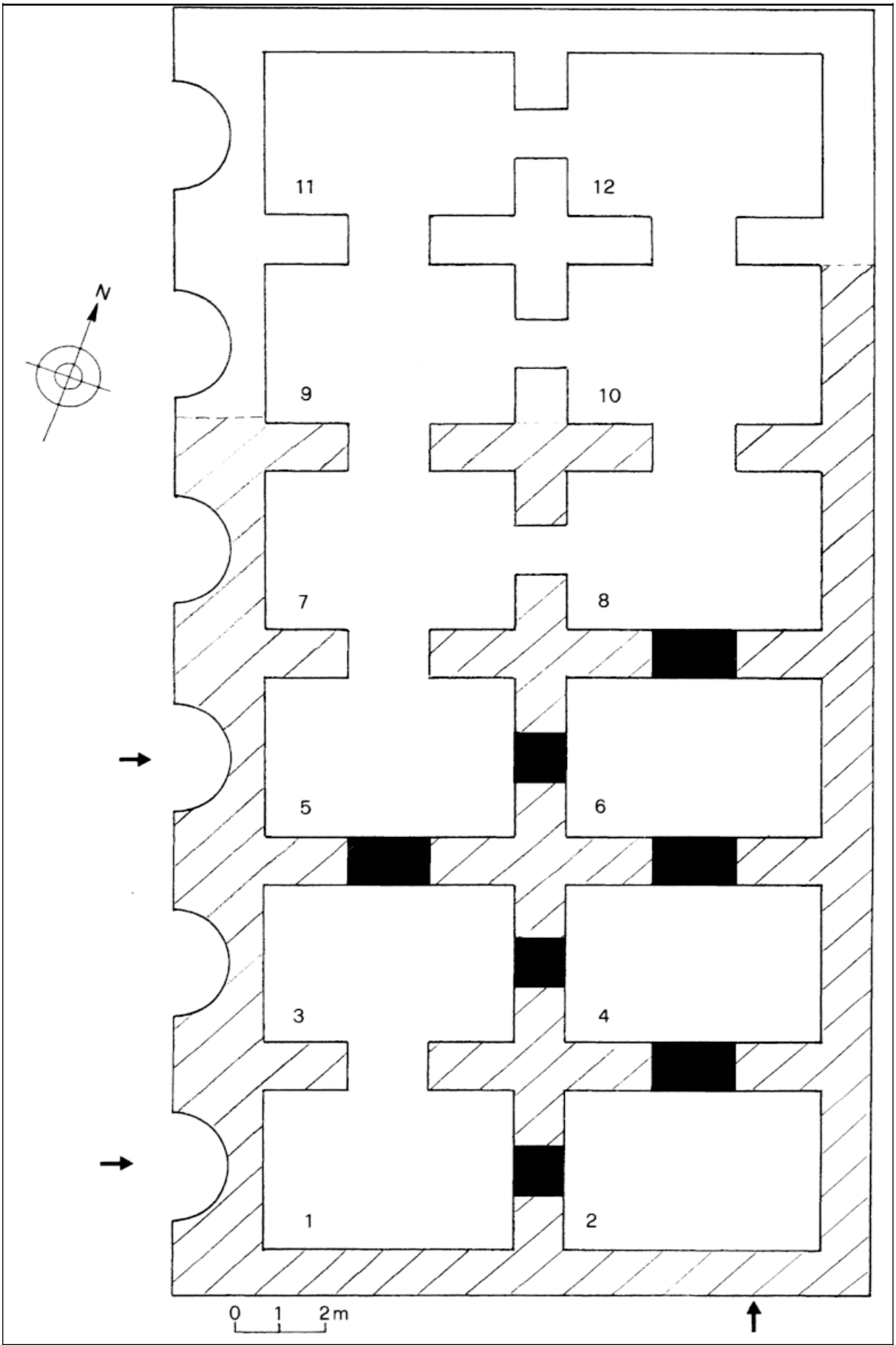


Fig. 4.28: Horti Spei Veteris: plan of the reservoir (Palladino 1996, fig. 3)



Fig. 4.29: Horti Spei Veteris: view of of the reservoir

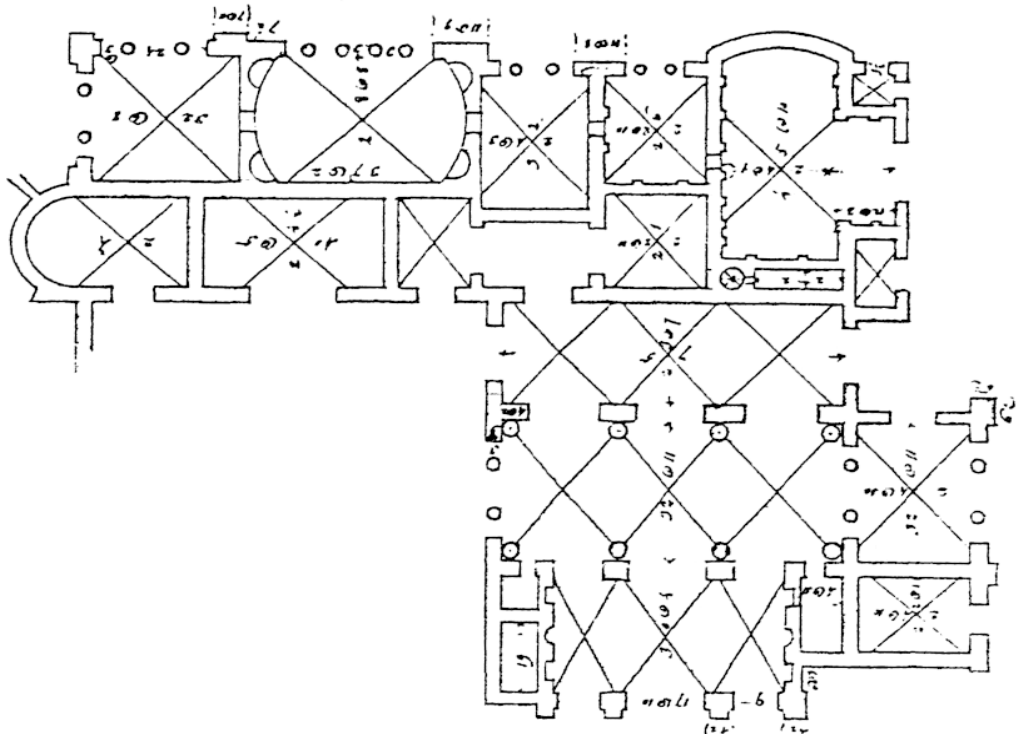


Fig. 4.30: Horti Spei Veteris: drawing of the Thermae Helenae by Andrea Palladio (Palladino 1996, fig. 2)

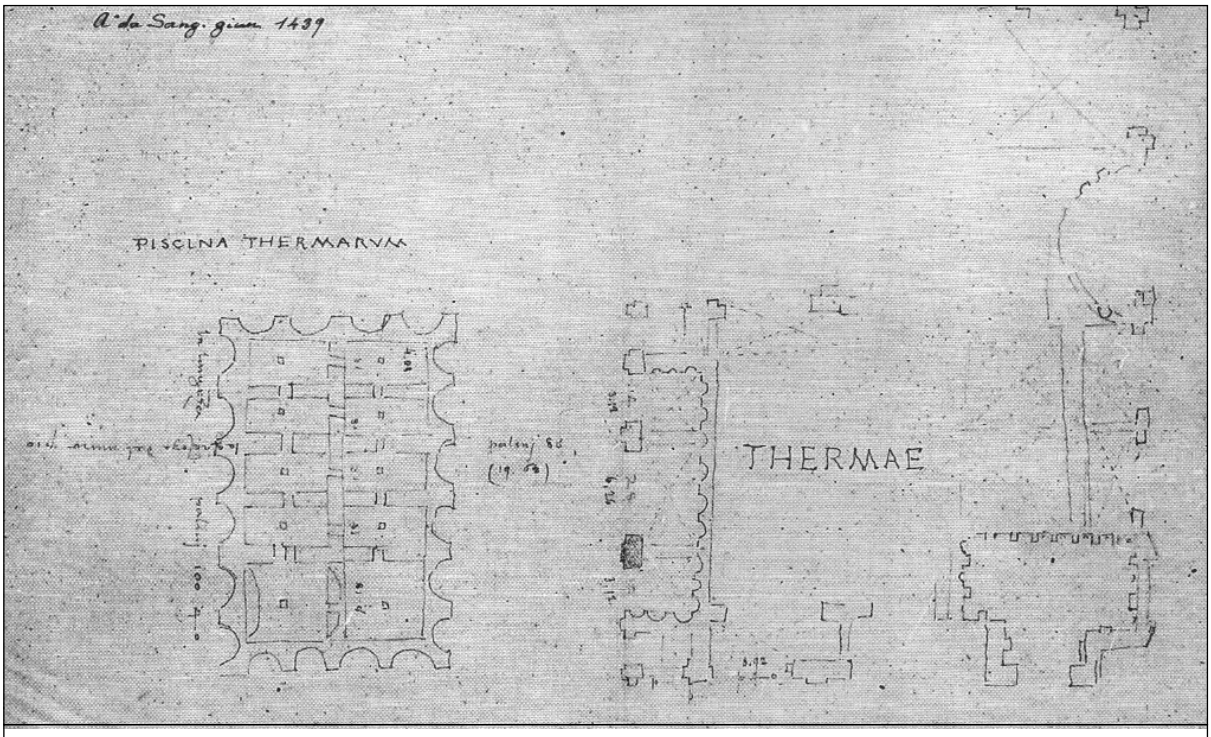


Fig. 4.31: Horti Spei Veteris: drawing of the Thermae Helenae by Antonio da Sangallo il Giovane (Lanciani, Cod. Vat. Lat., 13034, f. 159 v.)

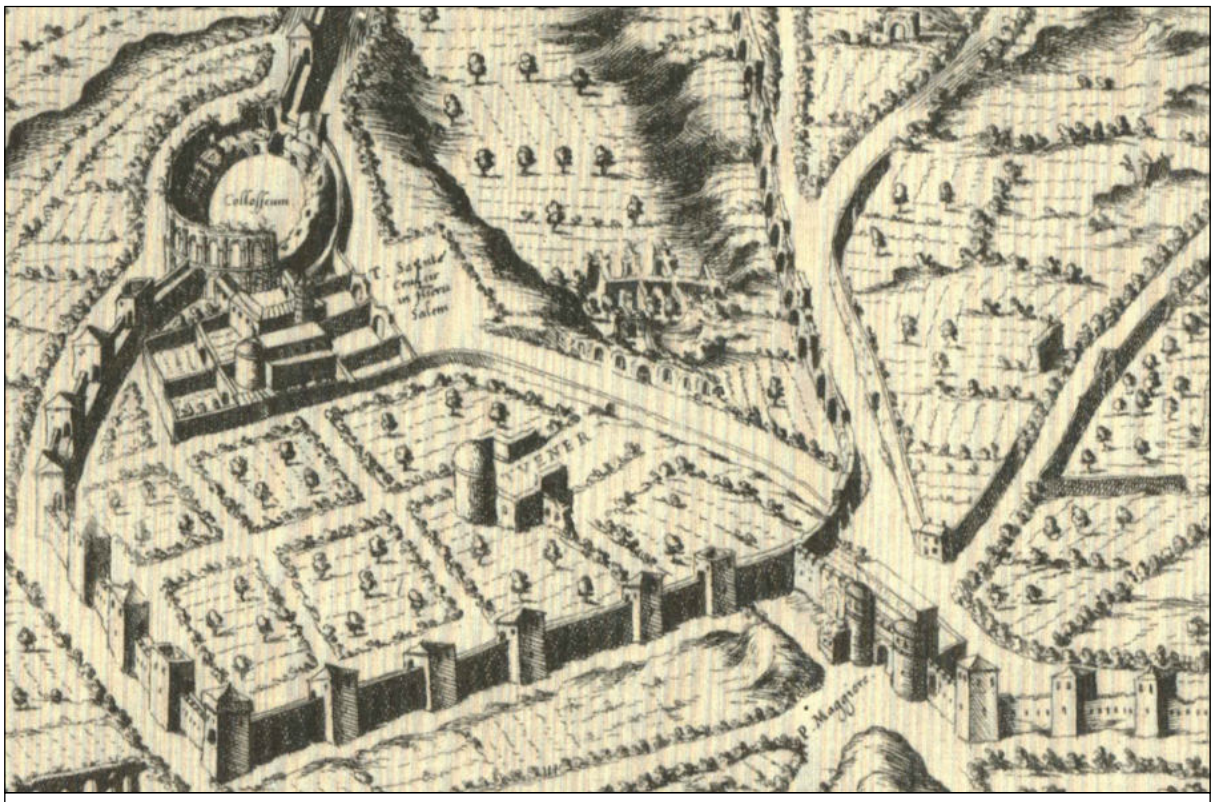


Fig. 4.32: Horti Spei Veteris: detail of Dupérac's bird's-eye view (Frutaz 1962, n° CXXVII)

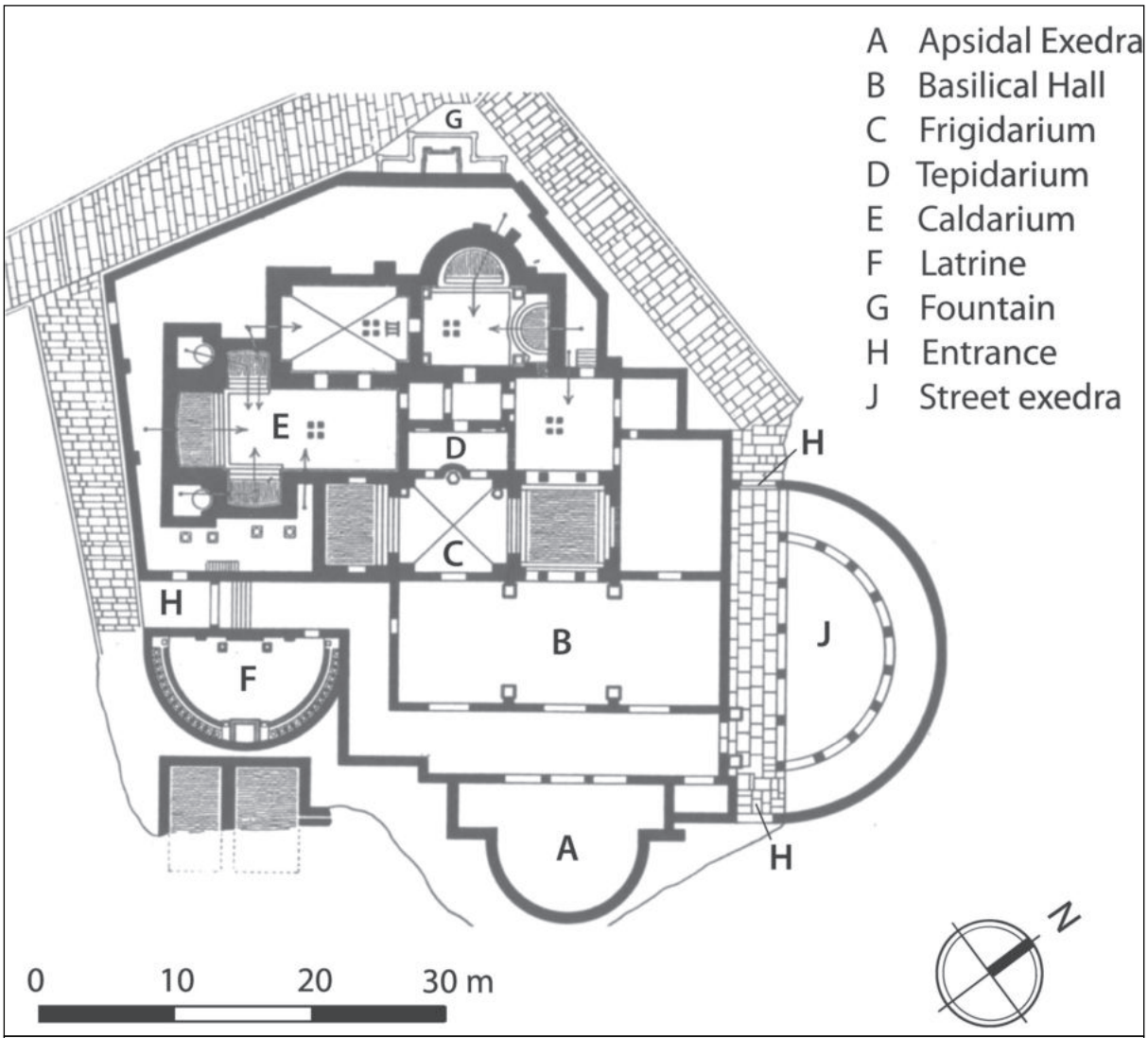


Fig. 4.33: Timgad: plan of the Large South Baths (Yegül and Favro 2019, fig. 8.18)

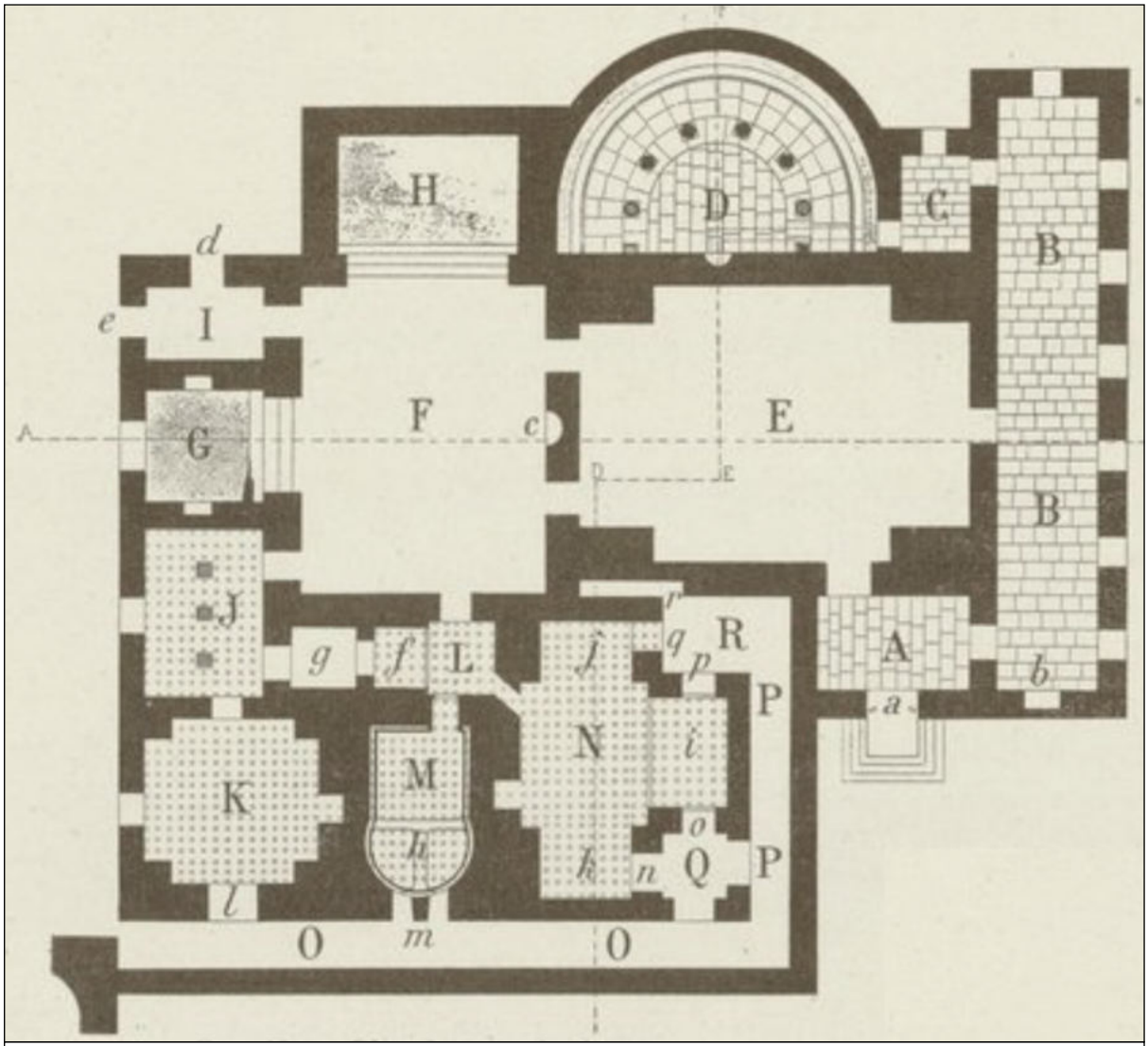


Fig. 4.34: Madaurus: plan of the Large Baths (Gsell and Joly 1922, fig. 13)

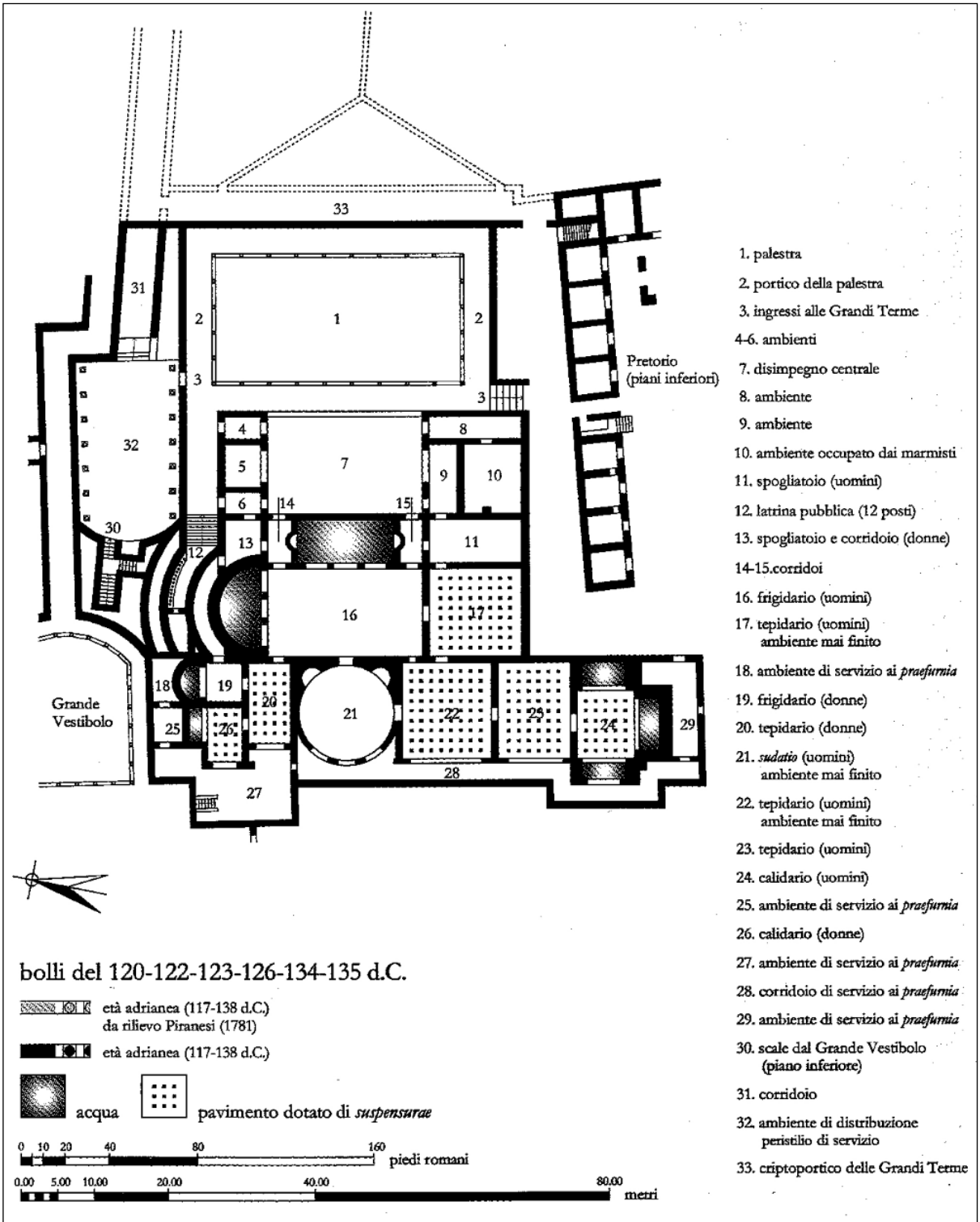


Fig. 4.35: Hadrian's Villa: Large Baths (Chiappetta 2008, 229)

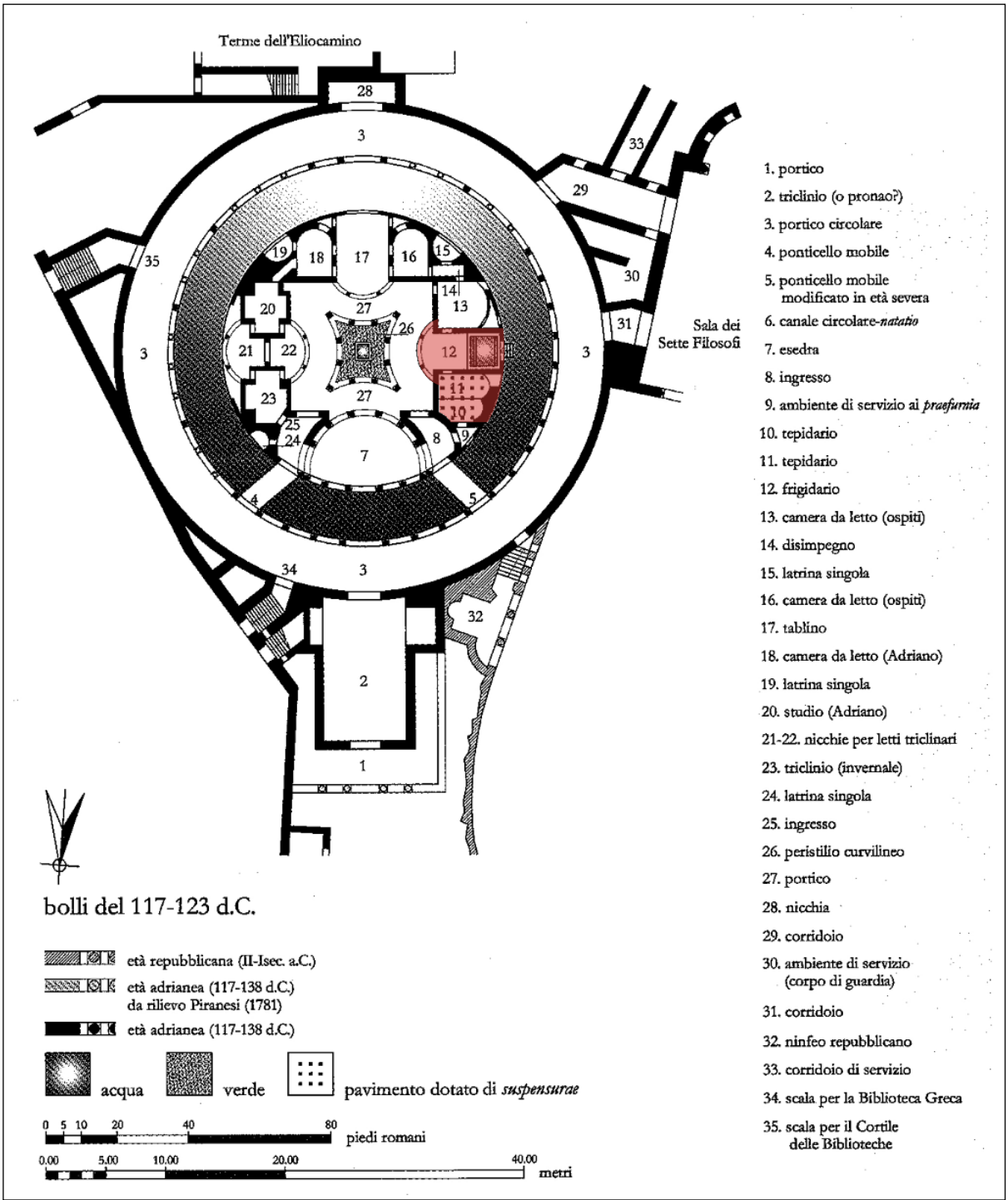


Fig. 4.36: Hadrian's Villa: Maritime Theatre (Chiappetta 2008, 293)

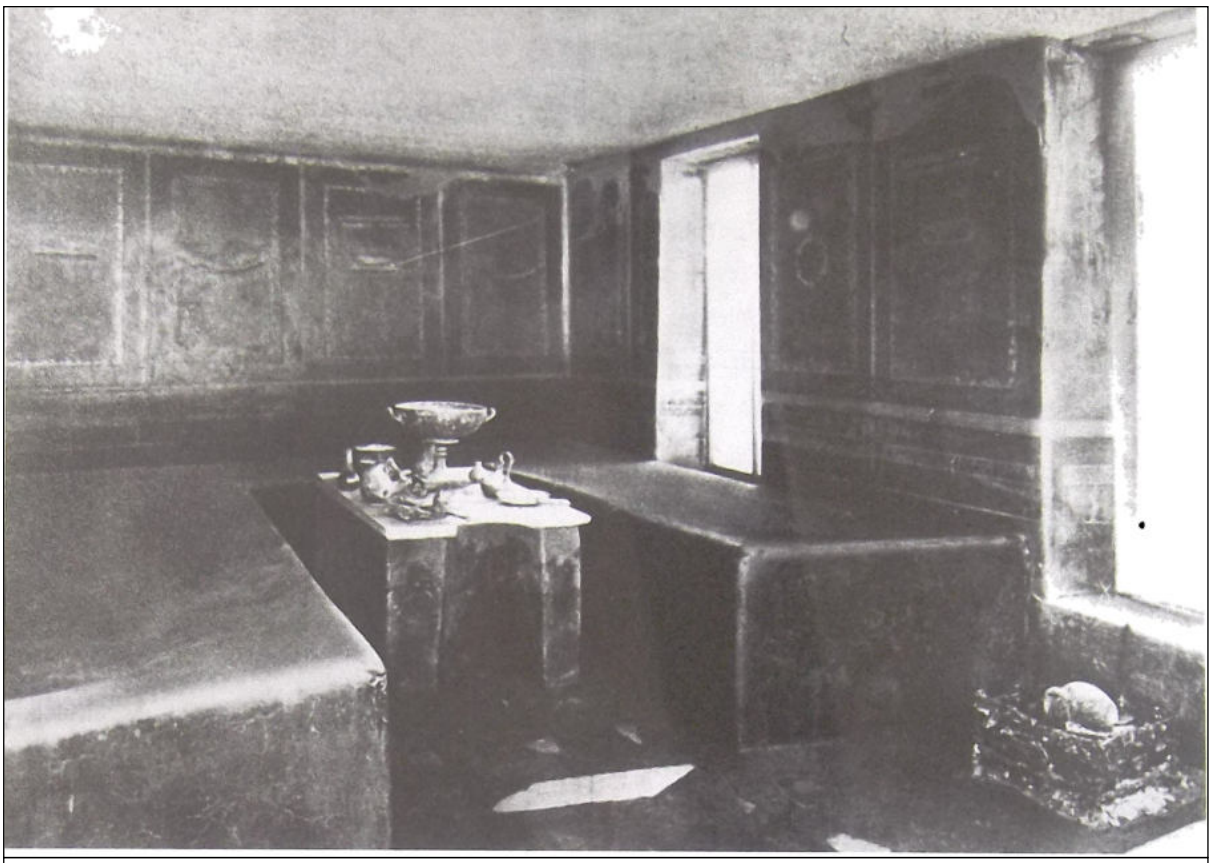


Fig. 5.1: Pompeii, House of the Moralist: triclinium (Spinazzola 1953, vol. II, fig. 730)

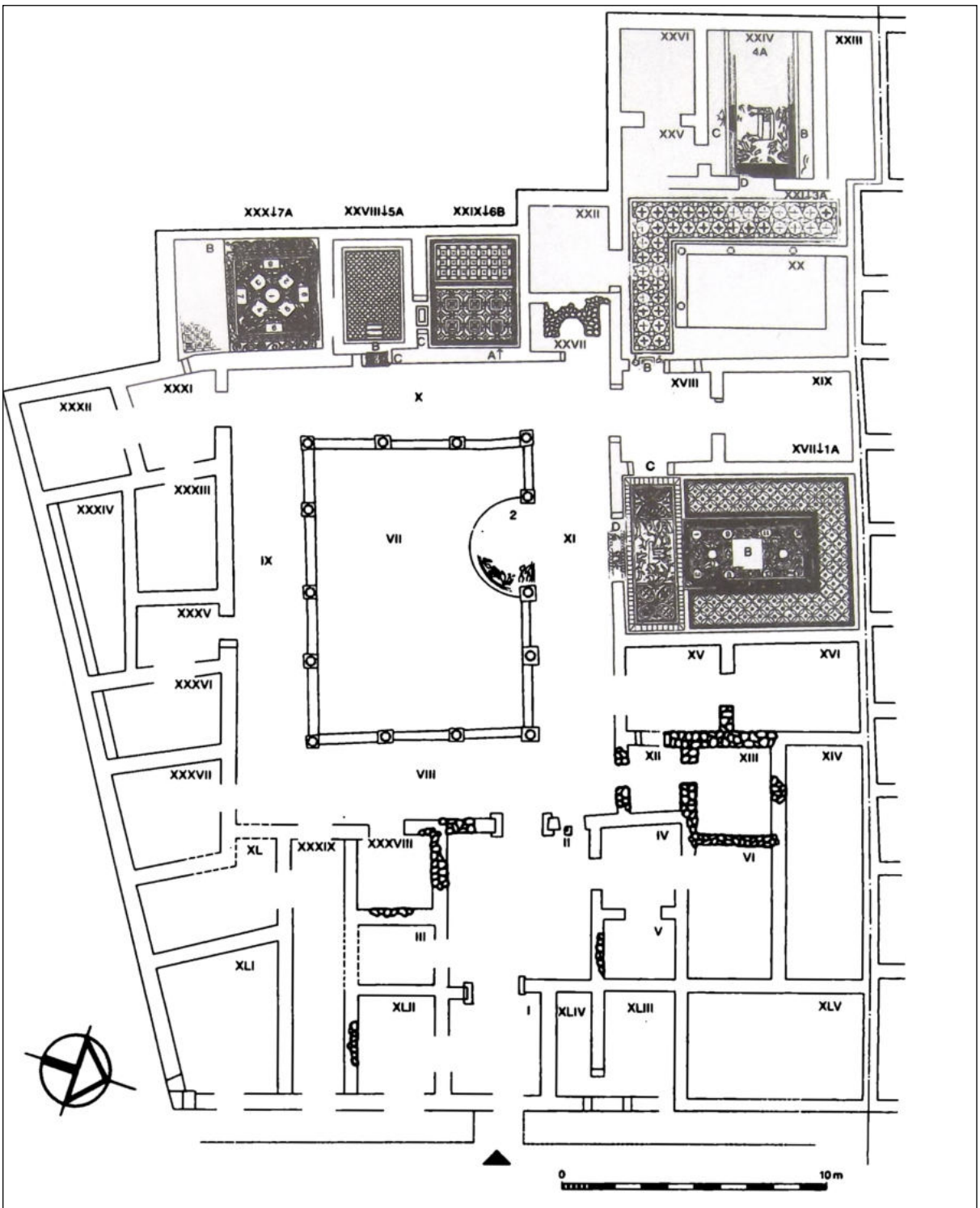


Fig. 5.2: Thysdrus (El Djem), Sollertiana Domus: triclinium (Dulière, Slim and Alexander 1996, plan 1)



Fig. 5.3: Conimbriga, House of the Fountains: triclinium (Dunbabin 2003, fig. 23)

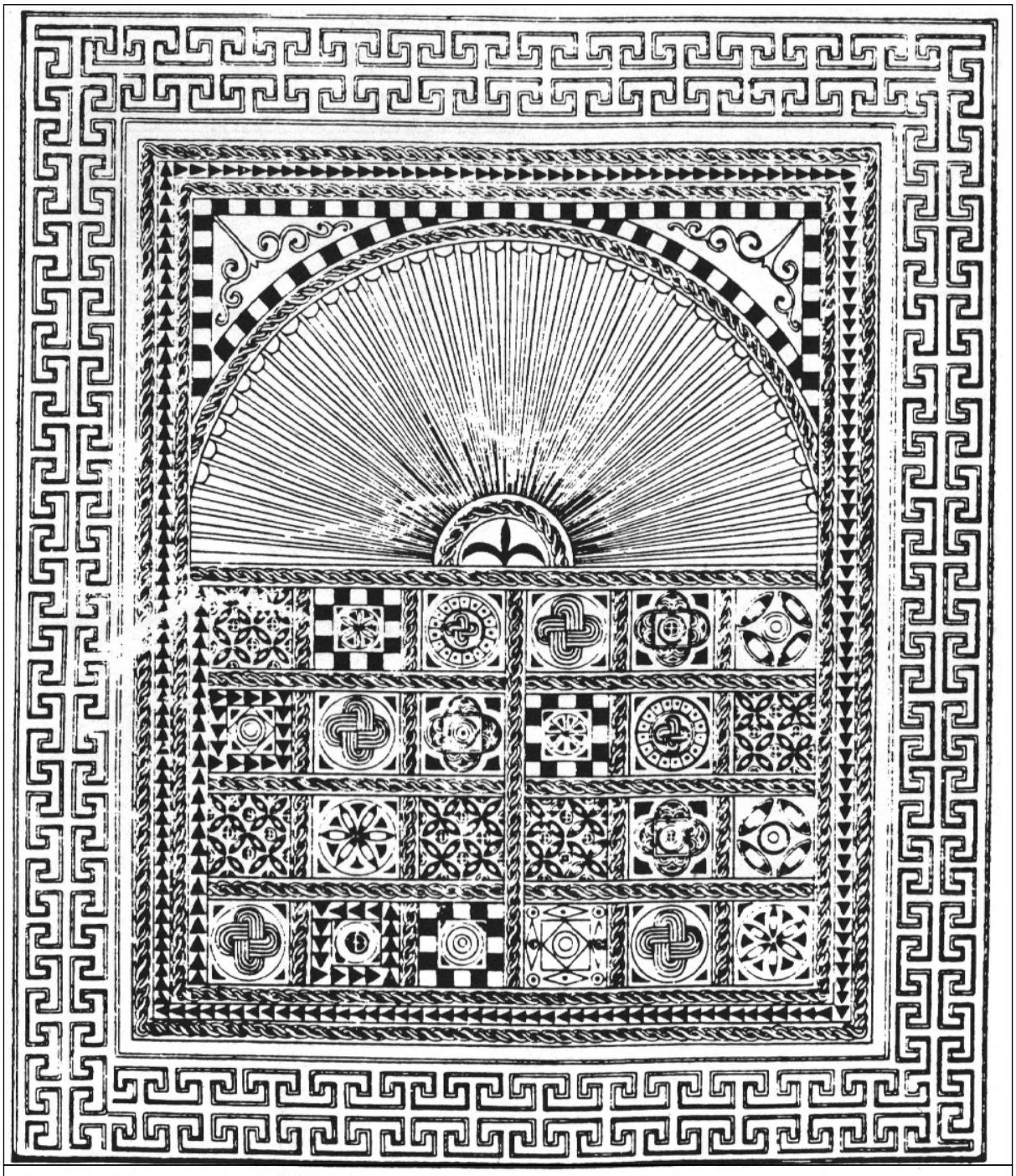


Fig. 5.4: Dargoleja, villa: coenatio (Blázquez Martínez 1982, fig. 7)

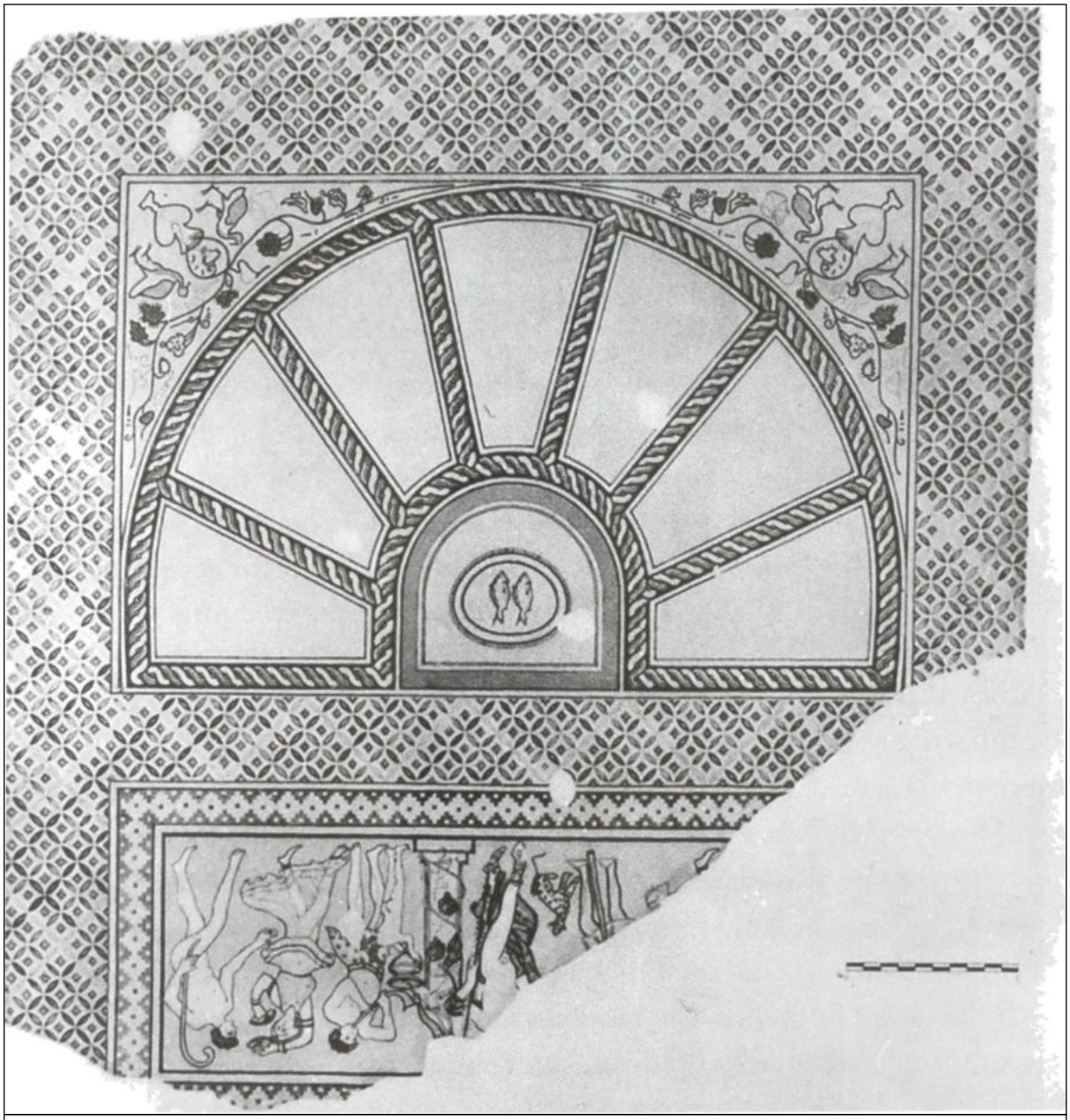


Fig. 5.5: Argos, House of the Falconer: coenatio (Dunbabin 2003, fig. 100)

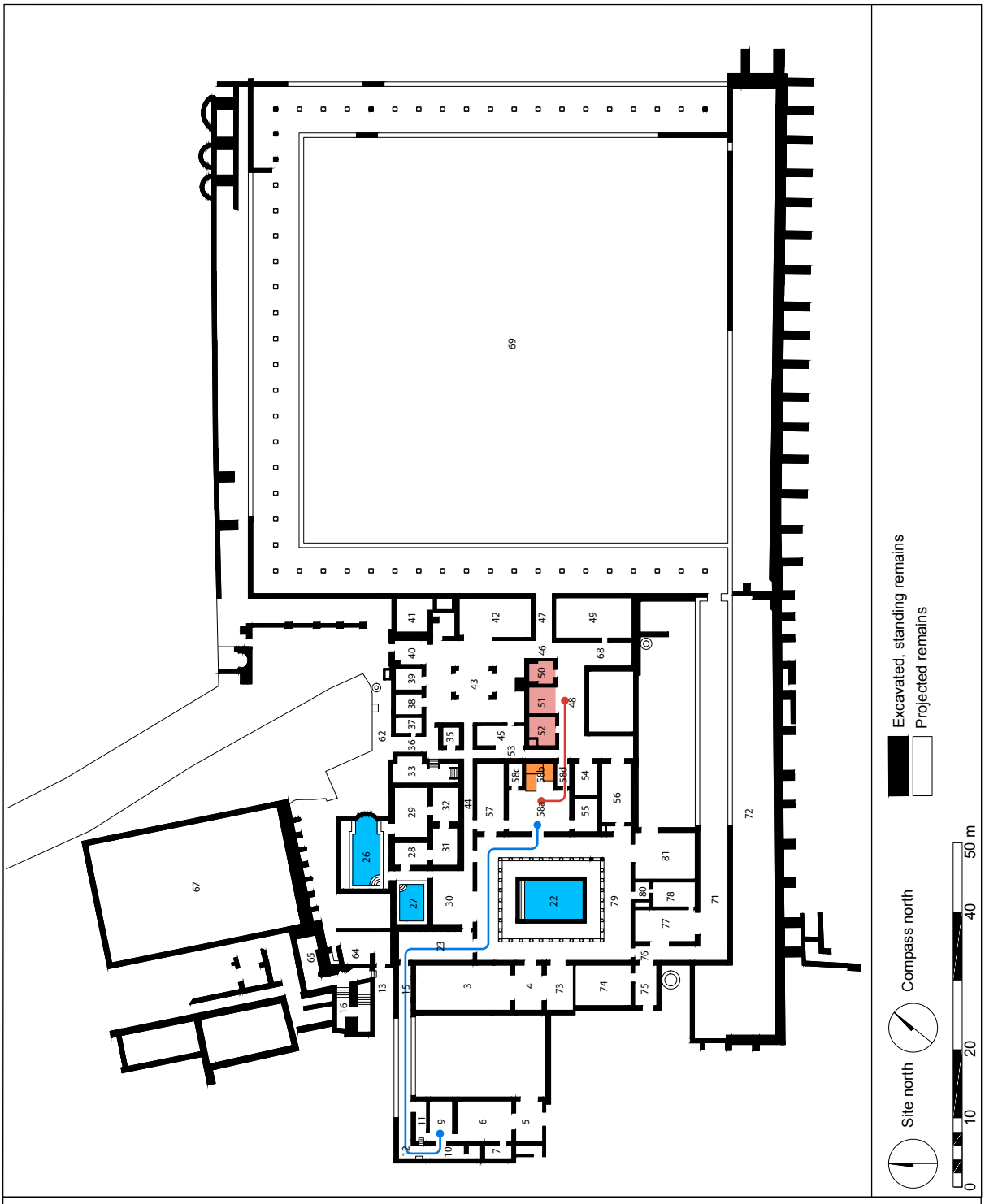


Fig. 5.6: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor (red) and by internal guests (blue) to reach triclinium 58

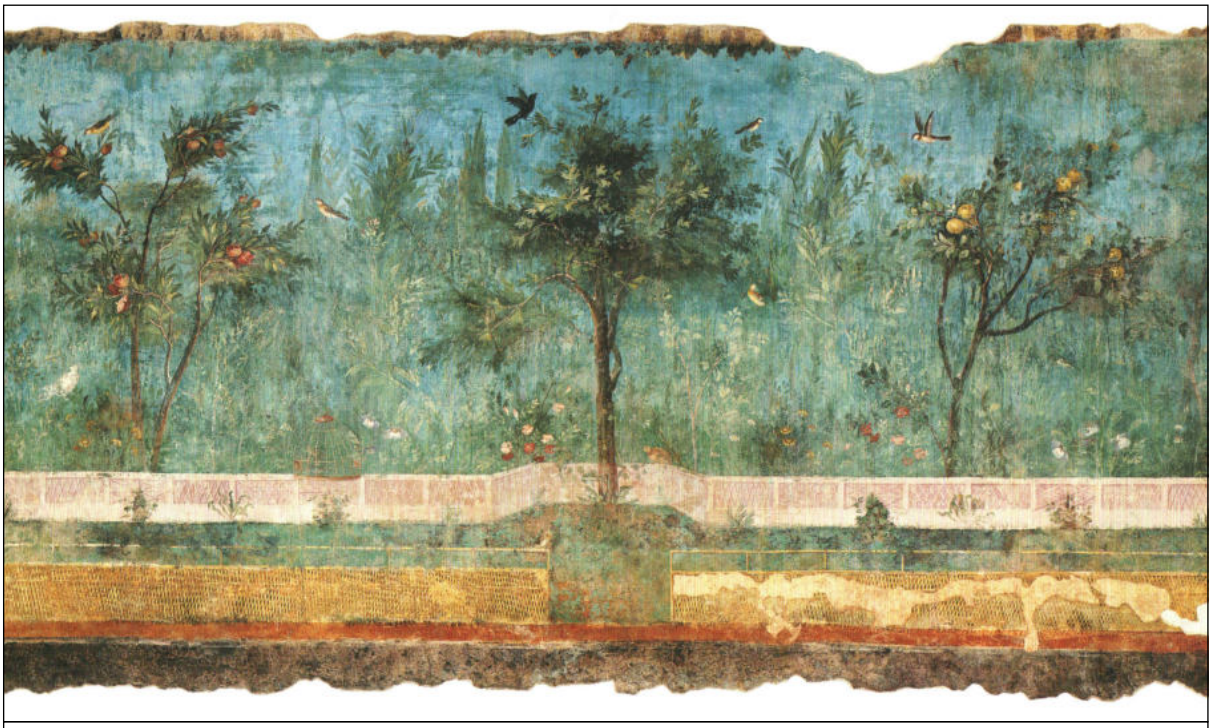


Fig. 5.7: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: illusionistic garden from the underground triclinium 1 (Settis 2002, 23)



Fig. 5.8: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: view of triclinium 58



Fig. 5.9: Villa Magna: view of the cella uinaria (Fentress et al. 2016, fig. 5.33)

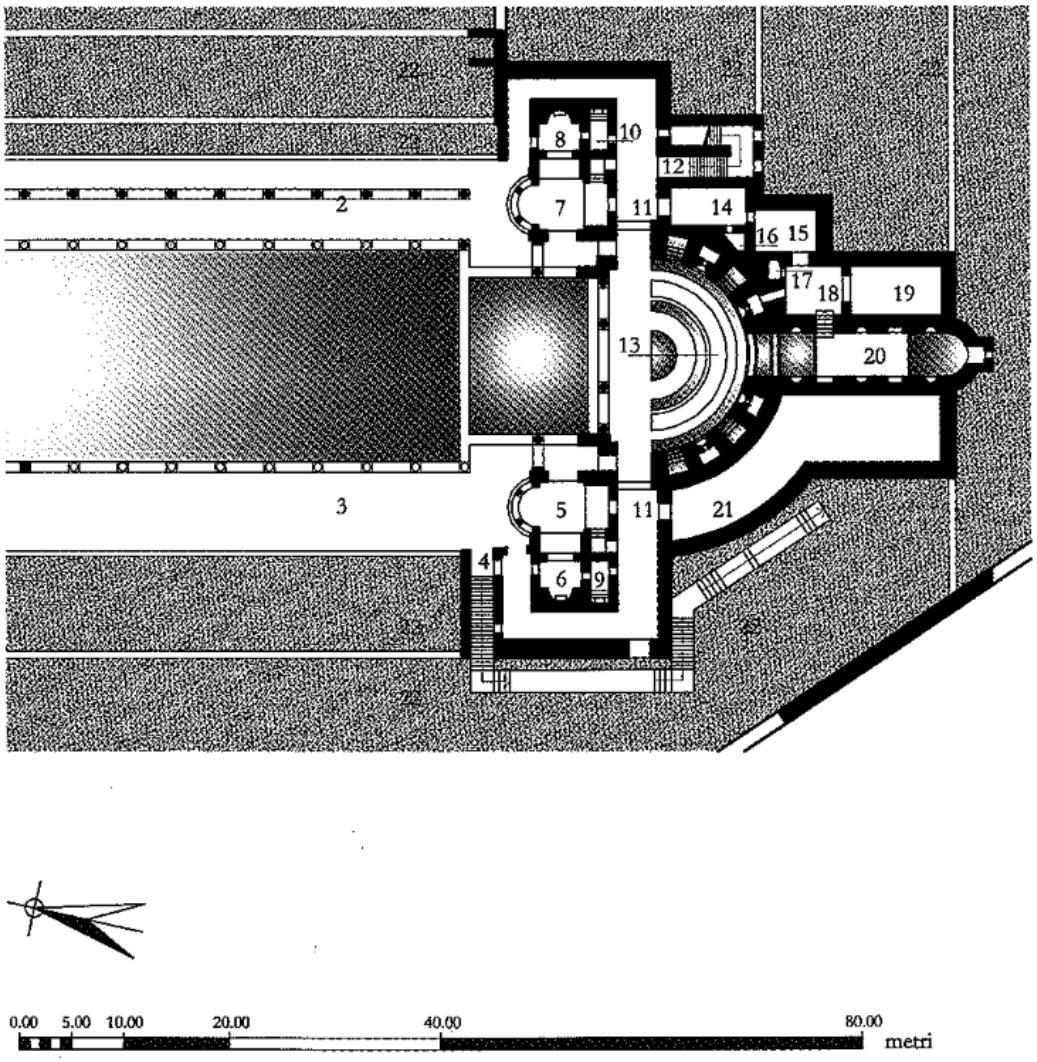


Fig. 5.10: Hadrian's Villa: Serapeum (Chiappetta 2008, 197)

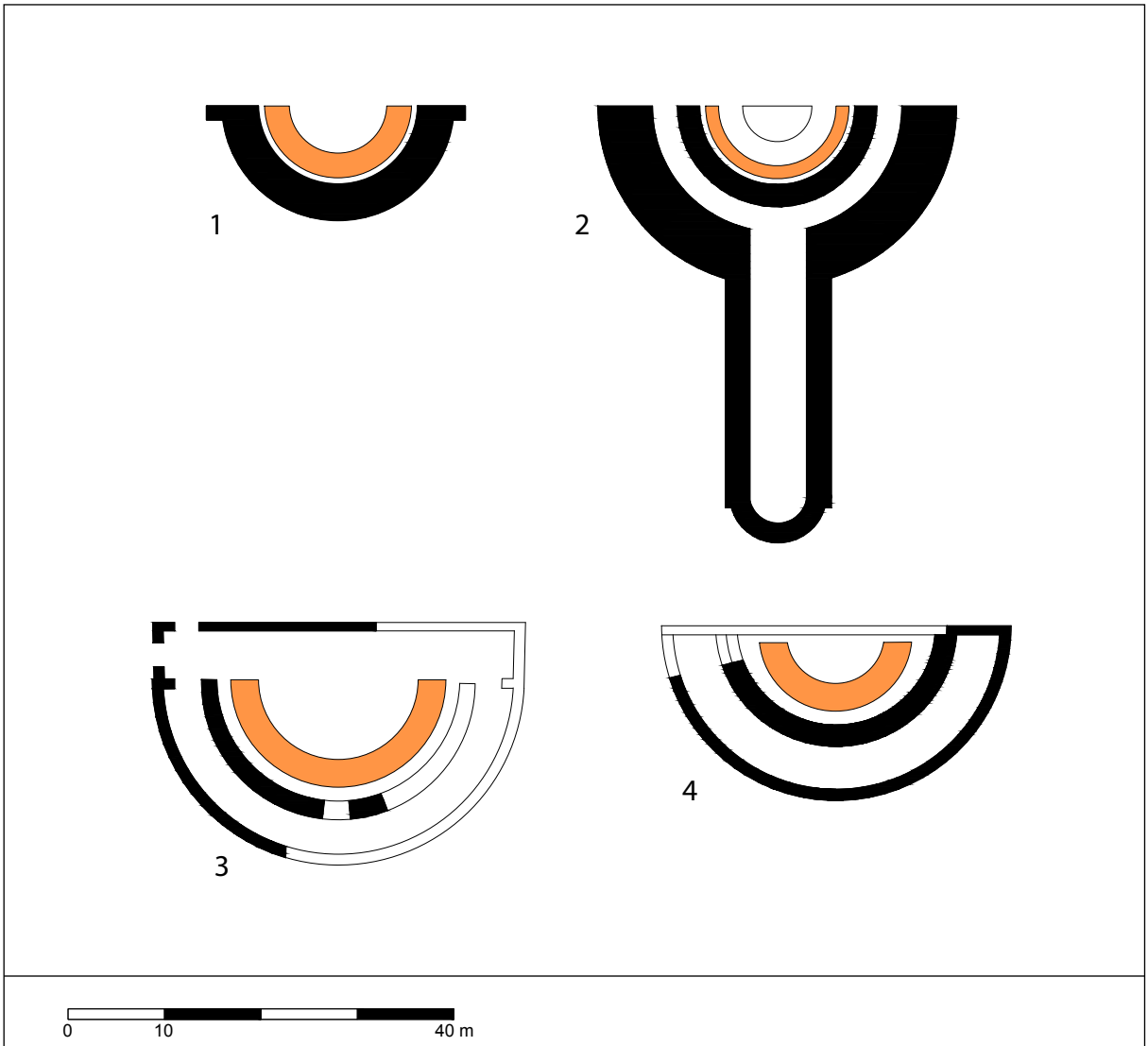


Fig. 5.11: Apsidal dining halls for stibadia, reproduced at the same scale. 1: Hadrian's Villa, Imperial Palace; 2: Hadrian's Villa, Serapeum; 3: Villa Magna, room 2; 4: villa of Lucius Verus, room 25

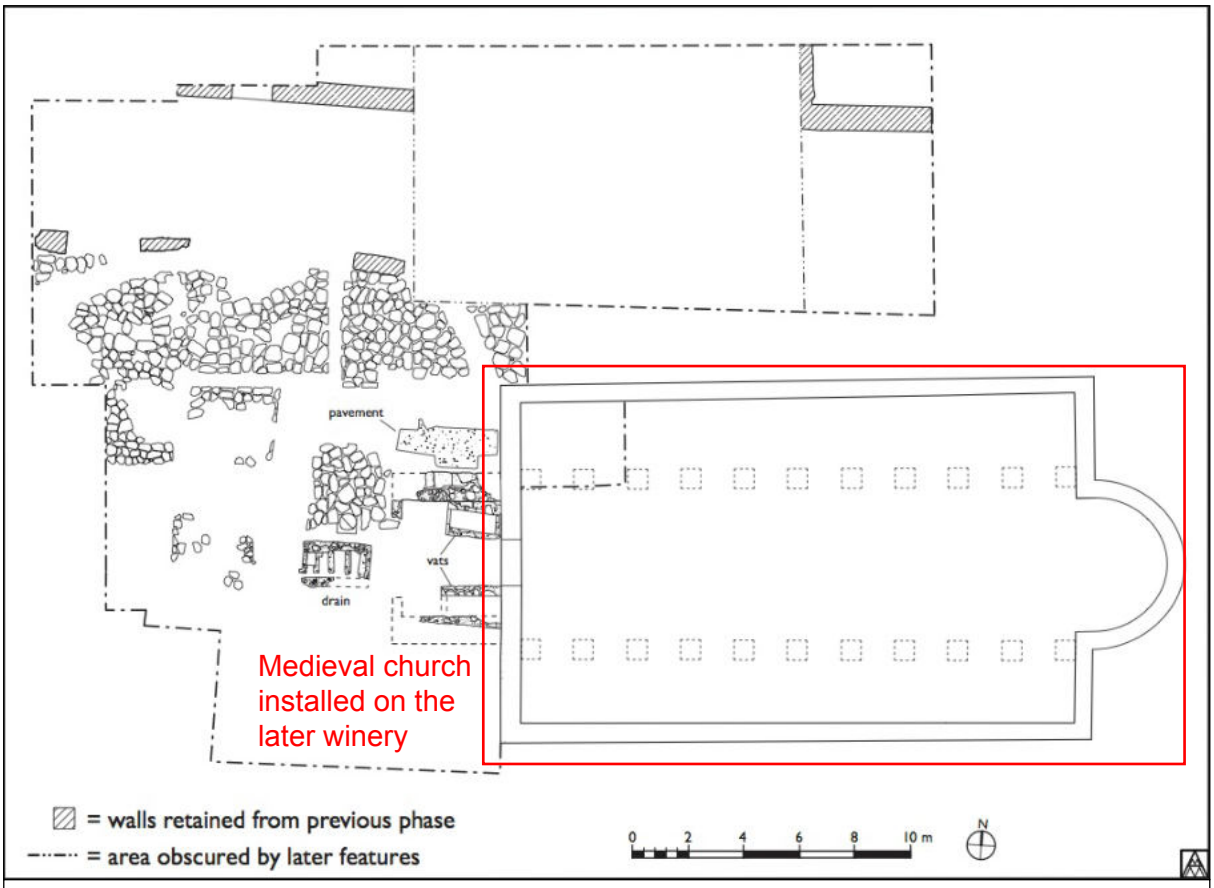


Fig. 5.12: Villa Magna: plan of the later winery (adapted from Fentress et al. 2016, fig. 5.33)

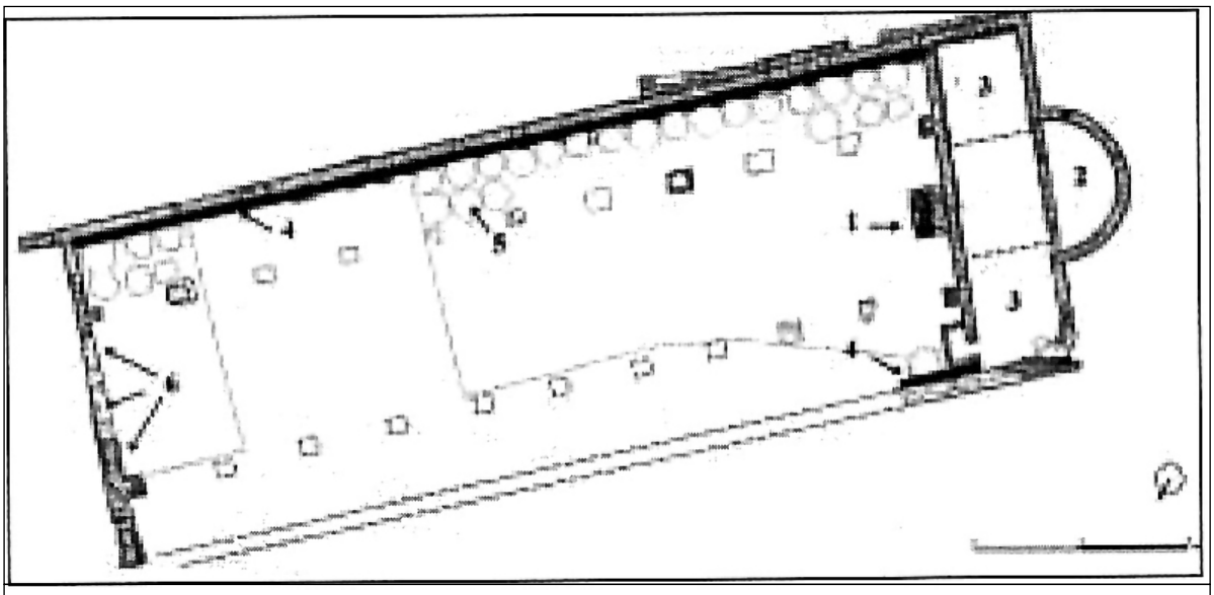


Fig. 5.13: Passolombardo (RM): plan of the late-antique winery (Ricci 2005, fig. 4)



Fig. 5.14: Villa of the Quintilii: view of hall A1

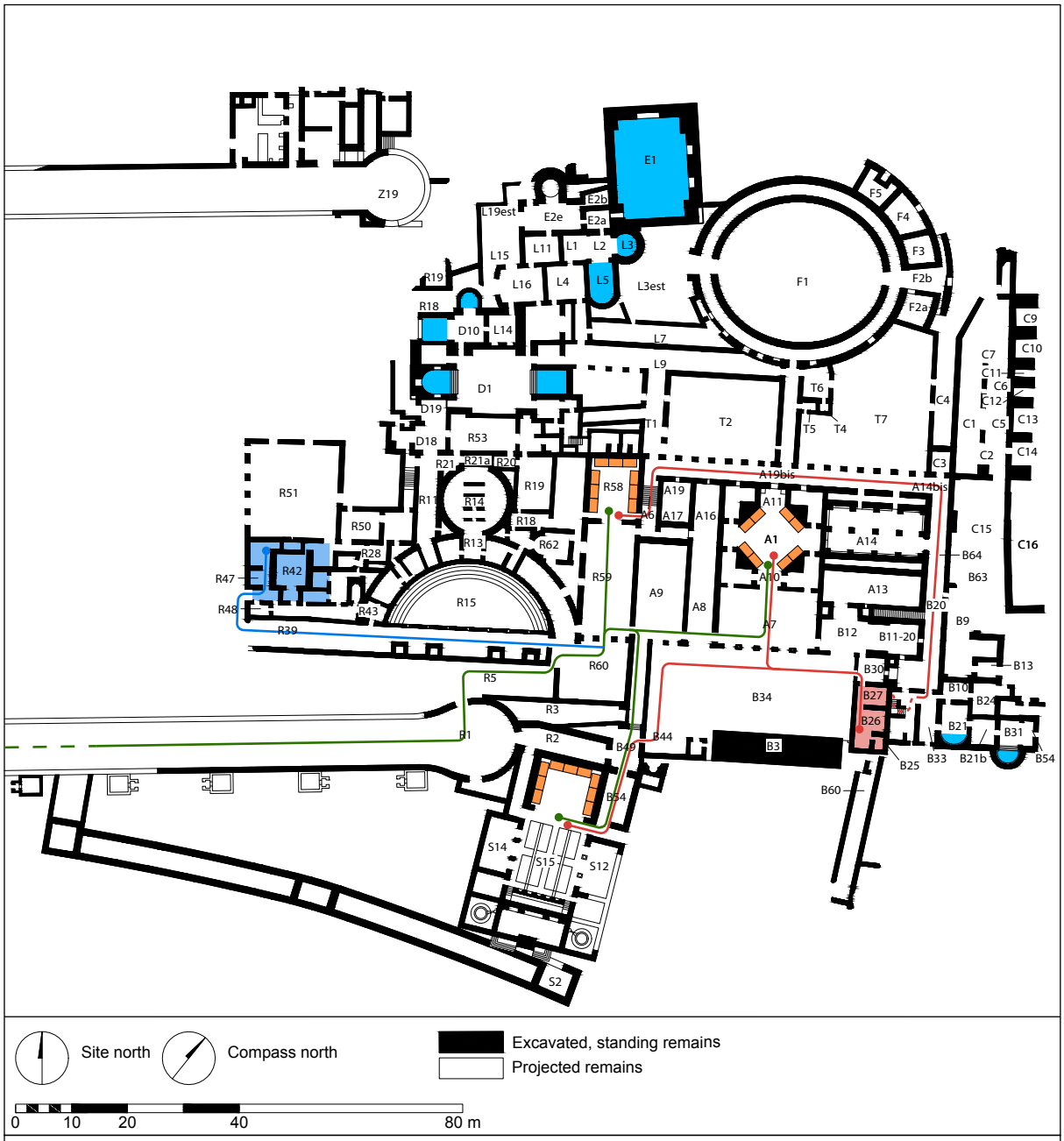


Fig. 5.15: Villa of the Quintilii: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor (red), by internal guests (blue) and by external guests (green) to reach the different dining facilities



Fig. 5.16: Villa of the Quintilii: view of hall R14 from the north

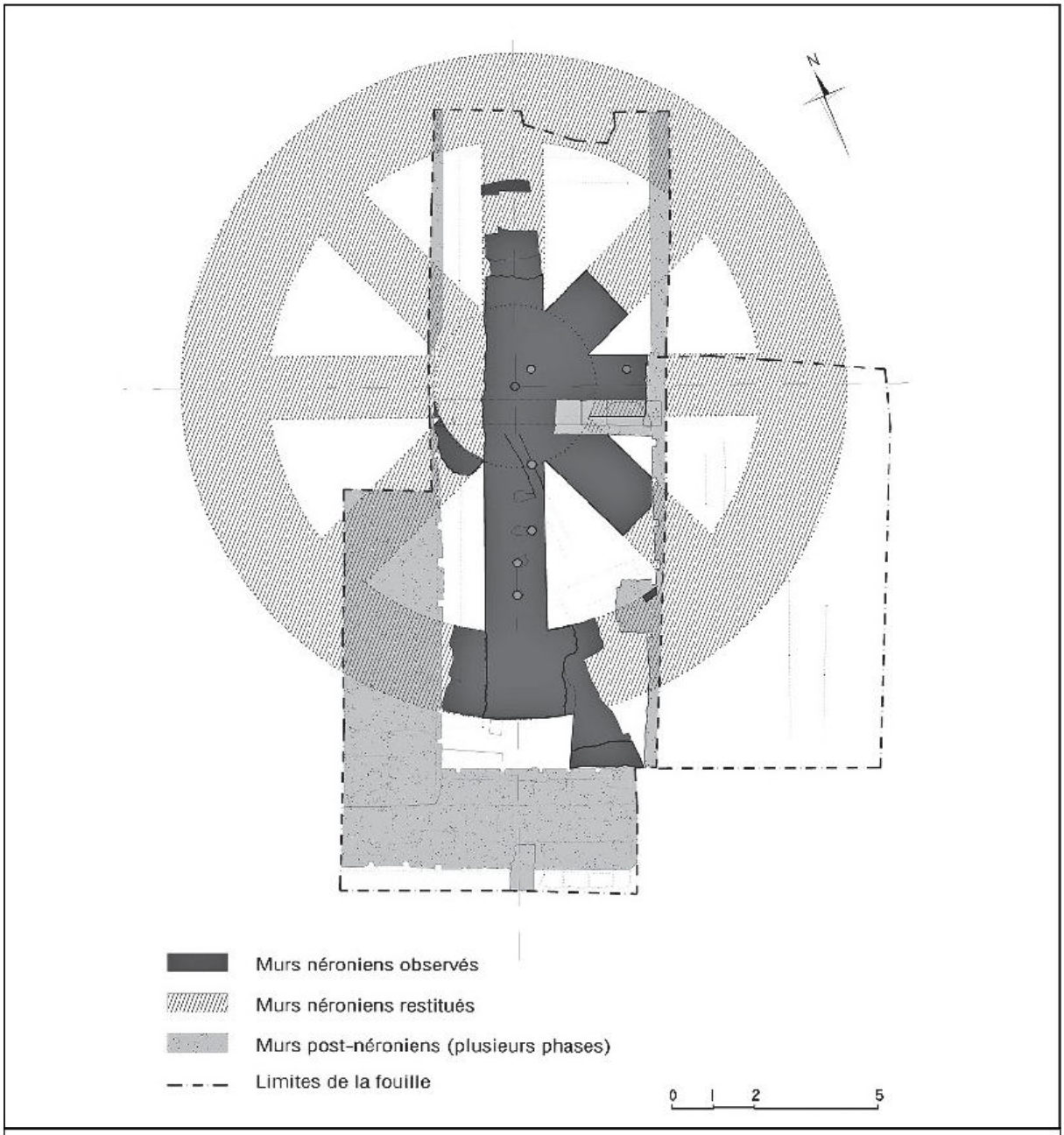


Fig. 5.17: Palatine: plan of the features interpreted as Nero's coenatio rotunda (Villedieu 2010, fig. 4)

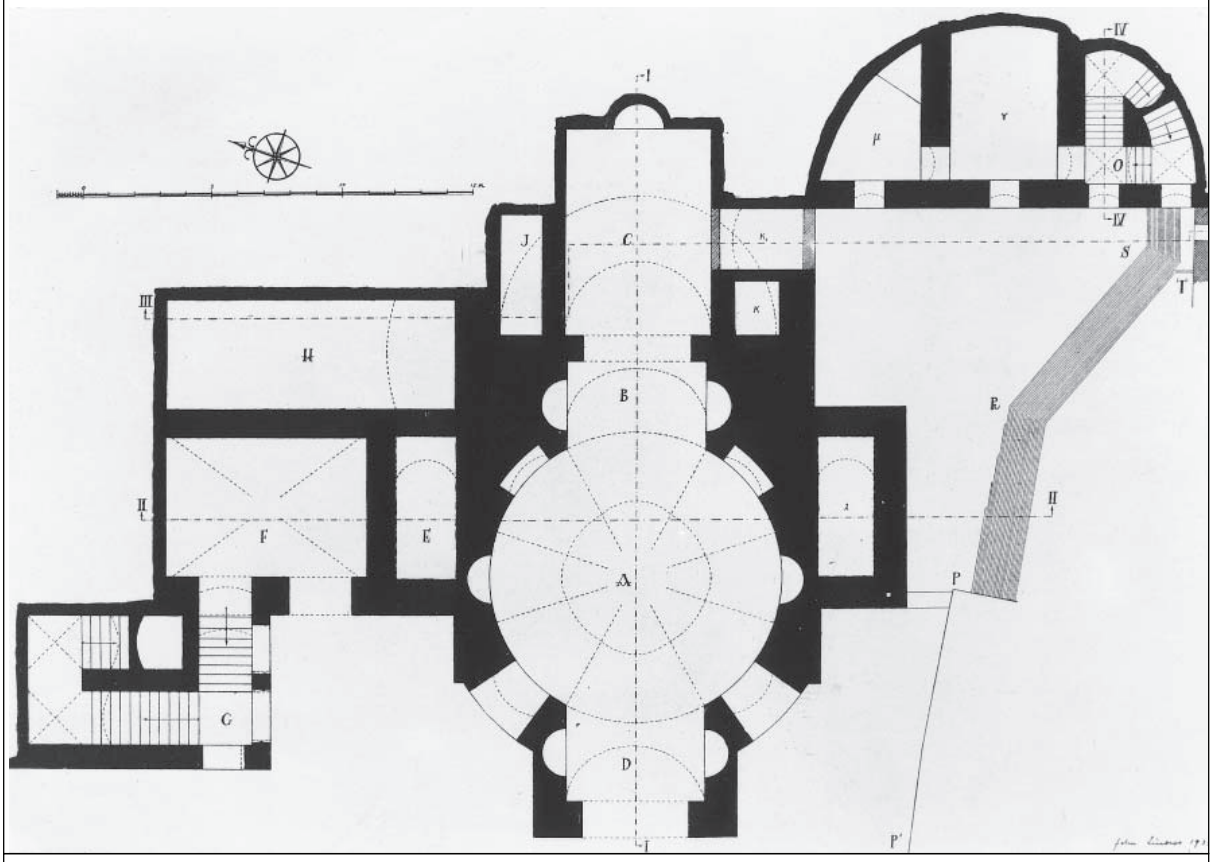


Fig. 5.18: Rome, Gardens of Sallust: so-called nymphaeum (Hartswick 2004, fig. 2.23)



Fig. 5.19: Villa of the Quintilii: view of room R59 from hall R58



Fig. 5.20: Villa of the Quintilii: view of the winery

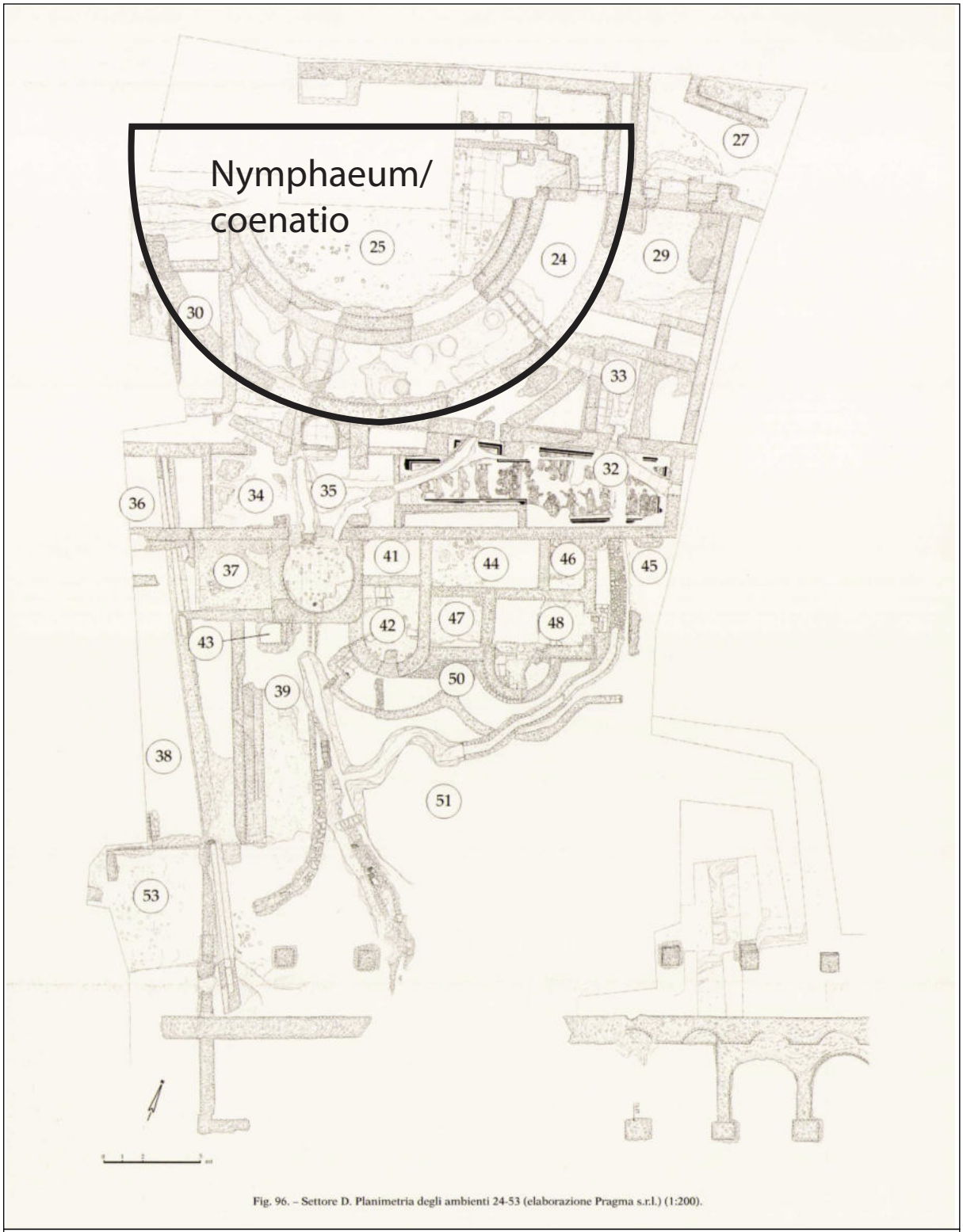


Fig. 5.21: Villa of Lucius Verus: apsidal dining hall

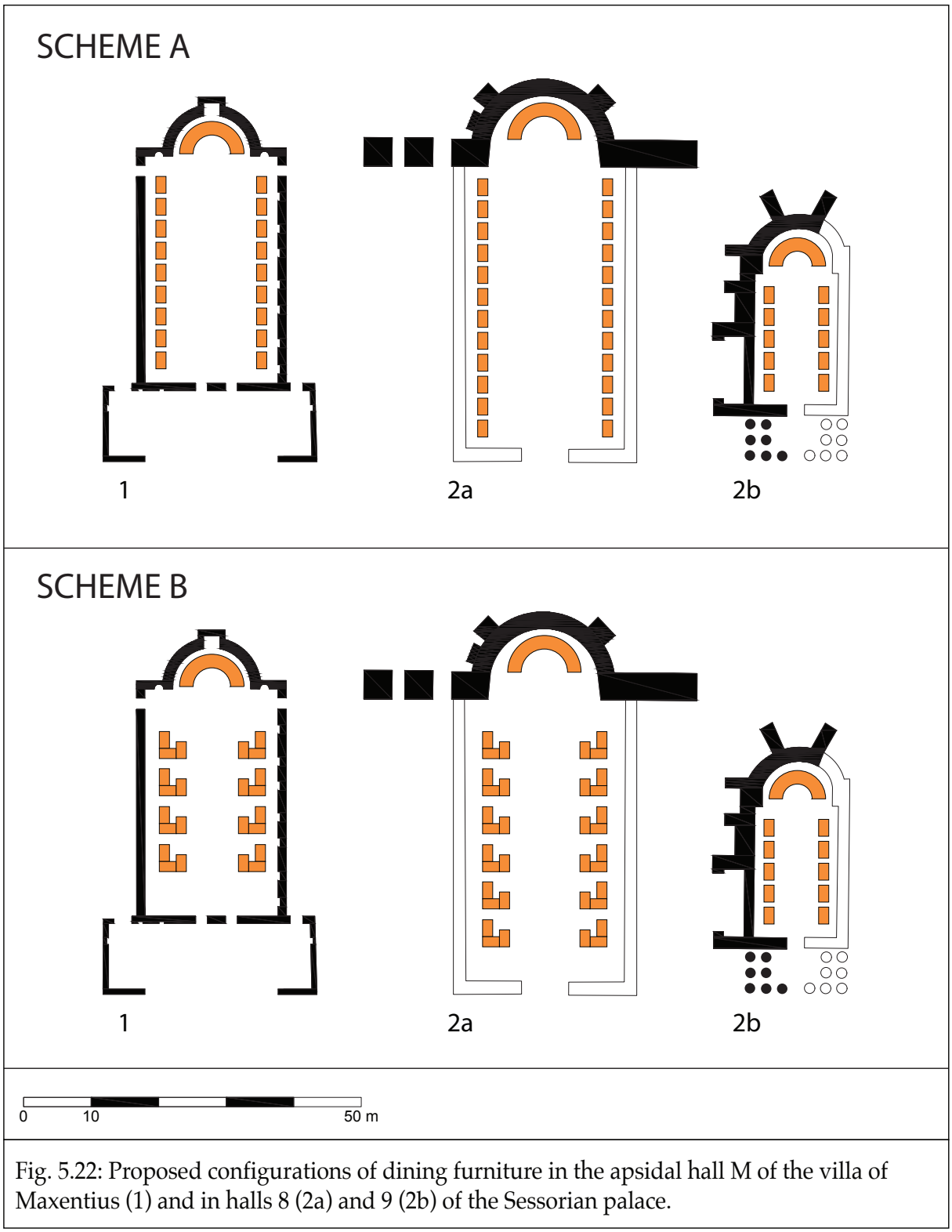


Fig. 5.22: Proposed configurations of dining furniture in the apsidal hall M of the villa of Maxentius (1) and in halls 8 (2a) and 9 (2b) of the Sessorian palace.

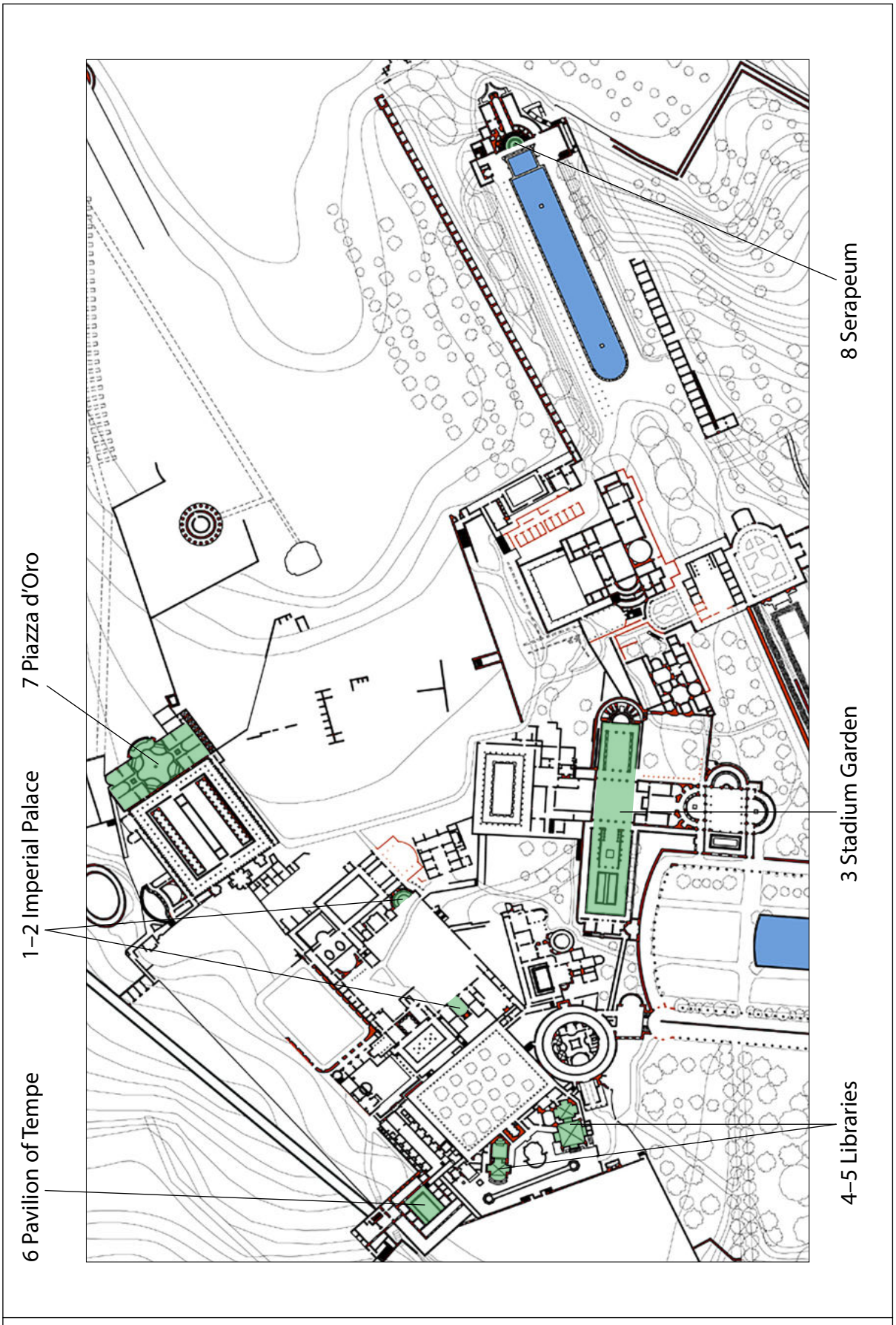


Fig. 5.23: Dining facilities at Hadrian's Villa (background: https://www.archweb.it)

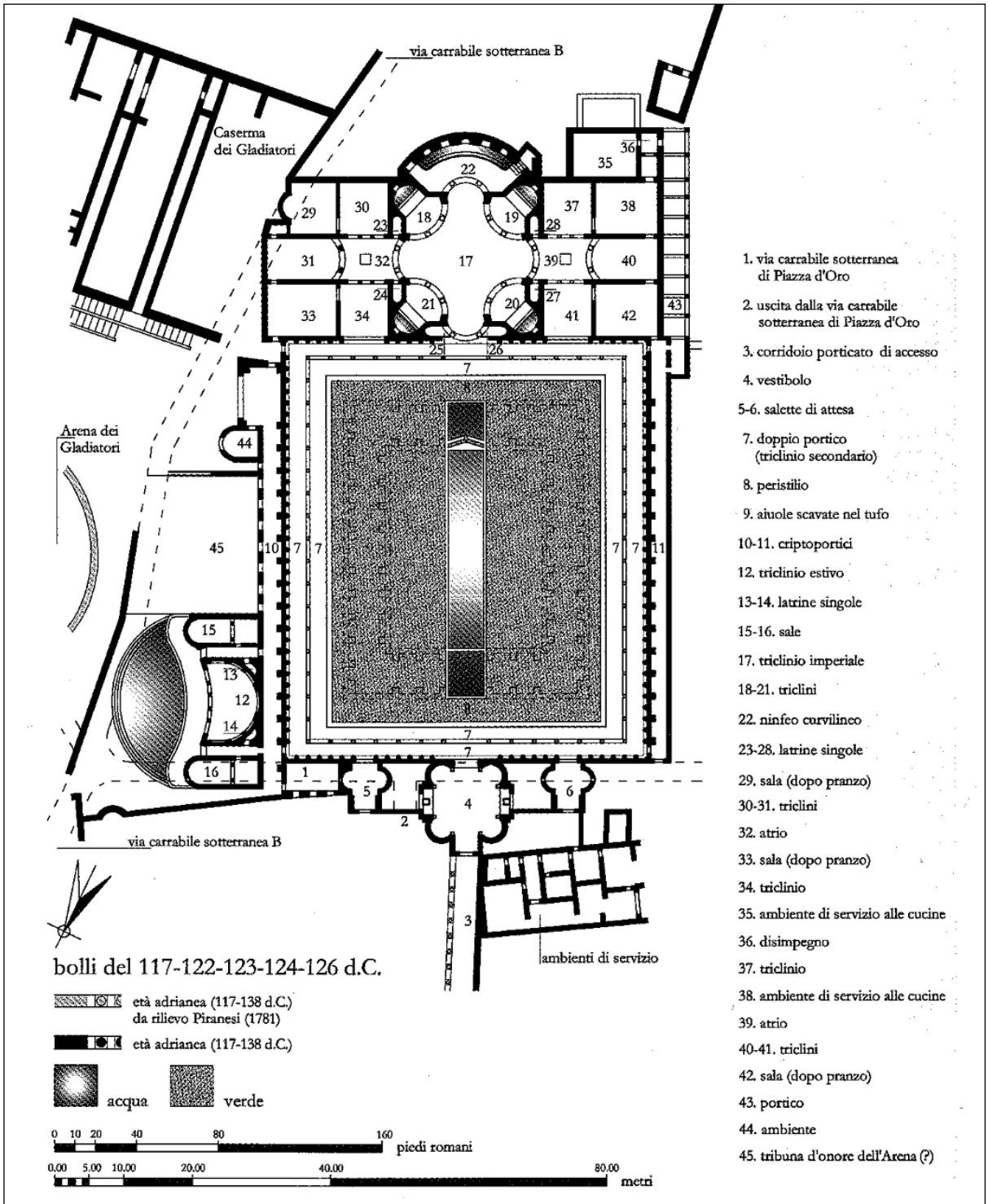


Fig. 5.24: Hadrian's Villa: Piazza d'Oro (Chiappetta 2008, 252)

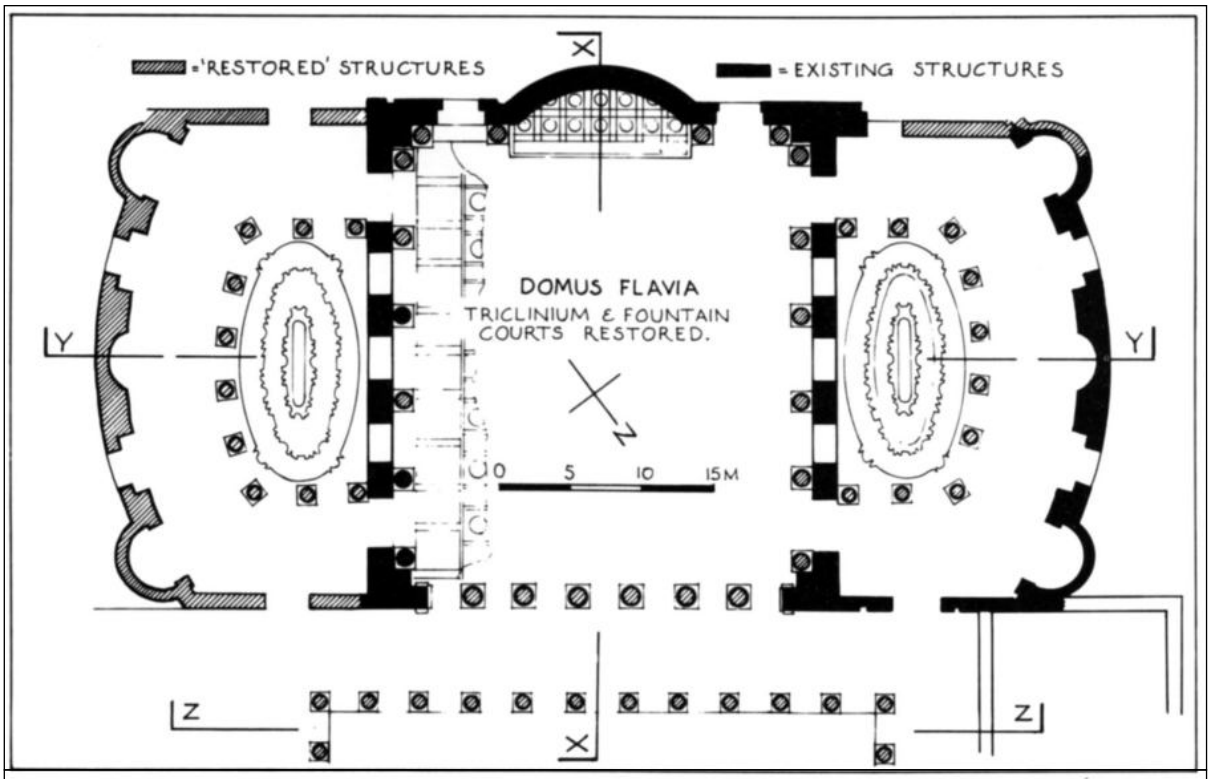


Fig. 5.25: Rome: Palatine triclinium (Gibson, DeLaine and Claridge 1994, fig. 9)

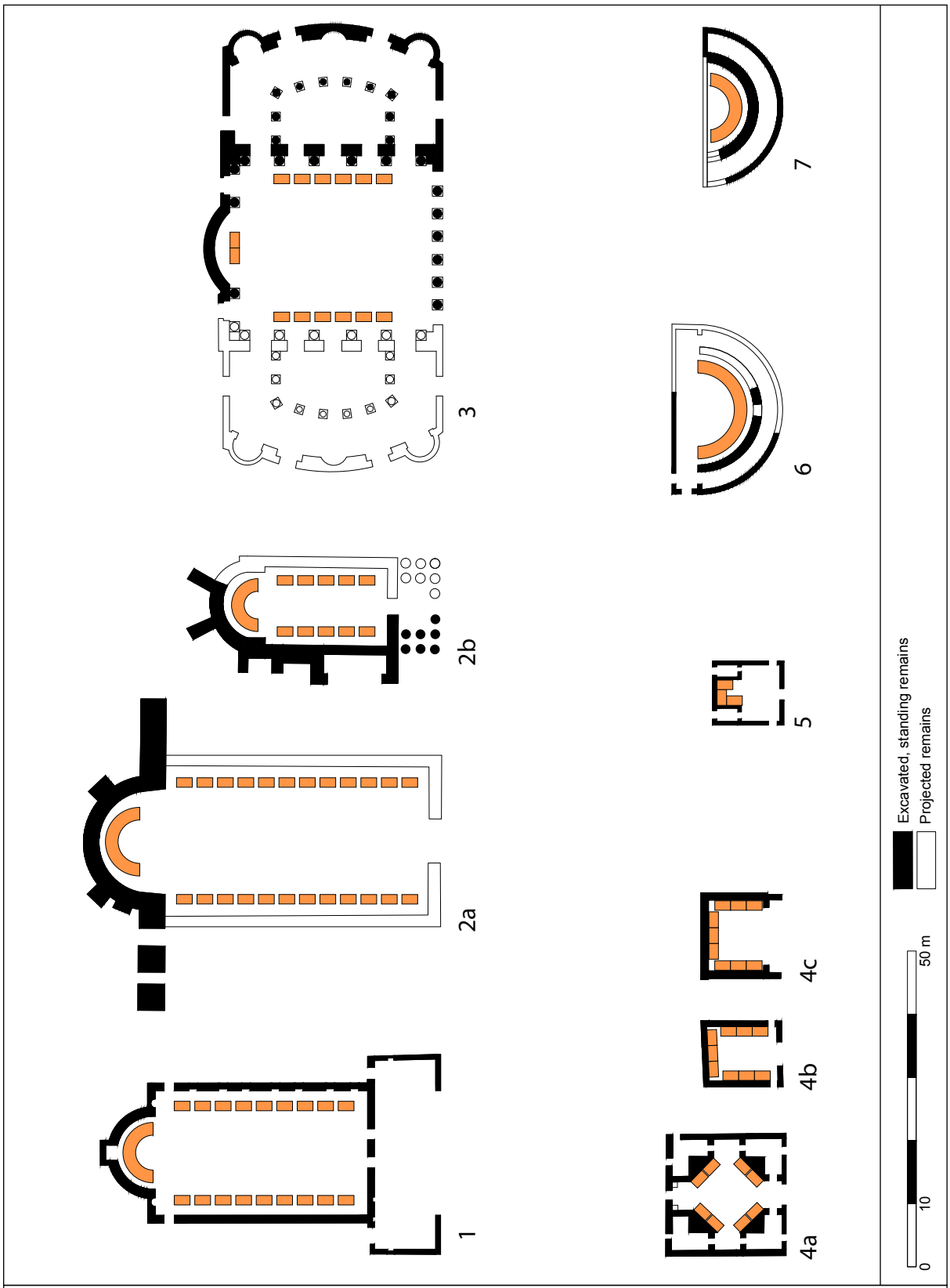


Fig. 5.26: Dining halls in the villas under consideration, reproduced at the same scale. 1: Villa of Maxentius; 2a: Sessorium, hall 8; 2b: Sessorium, hall 9; 3 Domus Flavia, Coenatio Iouis; 4a: Villa of the Quintilii, hall A1; 4b: Villa of the Quintilii, hall R58; 4c: Villa of the Quintilii, hall off the winery; 5: Villa ad Gallinas Albas, room 58; 6: Villa Magna, room 2; 7: Villa of Lucius Verus, room 25. The proposed reconstruction of the arrangement of dining furniture in halls 1–3 follows scheme A.

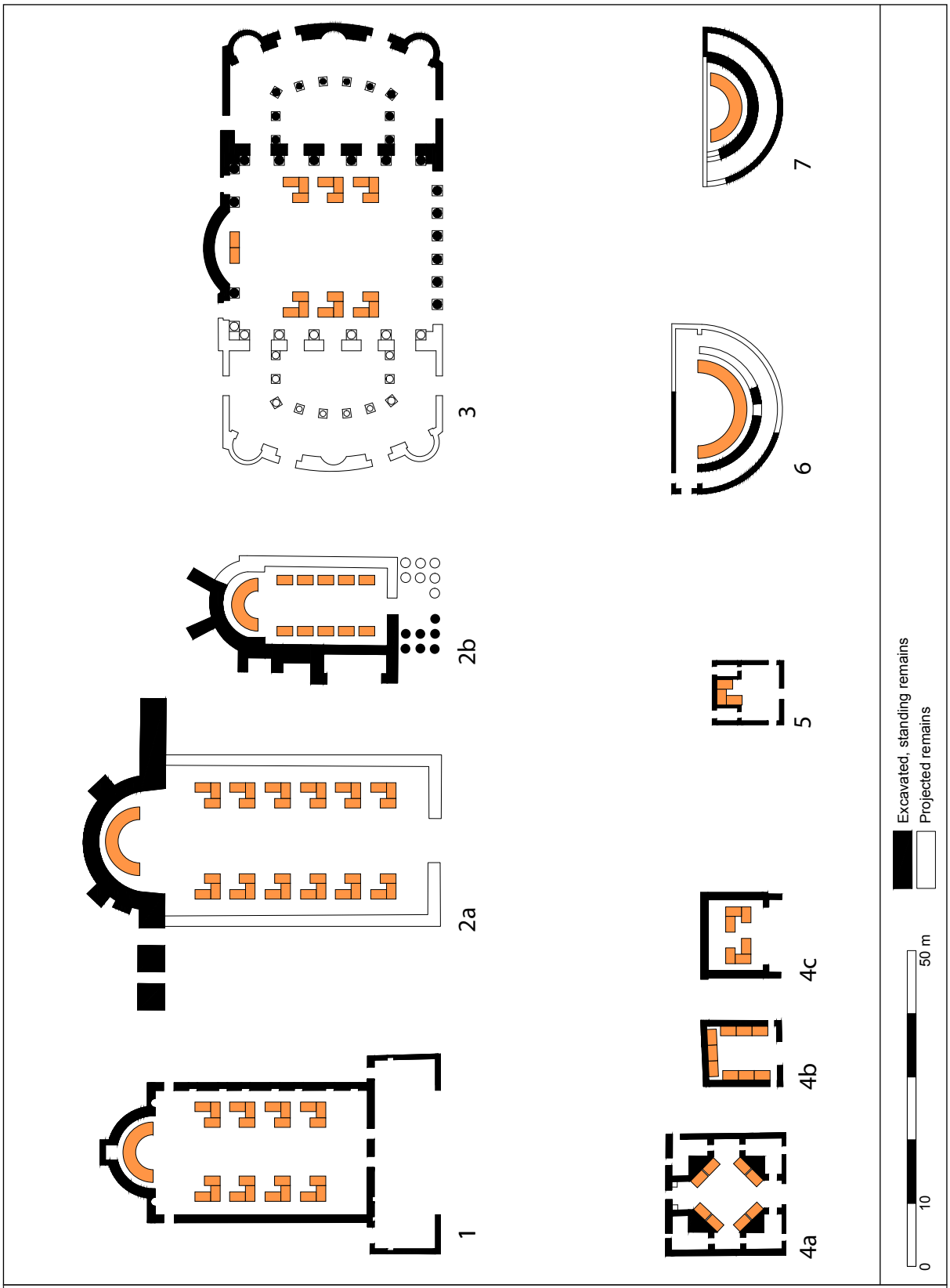


Fig. 5.27: Dining halls in the villas under consideration, reproduced at the same scale. 1: Villa of Maxentius; 2a: Sessorium, hall 8; 2b: Sessorium, hall 9; 3 Domus Flavia, Coenatio Iouis; 4a: Villa of the Quintilii, hall A1; 4b: Villa of the Quintilii, hall R58; 4c: Villa of the Quintilii, hall off the winery; 5: Villa ad Gallinas Albas, room 58; 6: Villa Magna, room 2; 7: Villa of Lucius Verus, room 25. The proposed reconstruction of the arrangement of dining furniture in halls 1–3 follows scheme B.

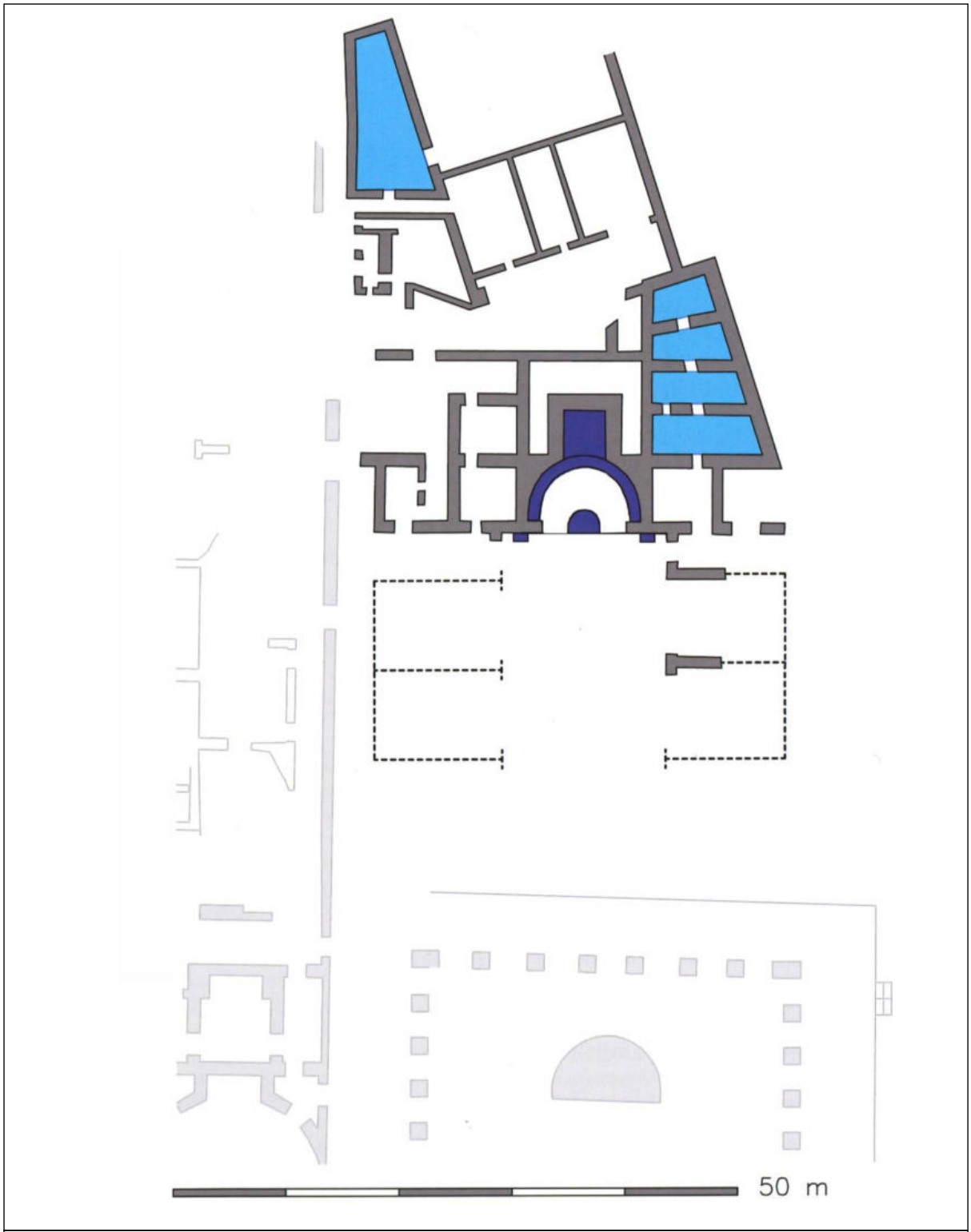


Fig. 5.28: Palatine: nymphaeum to the north of the stadium garden (Schmölder-Veit 2016, fig. 2)



Fig. 6.1: Pompeii, House of Menander: cuts for the installation of a partition in the tablinum (Lauritsen 2011, fig. 3)



Fig. 6.2: Brixia: wall decoration from the Capitolium depicting illusionistic curtains (Bianchi 2014, fig. 3)



Fig. 6.3: Ravenna, Sant'Apollinare Nuovo: mosaic depicting the Palace of Theoderic with curtains (Dauterman Maguire 2019, fig. 8)



Fig. 6.4: Pompeii, villa of the Mysteries: curtain rod in the tablinum (Stephenson 2014, fig. 18)



Fig. 6.5: Albanum, villa of Domitian: painted decoration from the cryptoporticus, portraying illusionistic soldiers (von Hesberg 2006b, fig. 5)

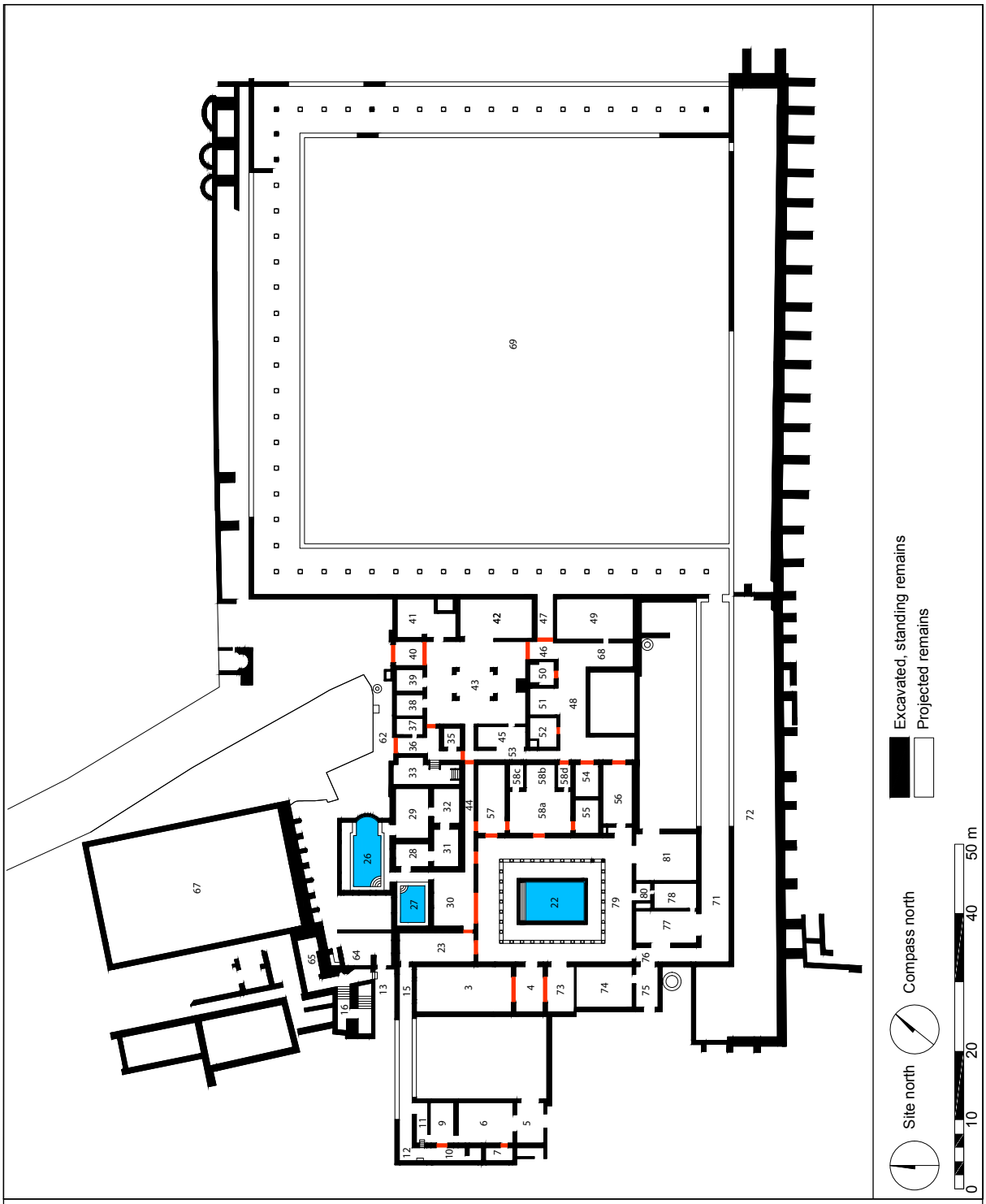


Fig. 6.6: Plan of the villa ad Gallinas Albas in the Antonine period, with indication of the position of thresholds

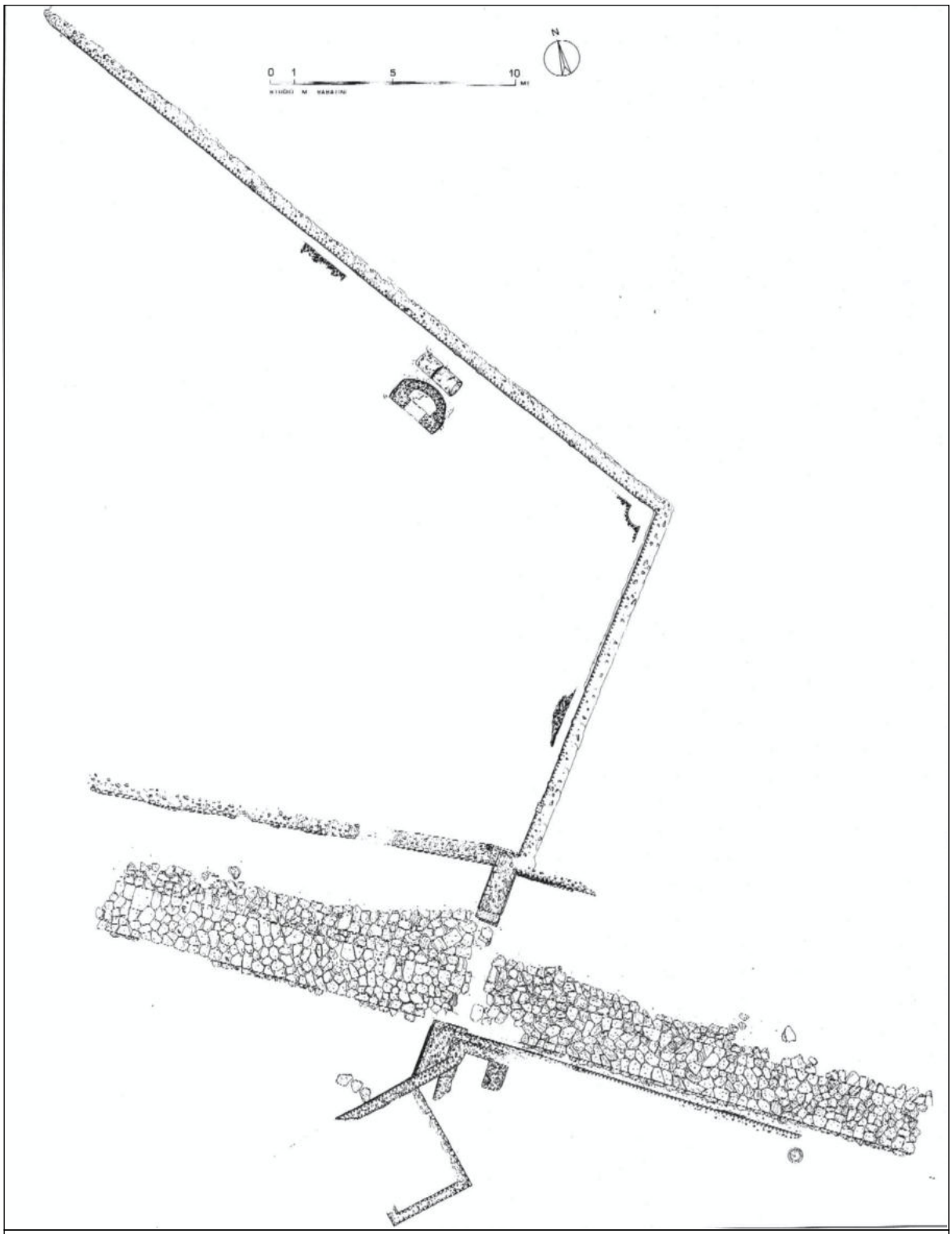


Fig. 6.7: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: entrance to the property (Messineo 2001, fig. 107)



Fig. 6.8: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: entrance to the main block viewed from the south. The thresholds features two pairs of pivot holes.



Fig. 6.9: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: threshold in cubiculum 52

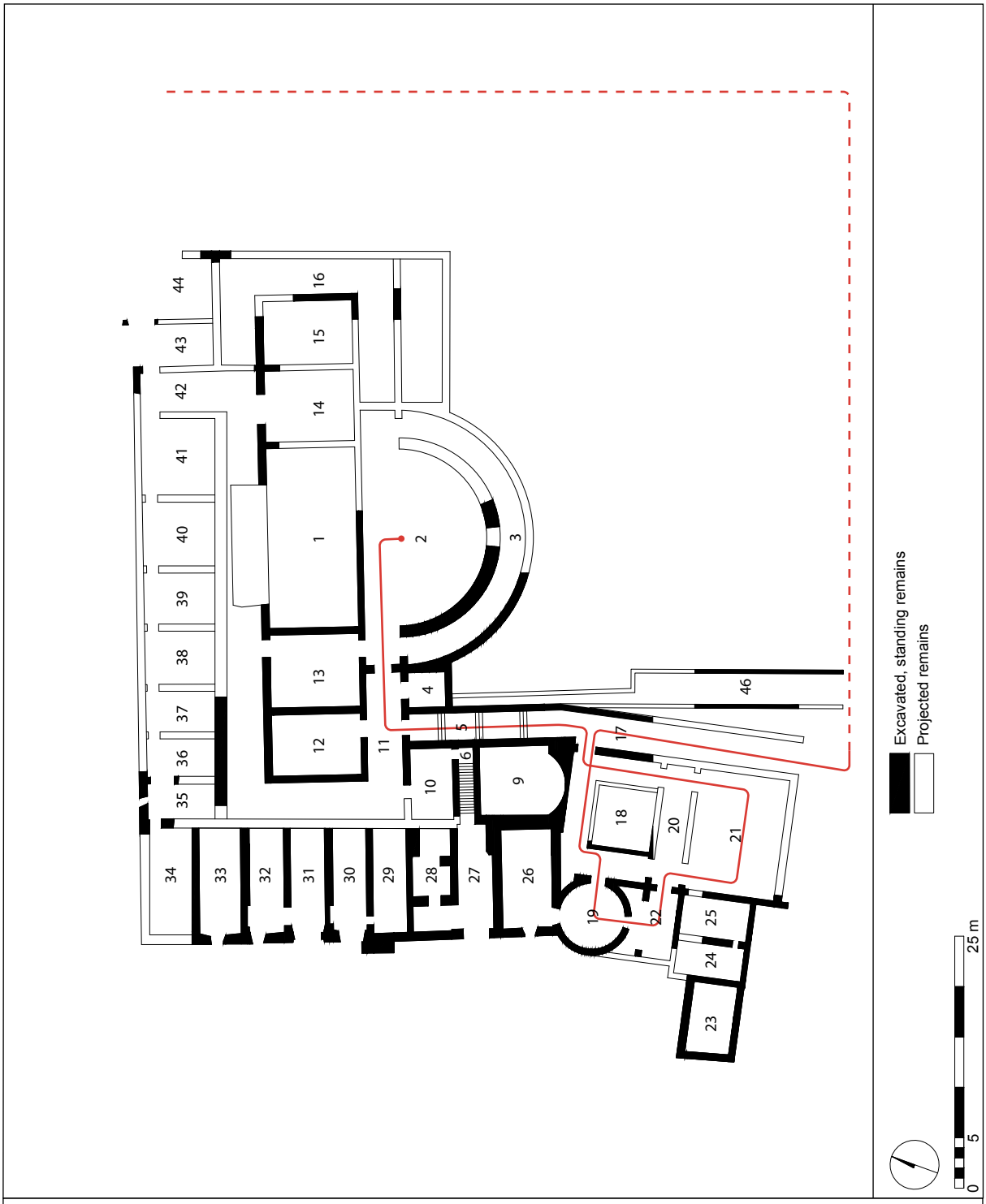


Fig. 6.10: Villa Magna: proposed reconstruction of the routes followed by the emperor (red) to access the winery block, bathe in the balneum, and then reach the coenatio 2



Fig. 6.11: Villa of the Quintilii: view of the nymphaeum at the entrance on the uia Appia

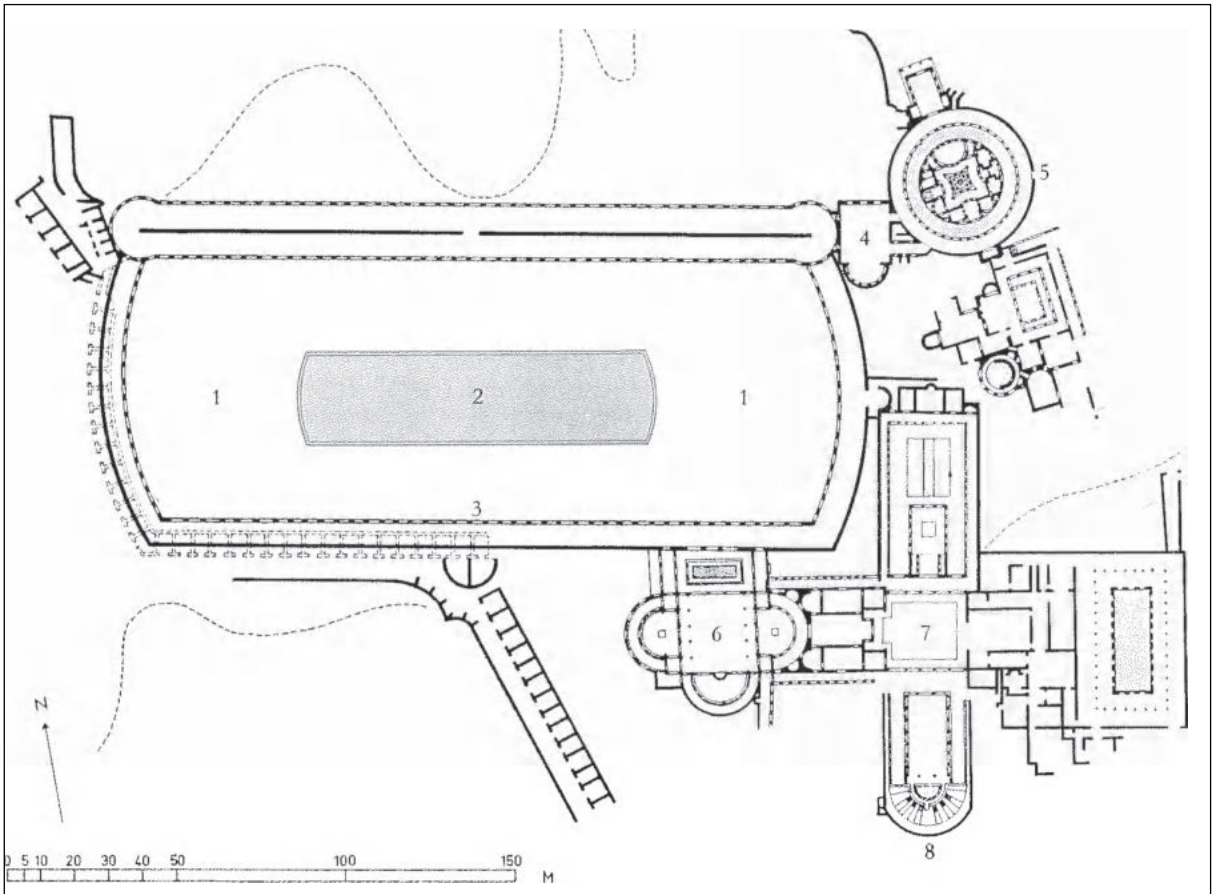


Fig. 6.12: Hadrian's Villa: the Pecile in its setting (Coarelli 1997, fig. 1)

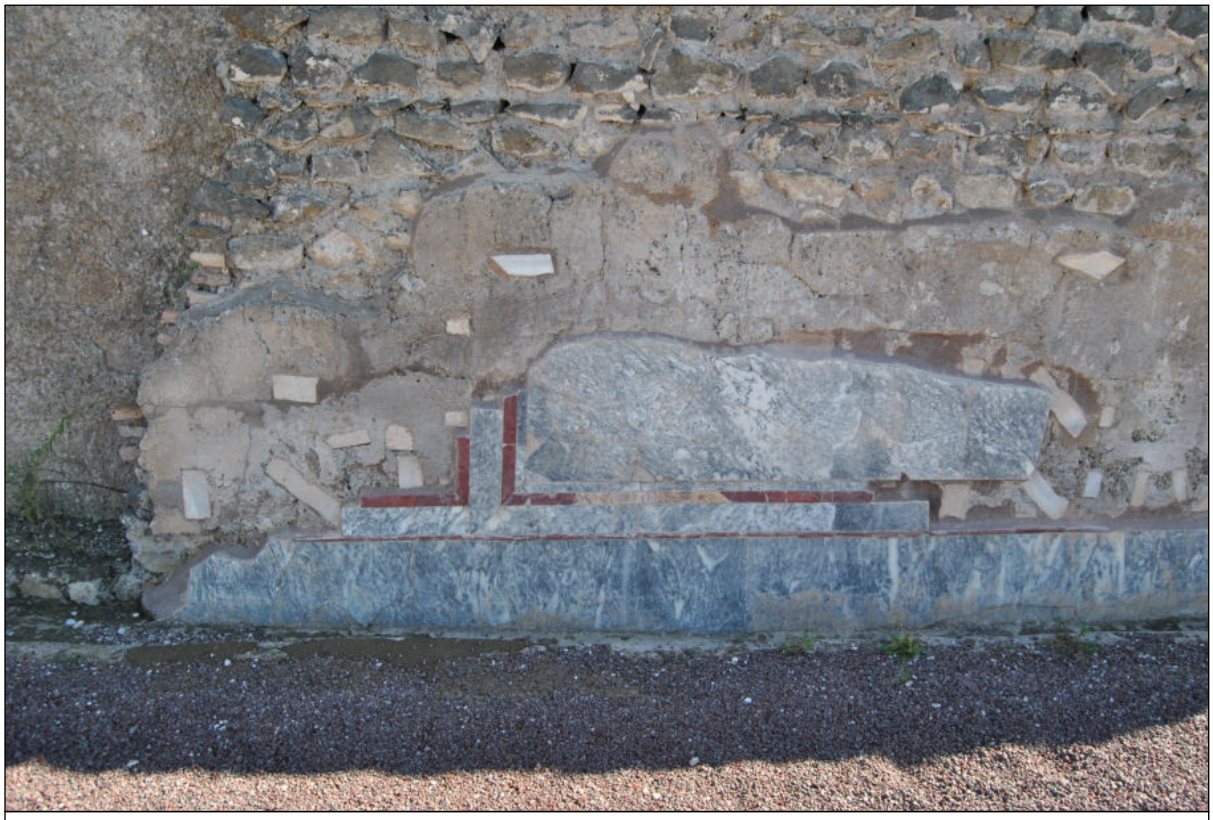


Fig. 6.13: Villa of the Quintilii: marble decoration in corridor A19bis

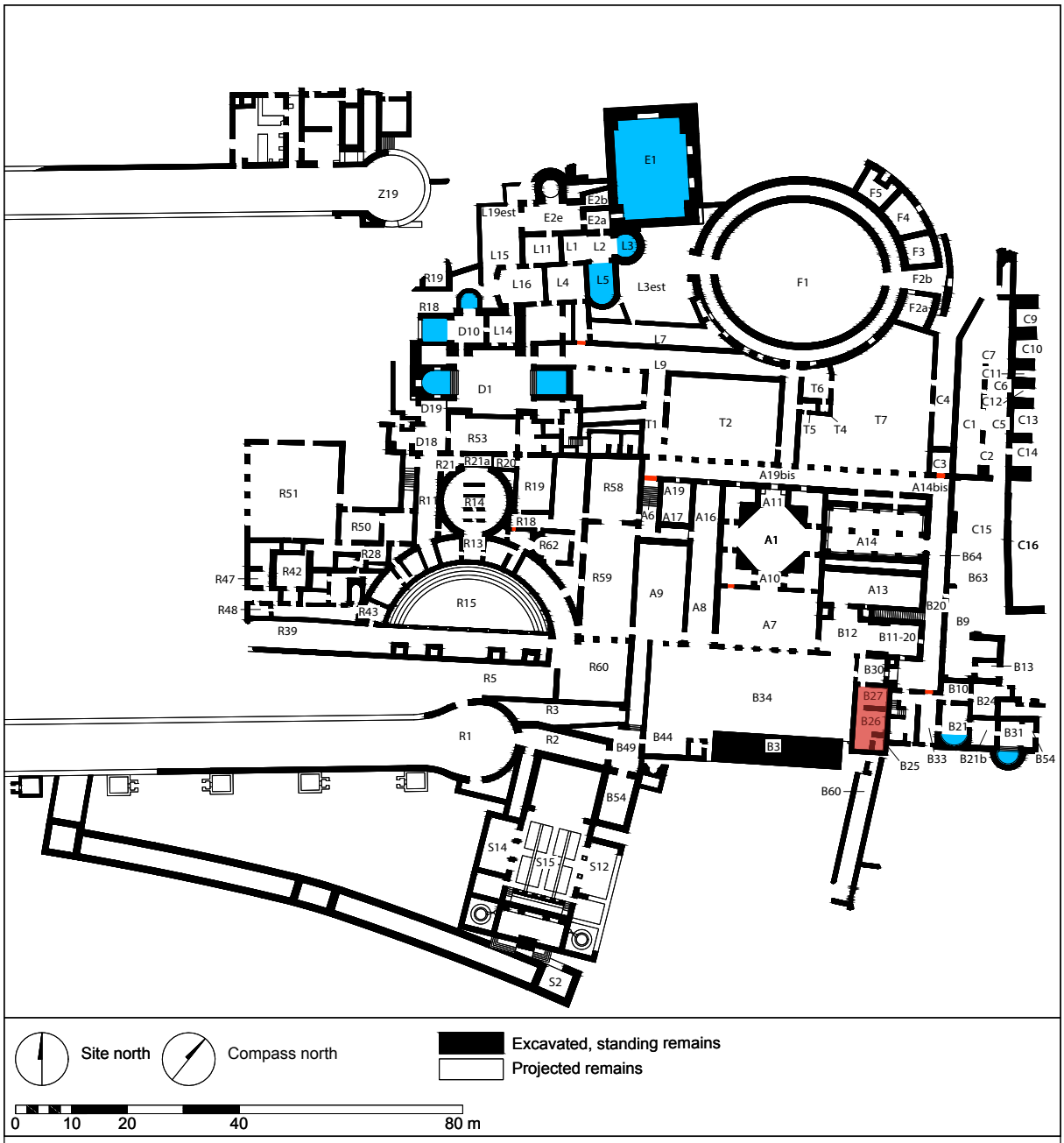


Fig. 6.14: Plan of the villa of the Quintilii with indication of the position of thresholds

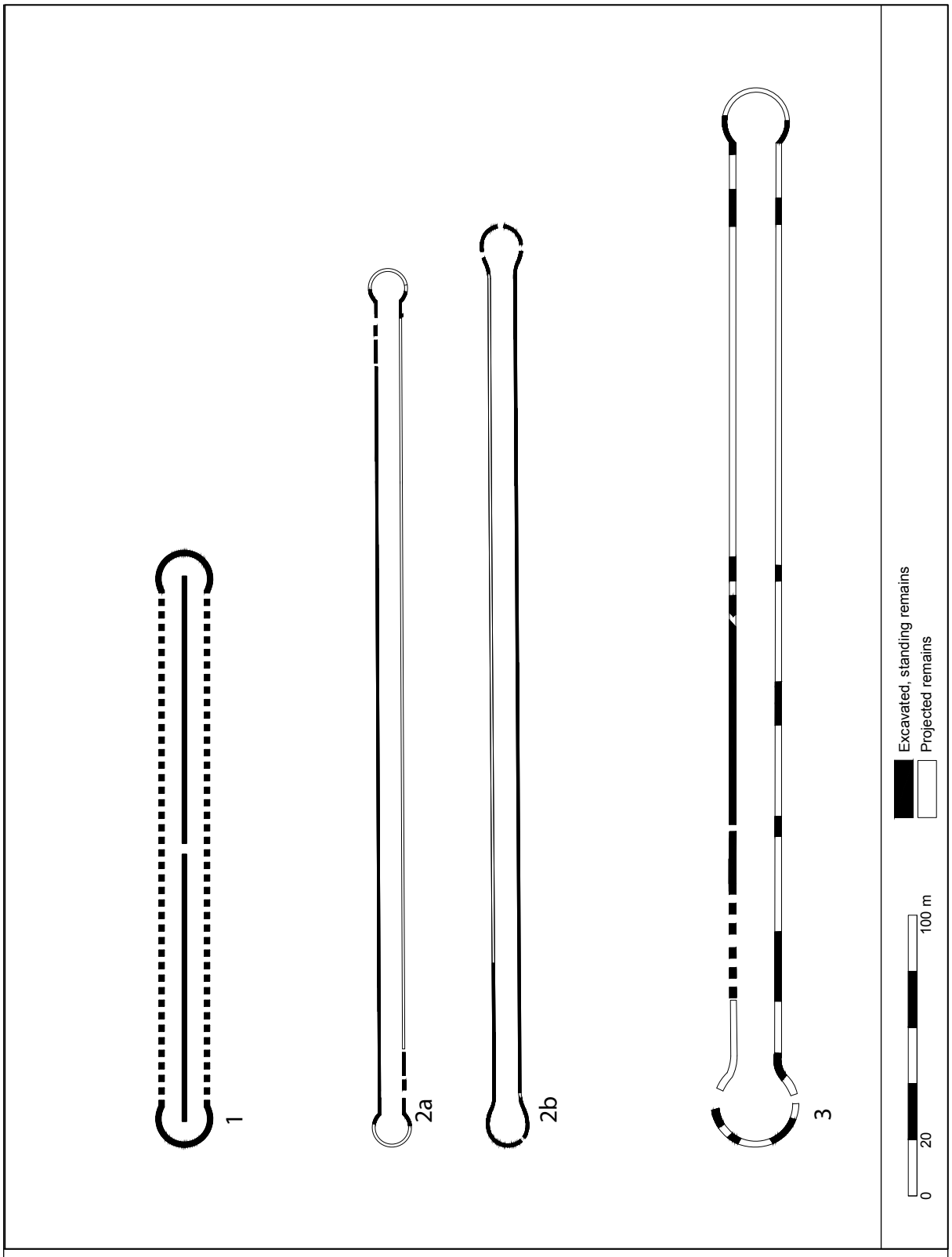


Fig. 6.15.: Monumental corridors with apsidal ends, reproduced at the same scale. 1: Hadrian's Villa, Pecile; 2a: Villa of the Quintilii, corridor Z; 2b: Villa of the Quintilii, corridor X; 3: Horti Spei Veteris, corridor 4

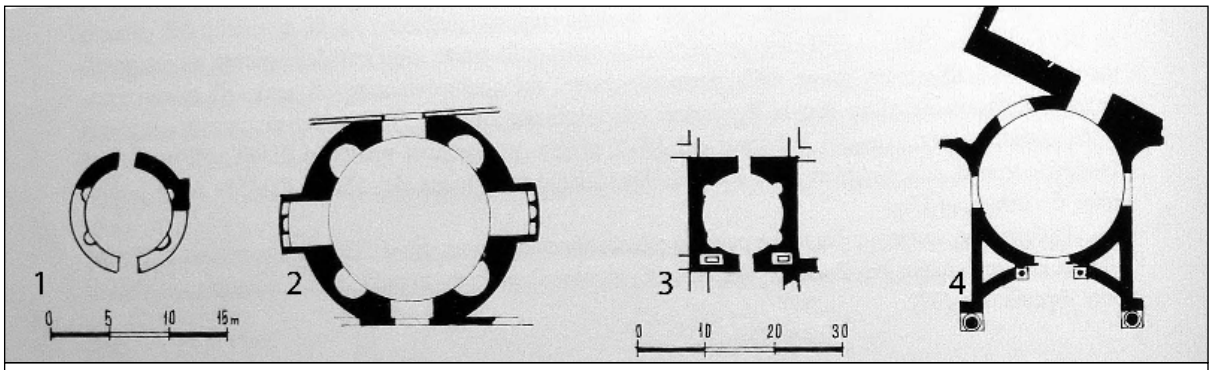
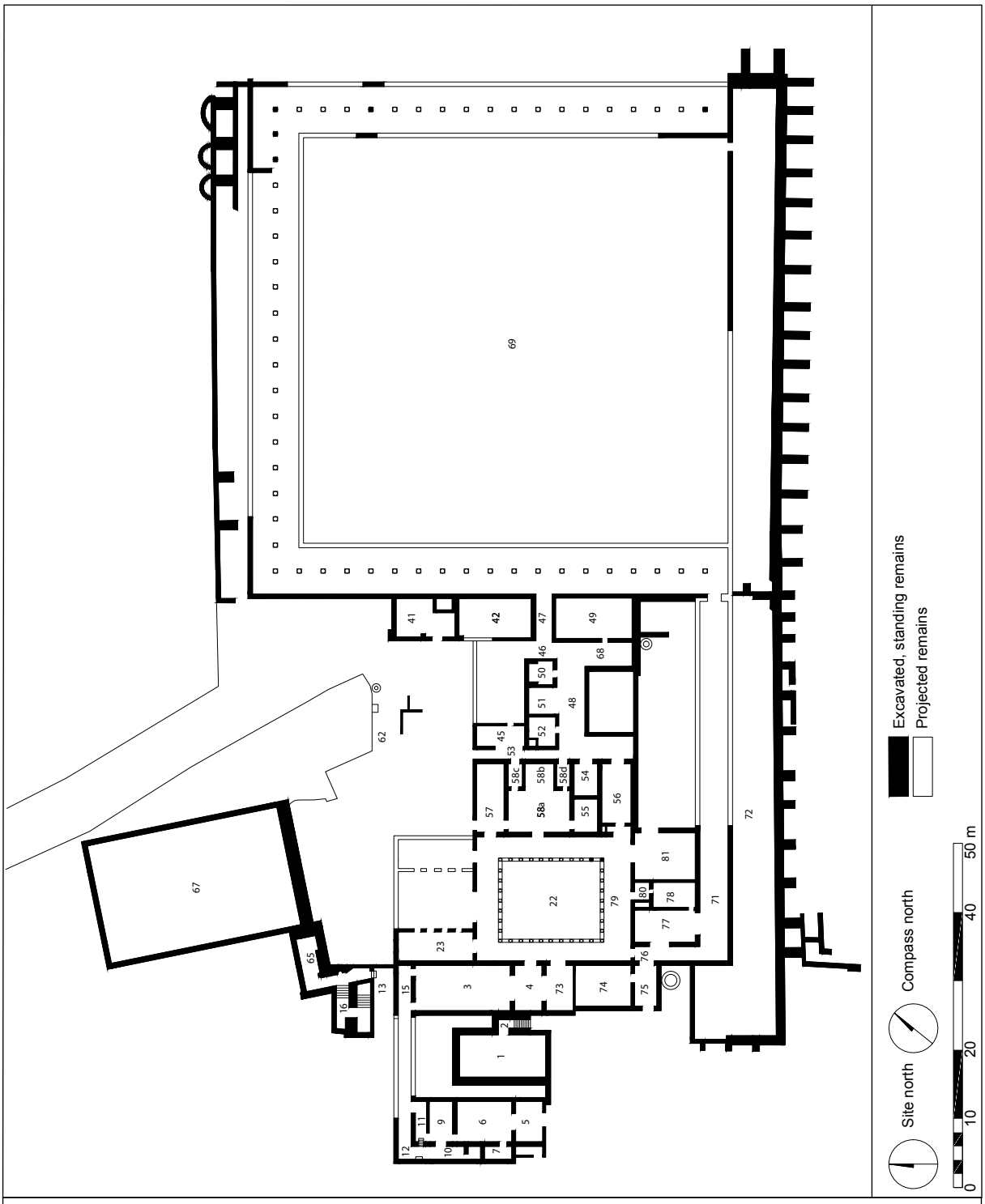
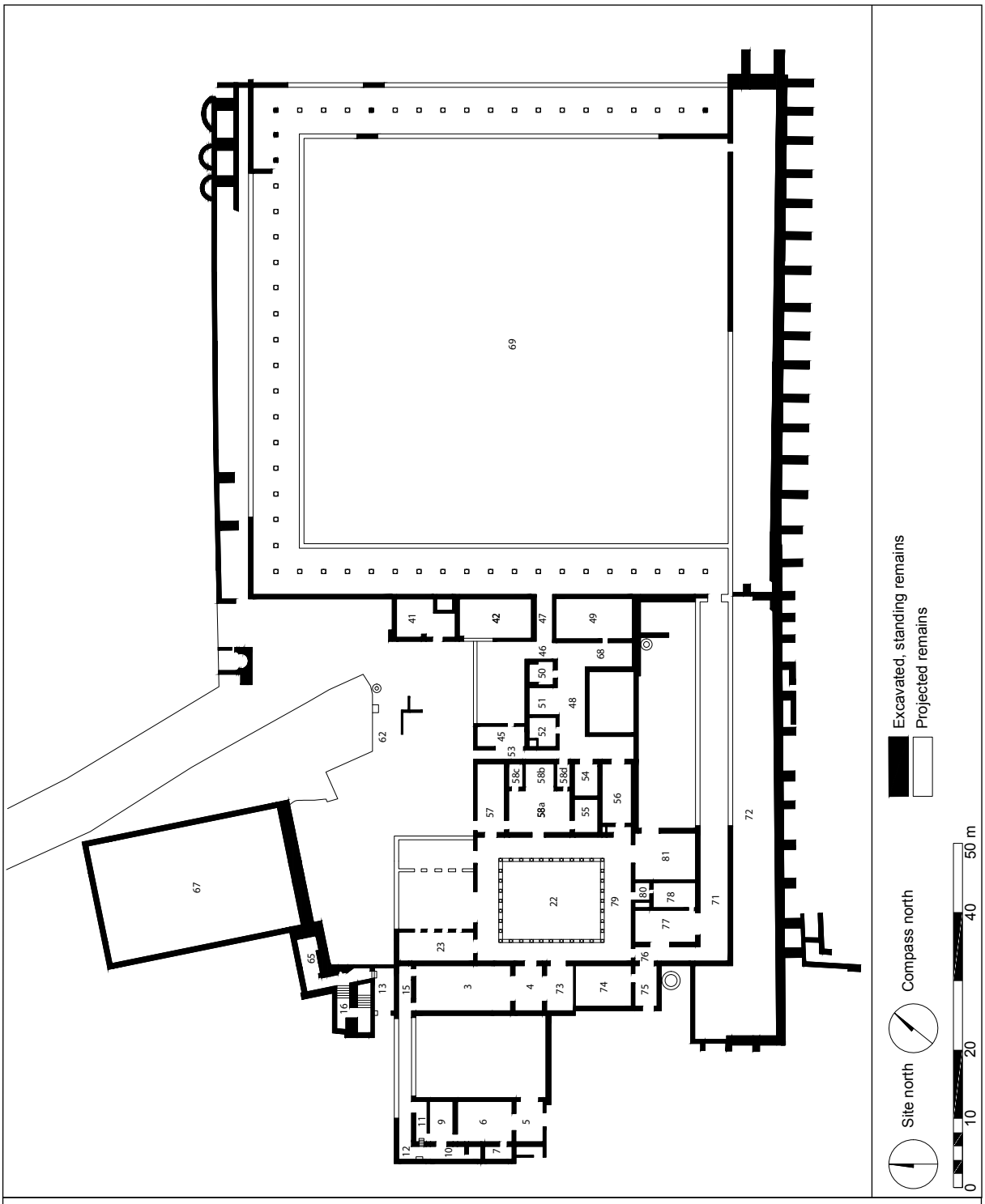


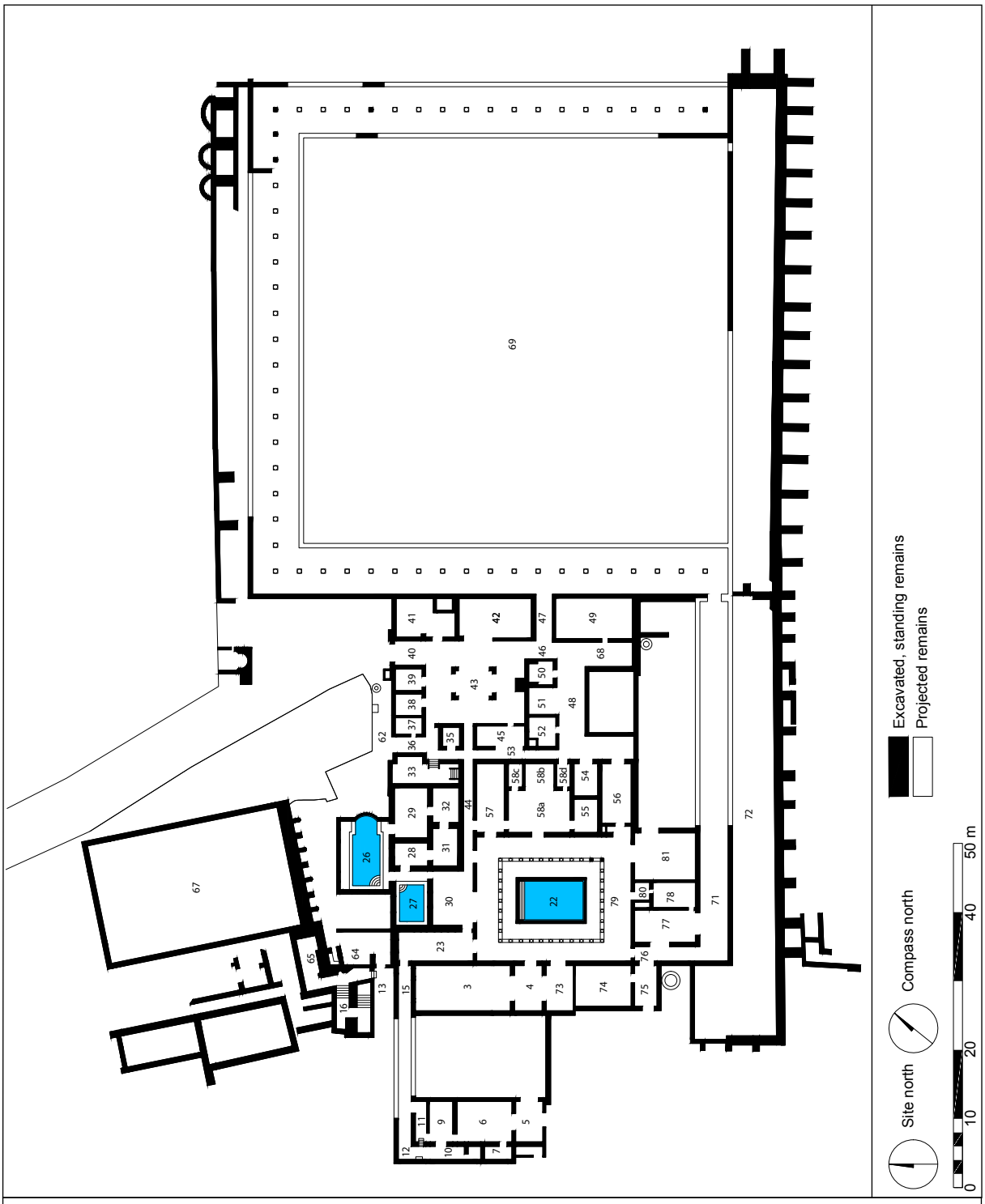
Fig. 6.16: Possible comparanda for hall O of the villa of Maxentius (1). 2: Tivoli, 'Tempio della Tosse'; 3: Split, vestibule of Diocletian's Palace; 4. Rome, 'Temple of Romulus' (Pisani Sartorio and Calza 1976, fig. 124)



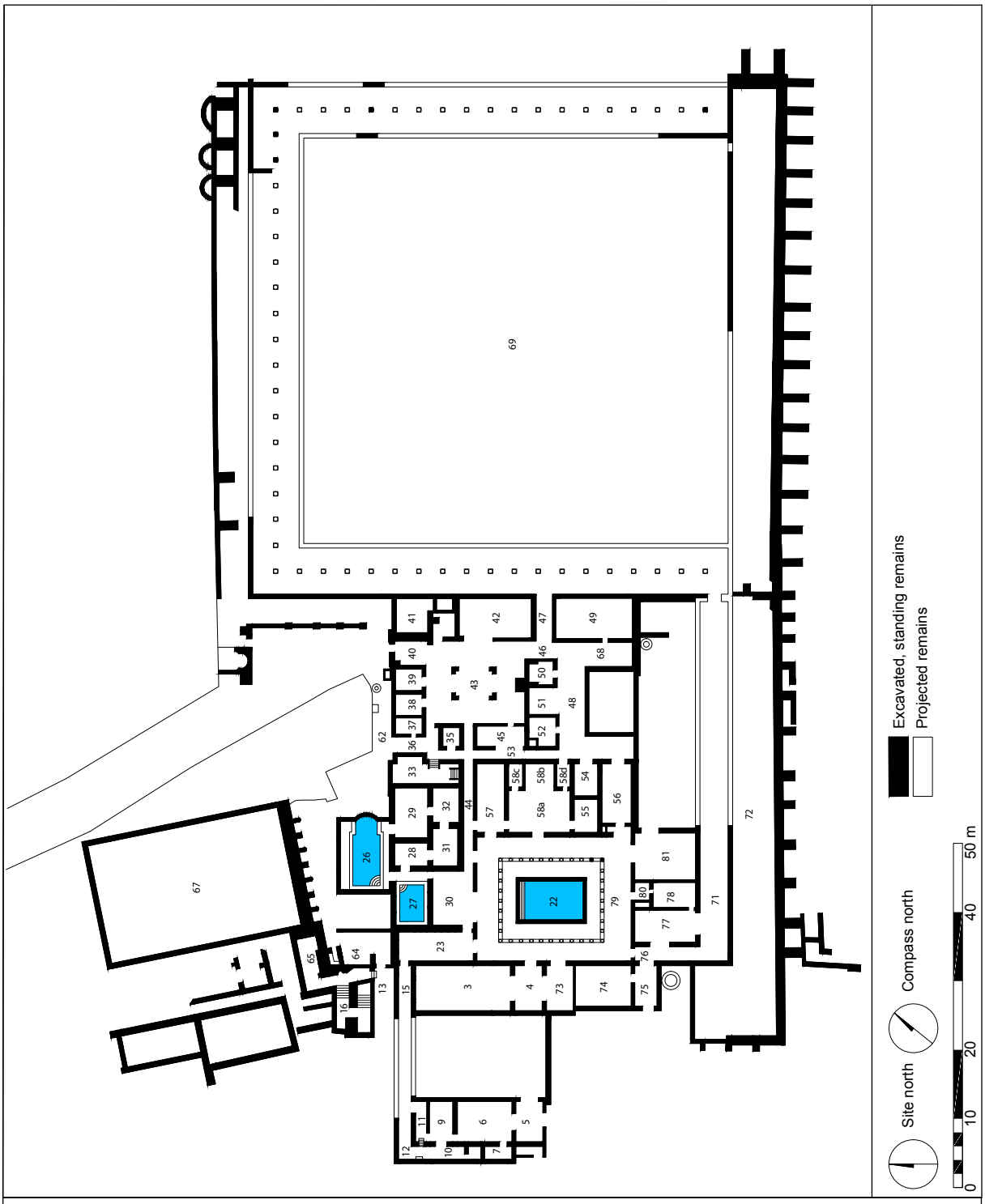
Plan C1.I: Villa ad Gallinas Albas in the Augustan period (digitised from Carrara 2012, fig. 1)



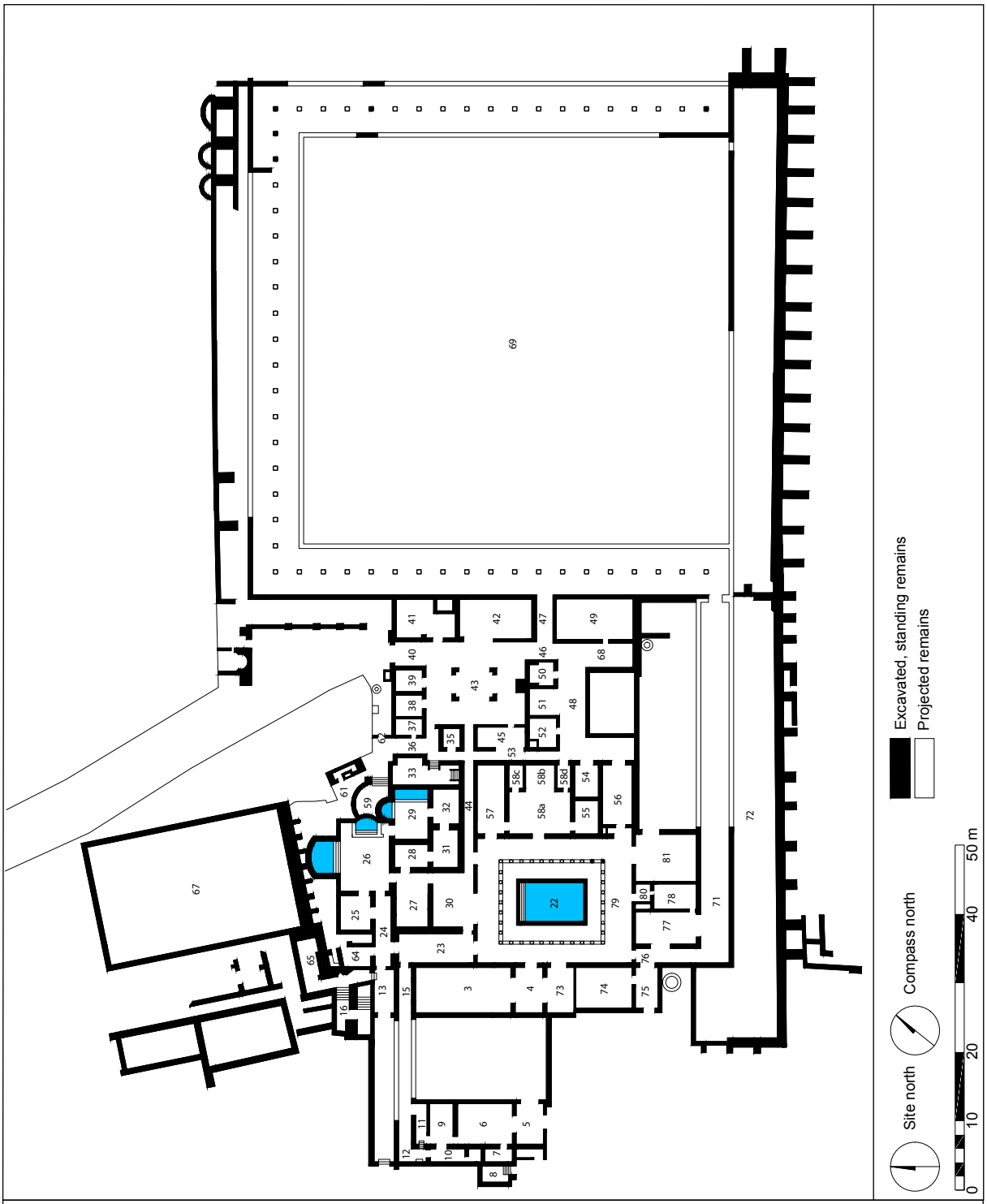
Plan C1.II: Villa ad Gallinas Albas in the Julio-Claudian period (digitised from Carrara 2012, fig. 1)



Plan C1.III: Villa ad Gallinas Albas in the Flavian period (digitised from Carrara 2012, fig. 1)



Plan C1.IV: Villa ad Gallinas Albas in the Antonine period (digitised from Carrara 2012, fig. 1)



Plan C1.V: Villa ad Gallinas Albas in the Severan period (digitised from Carrara 2012, fig. 1)

Plan C2.I: Imperial villa at Alsium (adapted from Lafon 1990, fig. 2)

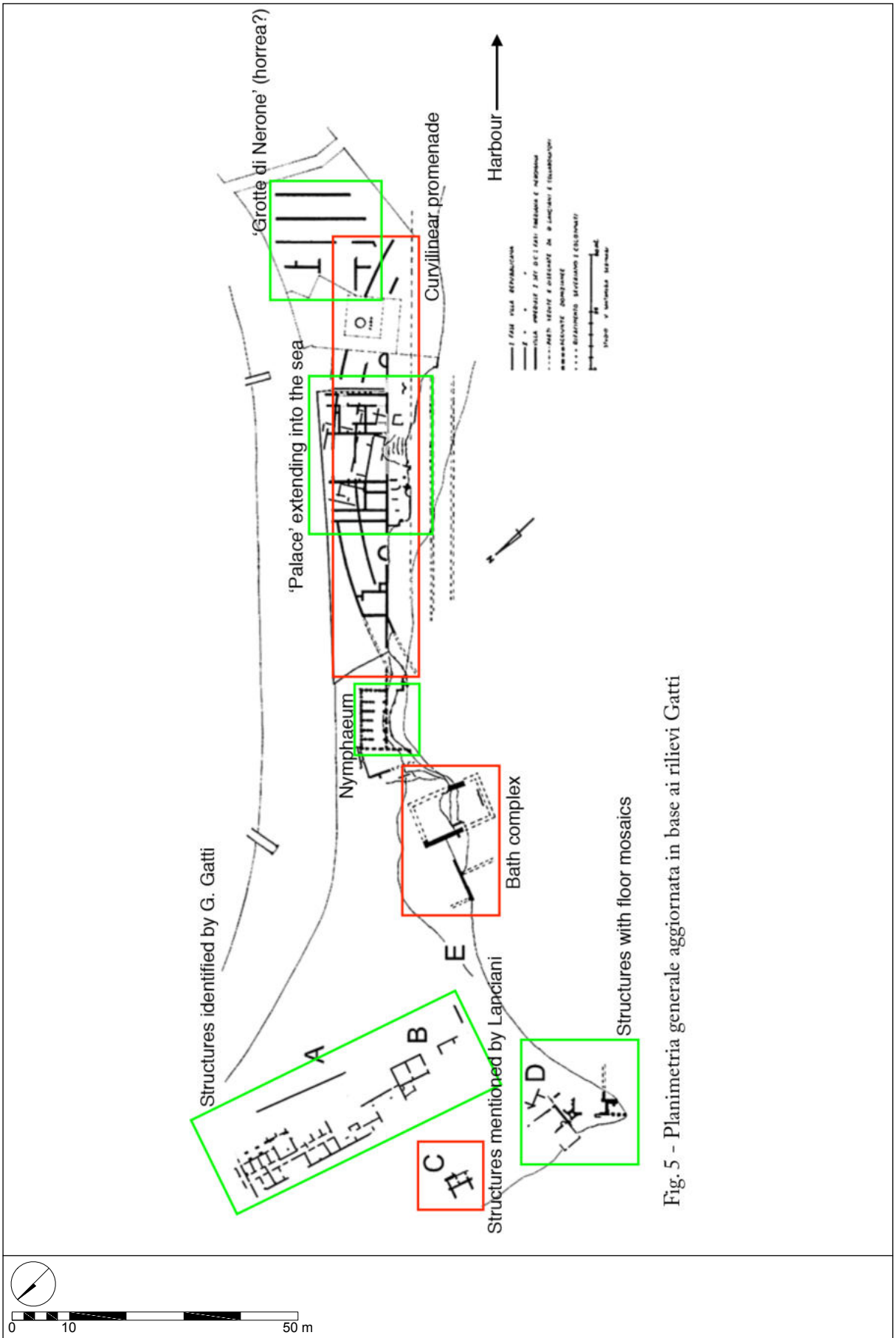
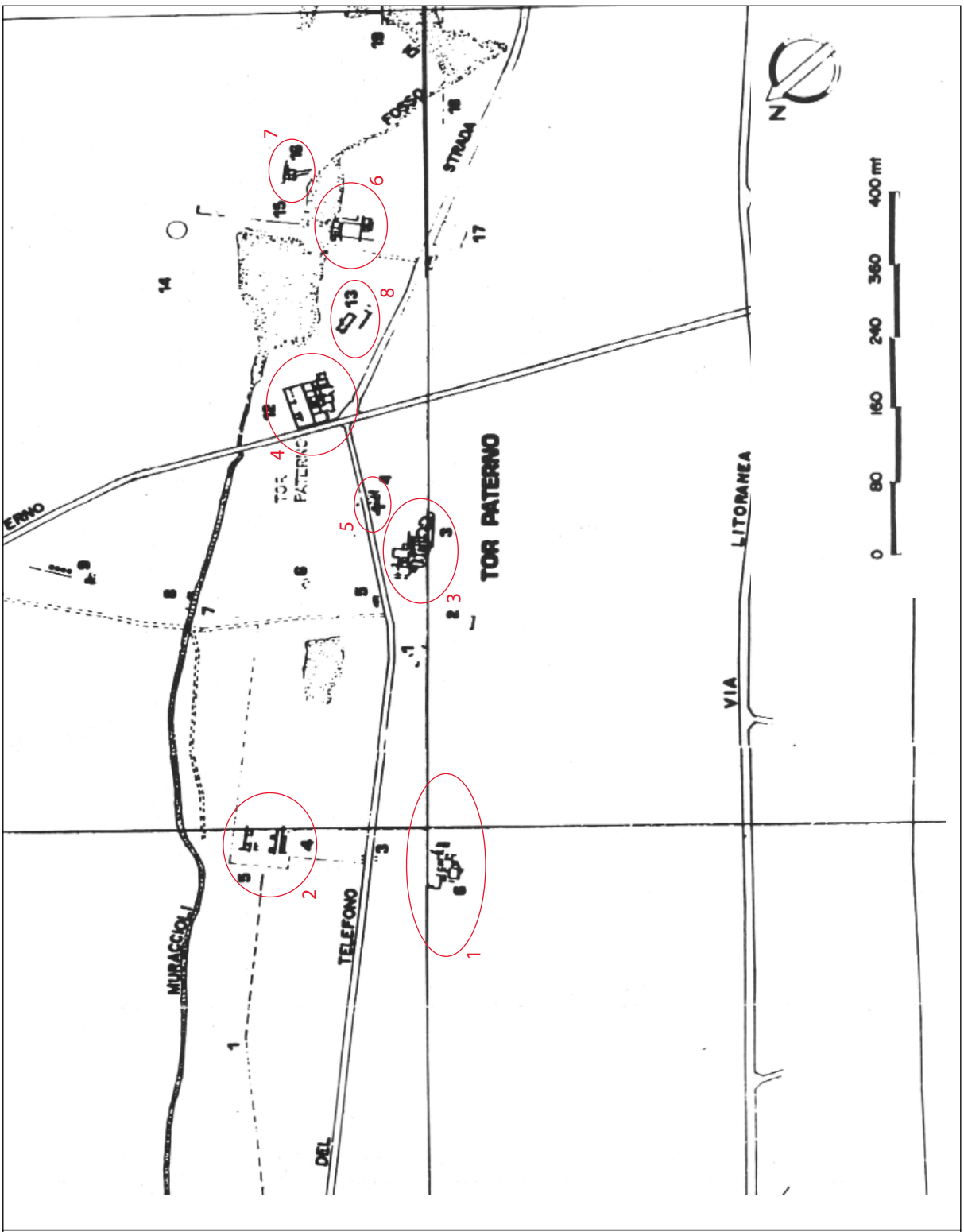
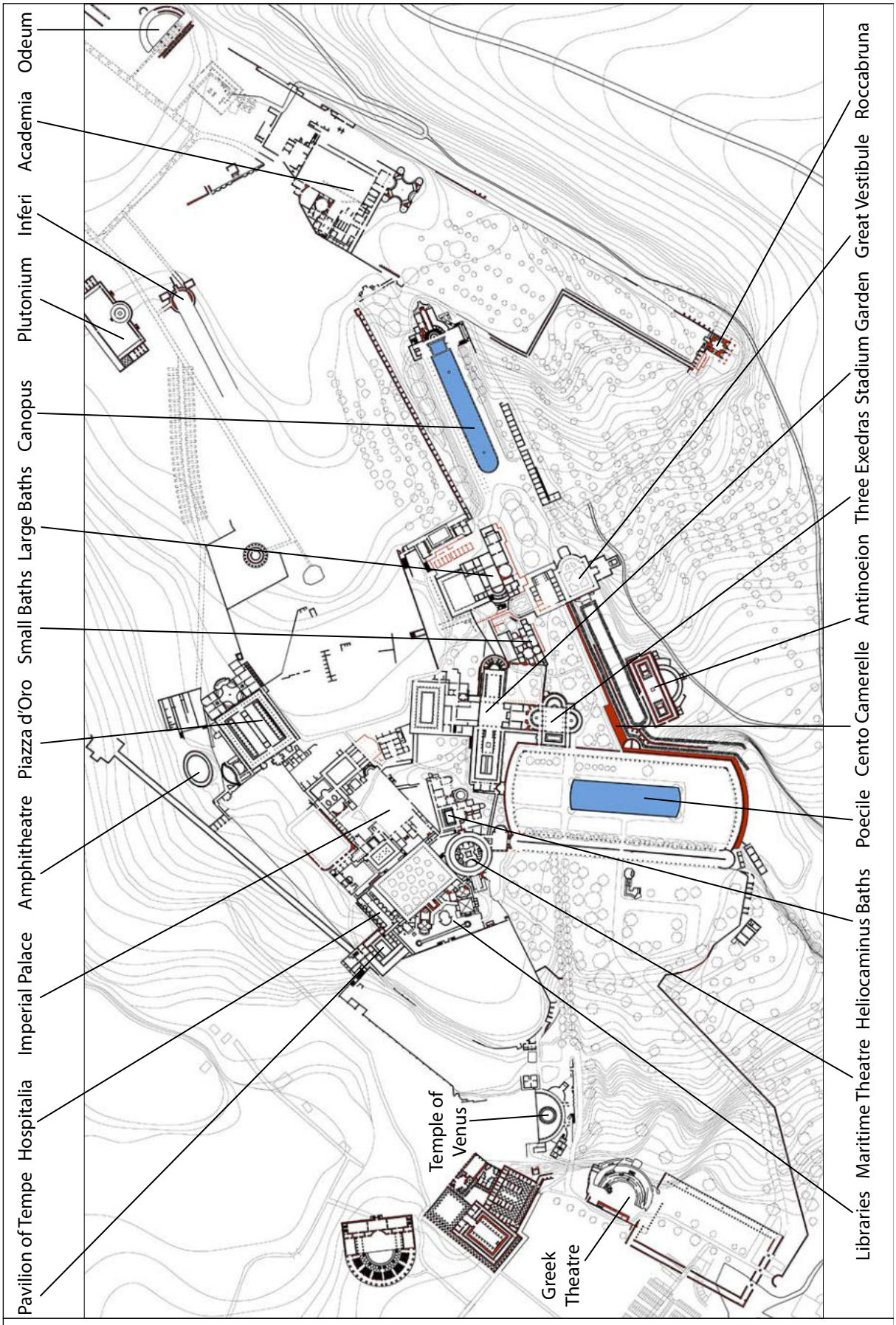


Fig. 5 - Planimetria generale aggiornata in base ai rilievi Gatti

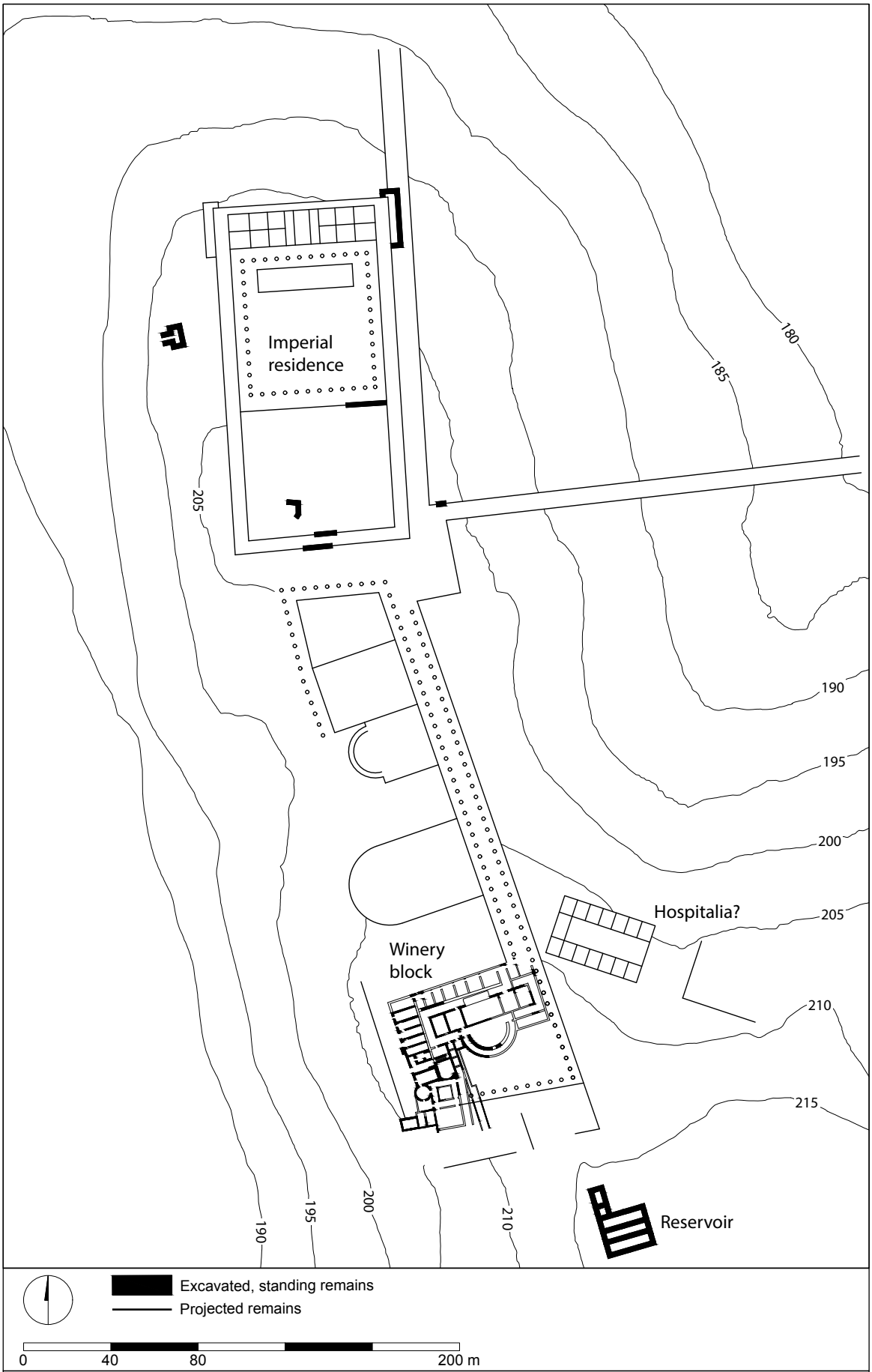
Plan C3.I:Imperial villa at Antium (adapted from Jaia 2008, fig. 5)



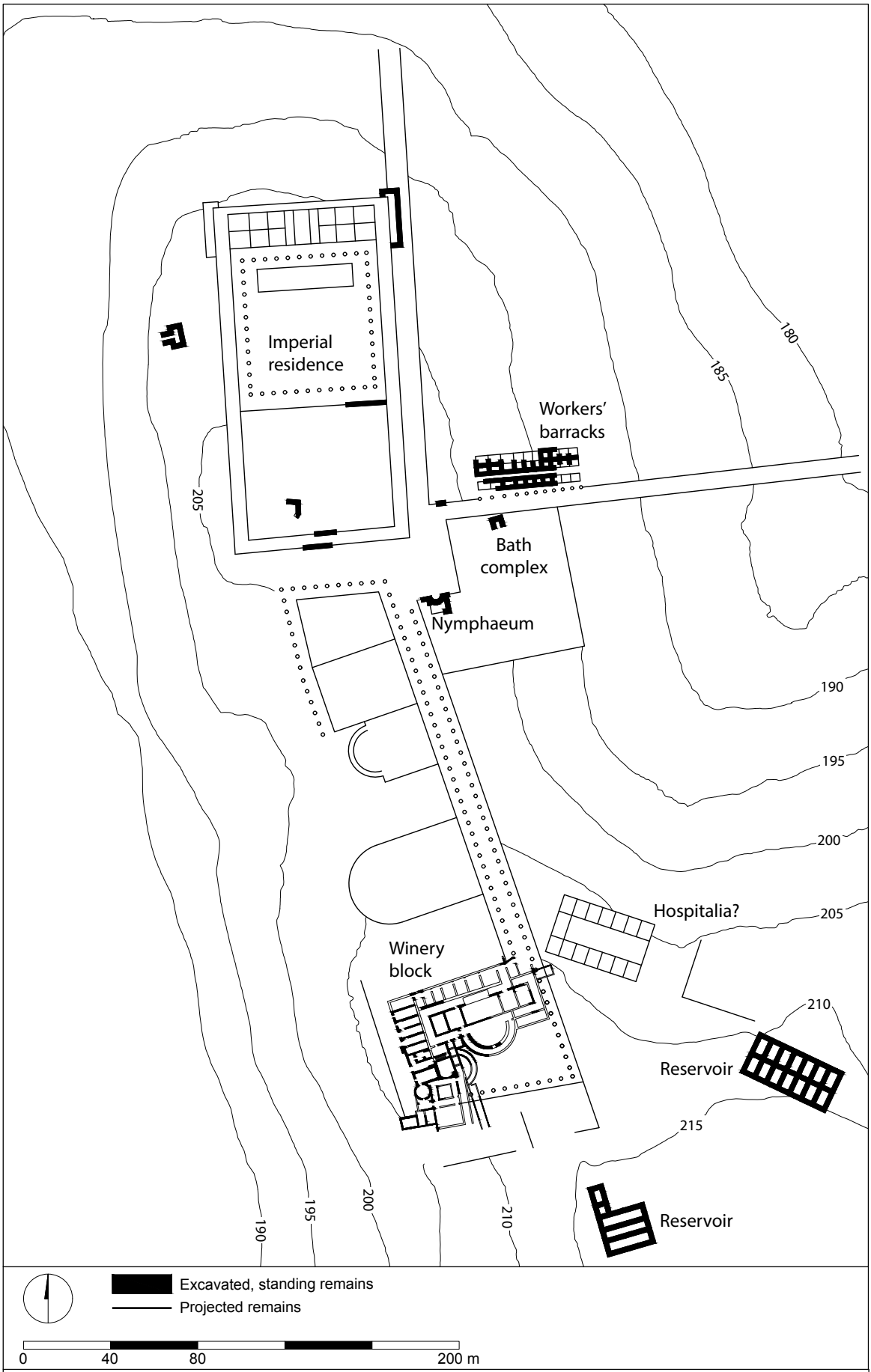
Plan C4.I: Imperial villa at Laurentum (adapted from Lauro 1998a, foldout plate)



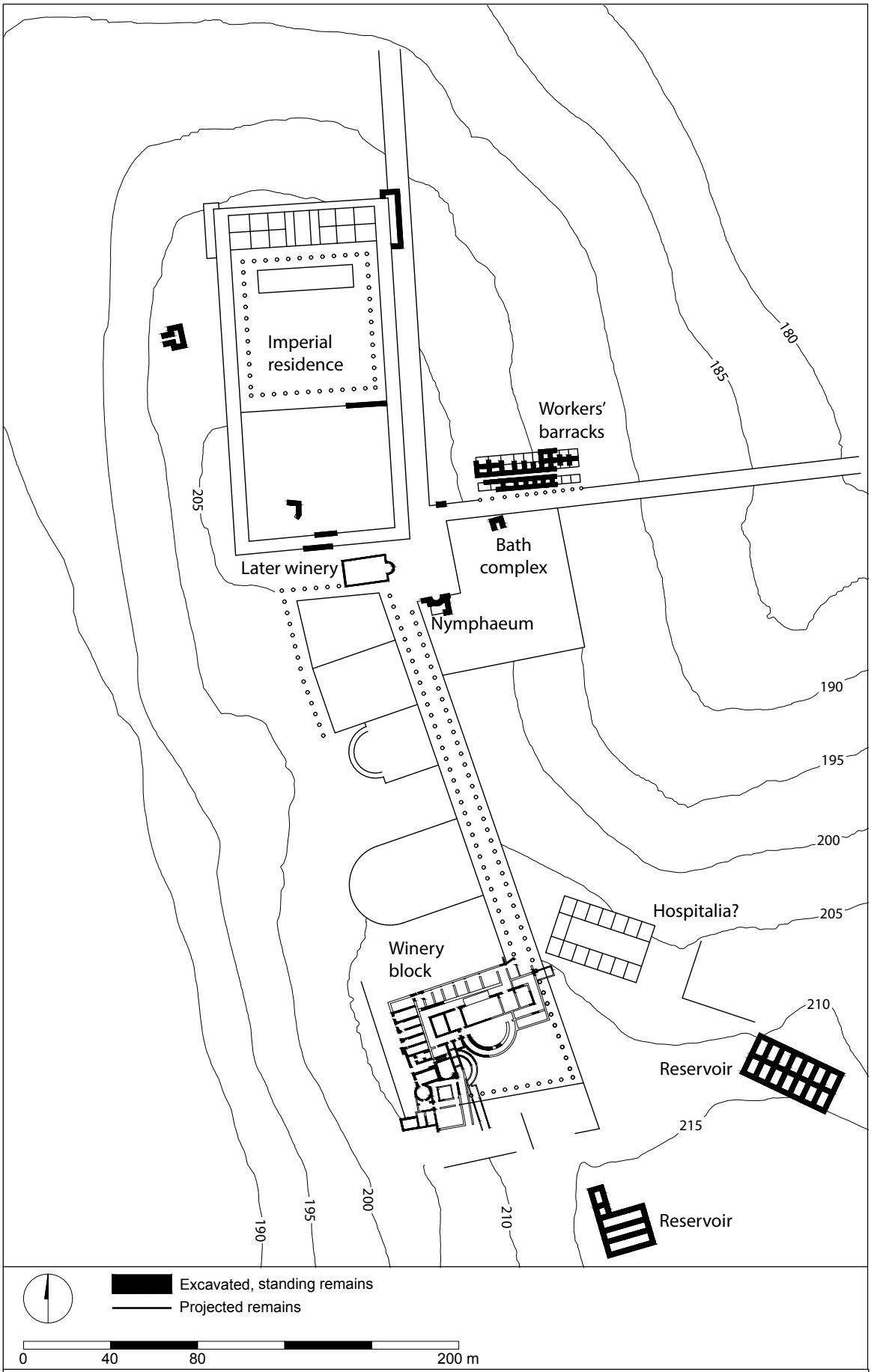
Plan C5.I: Hadrian's Villa: general plan (background: https://www.archweb.it)



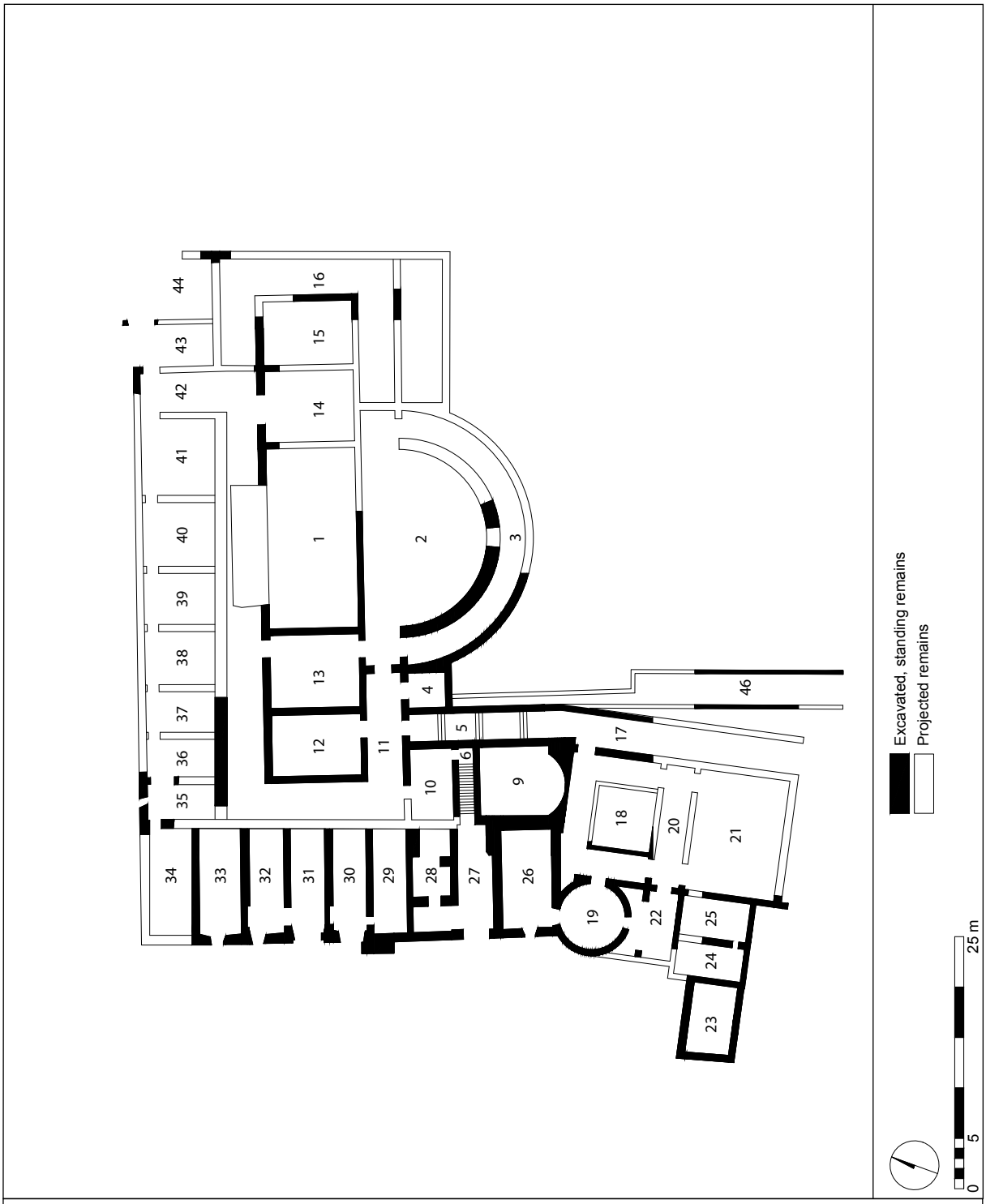
Plan C6.I: Villa Magna in the Hadrianic period (digitised from Fentress et al. 2016, fig. 5.2)



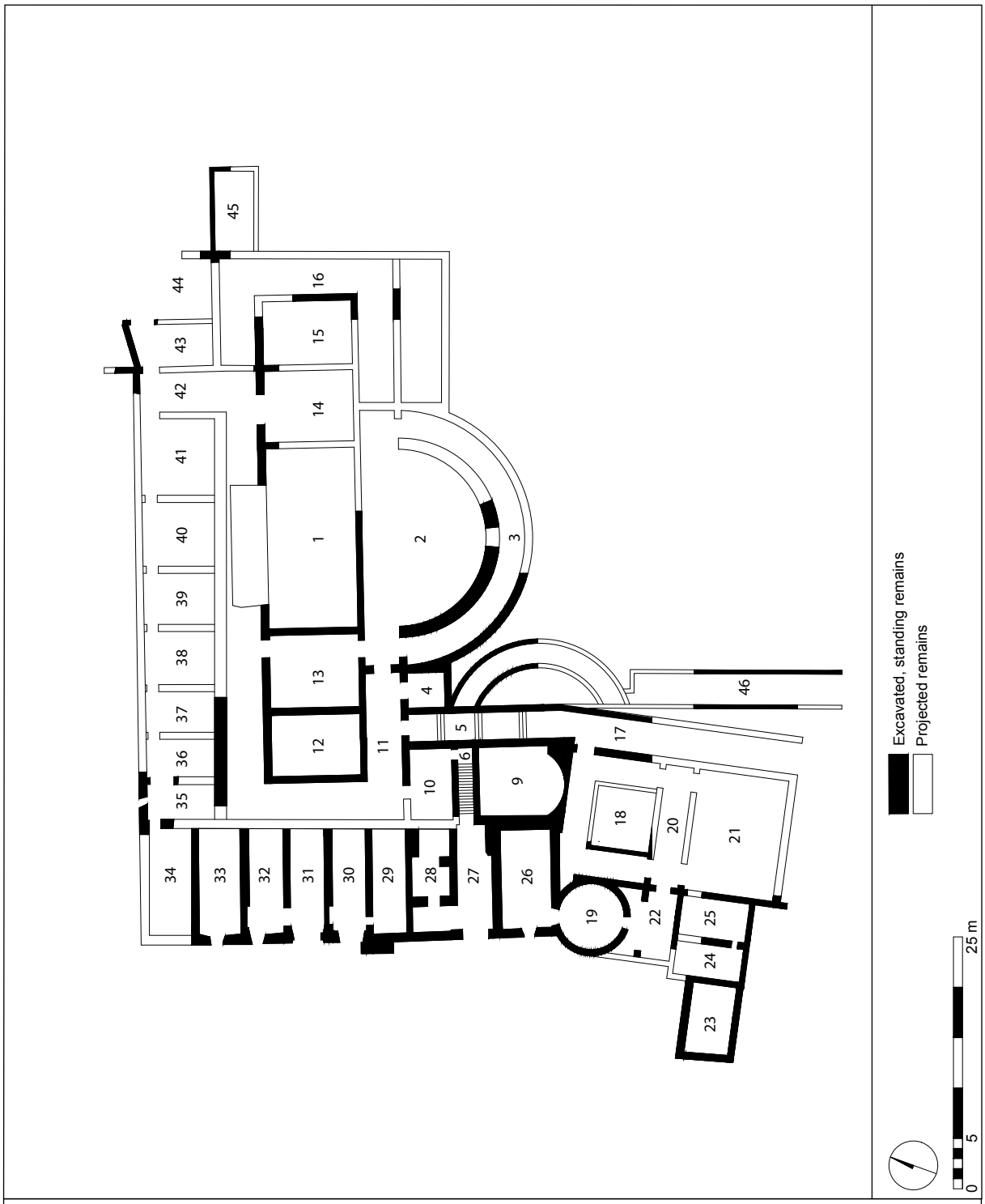
Plan C6.II: Villa Magna in the Severan period (digitised from Fentress et al. 2016, fig. 5.6)



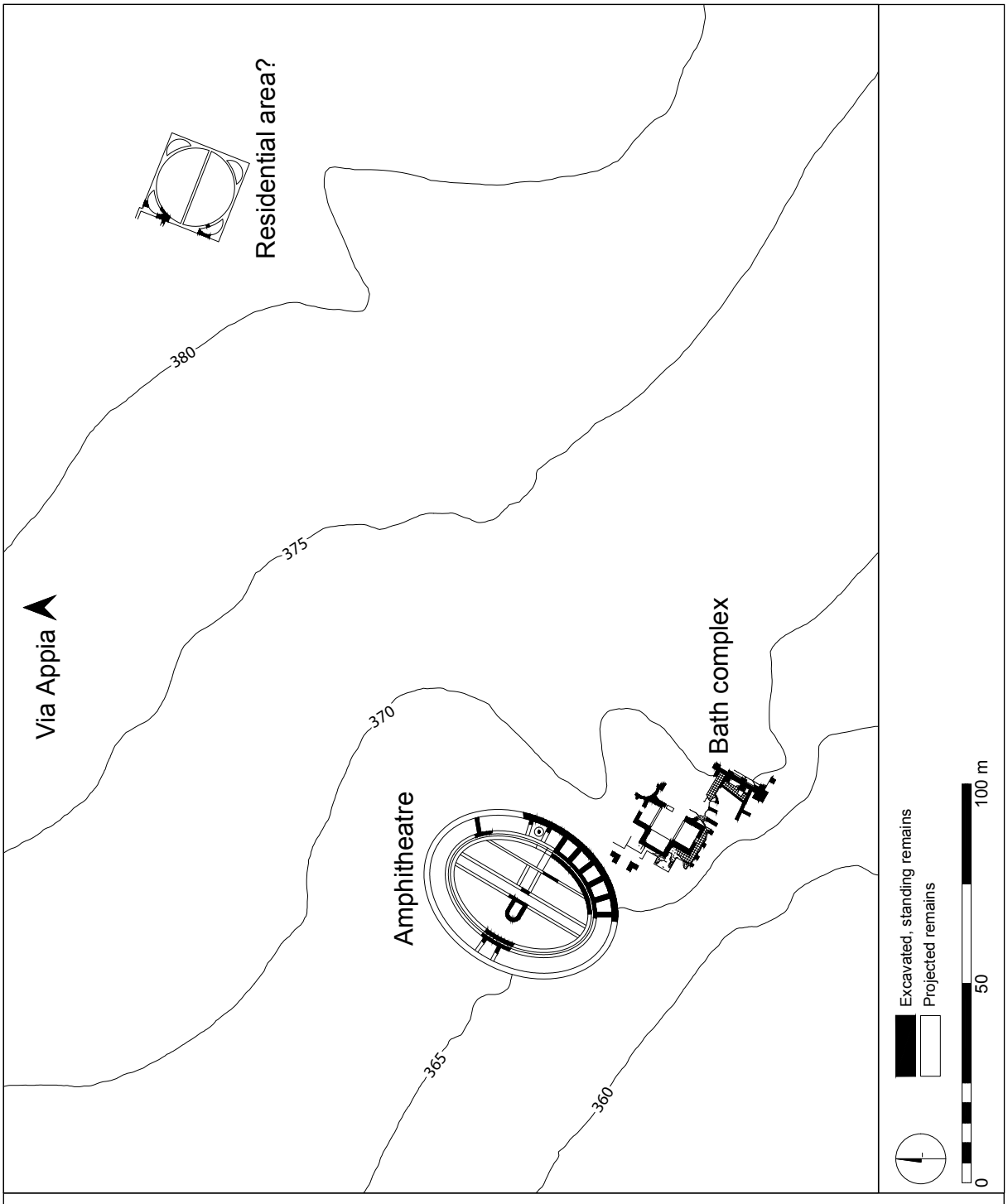
Plan C6.III: Villa Magna in the fourth century AD (digitised from Fentress et al. 2016, fig. 5.6)



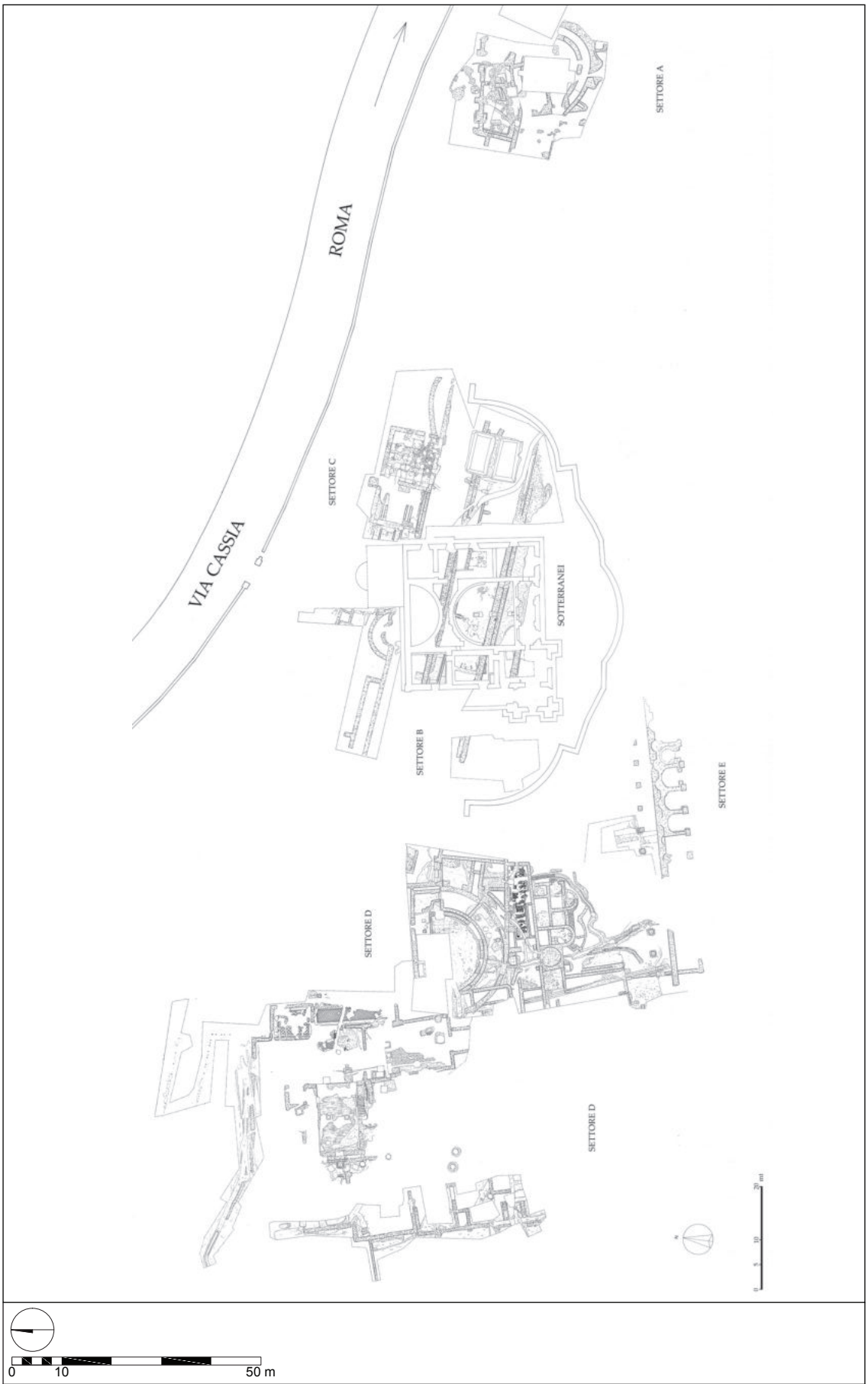
Plan C6.IV: Villa Magna: winery in the Hadrianic period (digitised from Fentress et al. 2016, pl. 5.5)



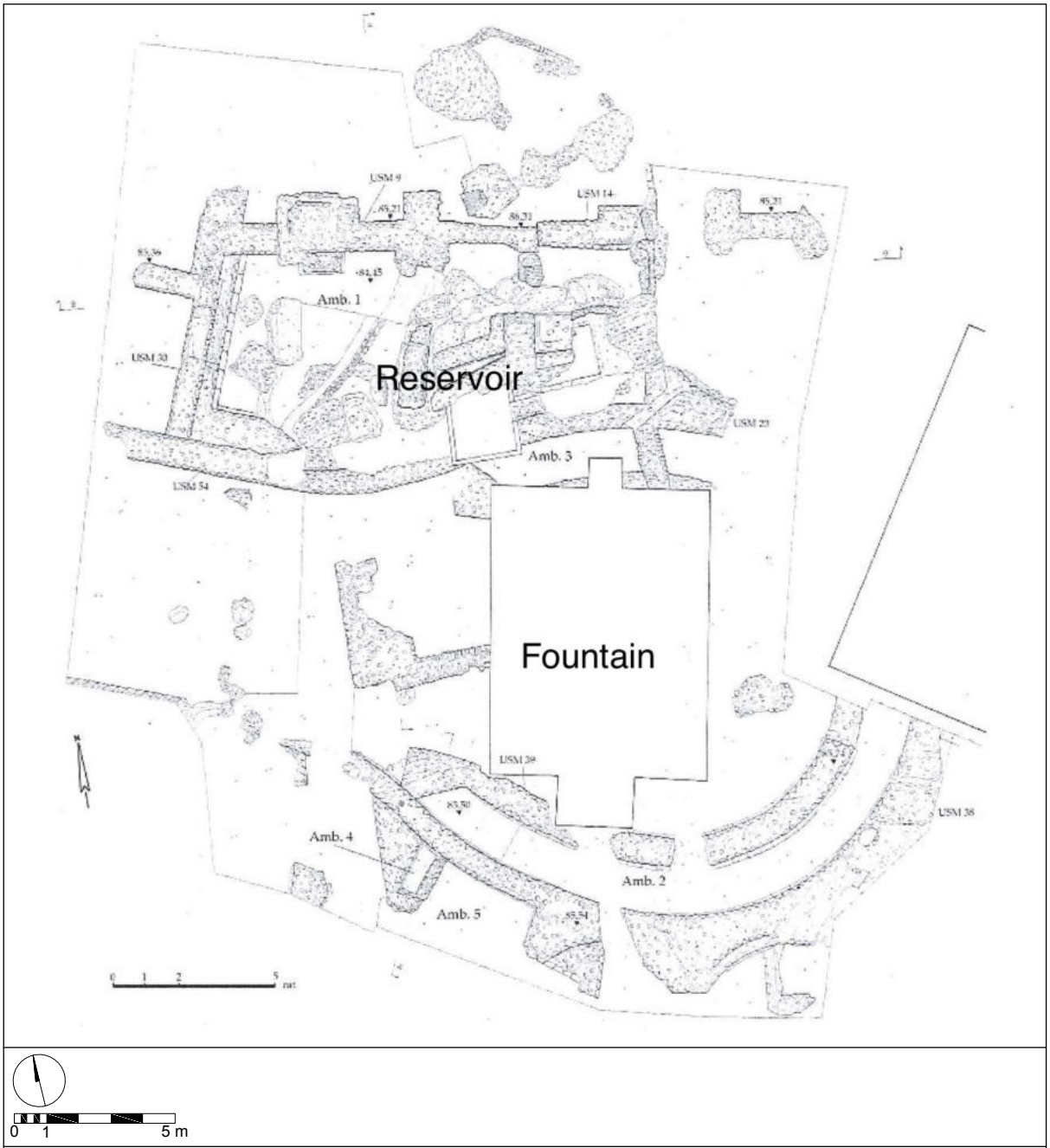
Plan C6.IV: Villa Magna: winery in the Severan period (digitised from Fentress et al. 2016, pl. 5.5)



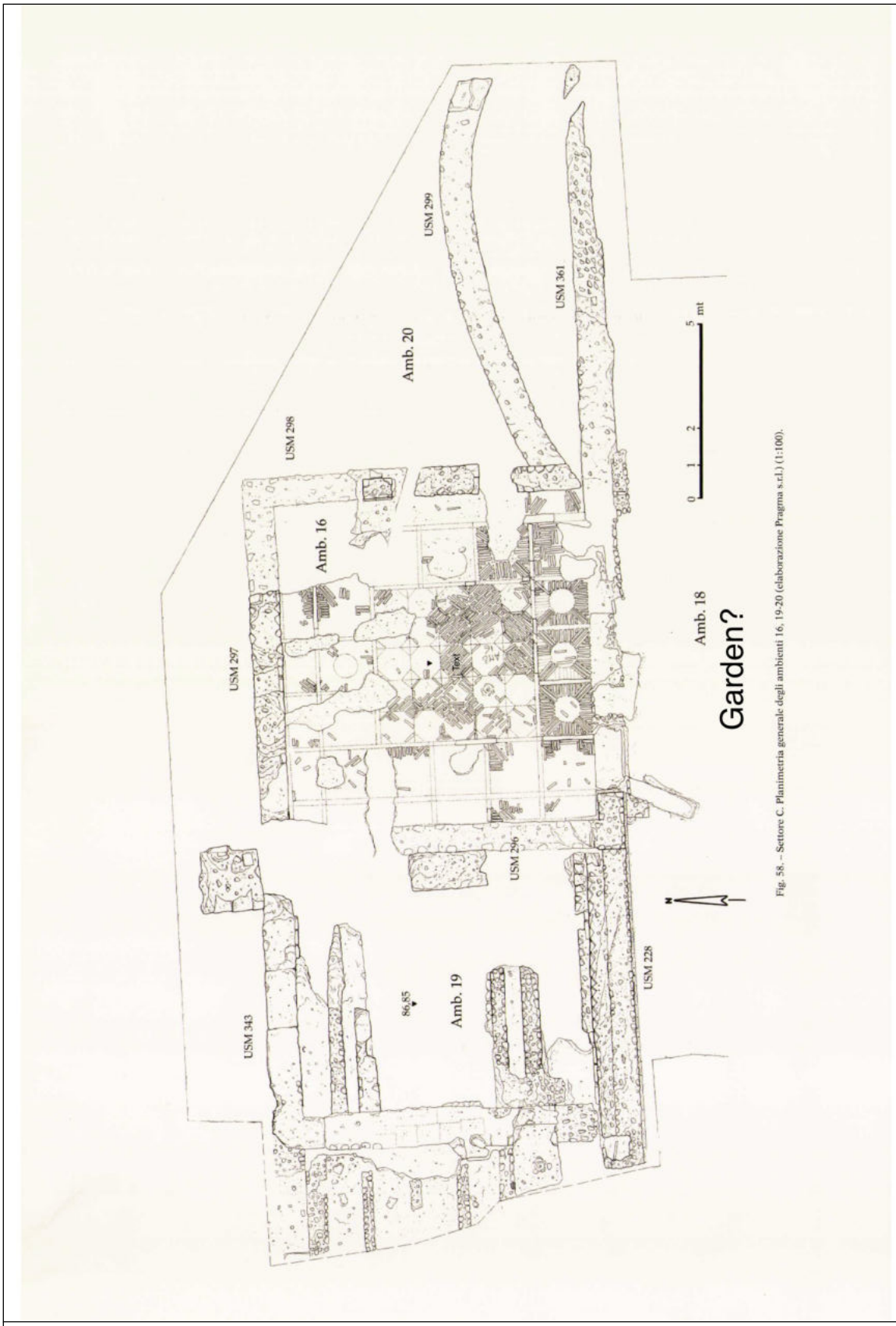
Plan C7.I: Villa of the Antonines at Lanuuium (digitised from Chatr Aryamontri and Renner 2017, fig. 5)

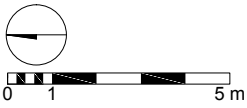


Plan C8.I: Villa of Lucius Verus: general plan (Caserta 2011, fig. 192)

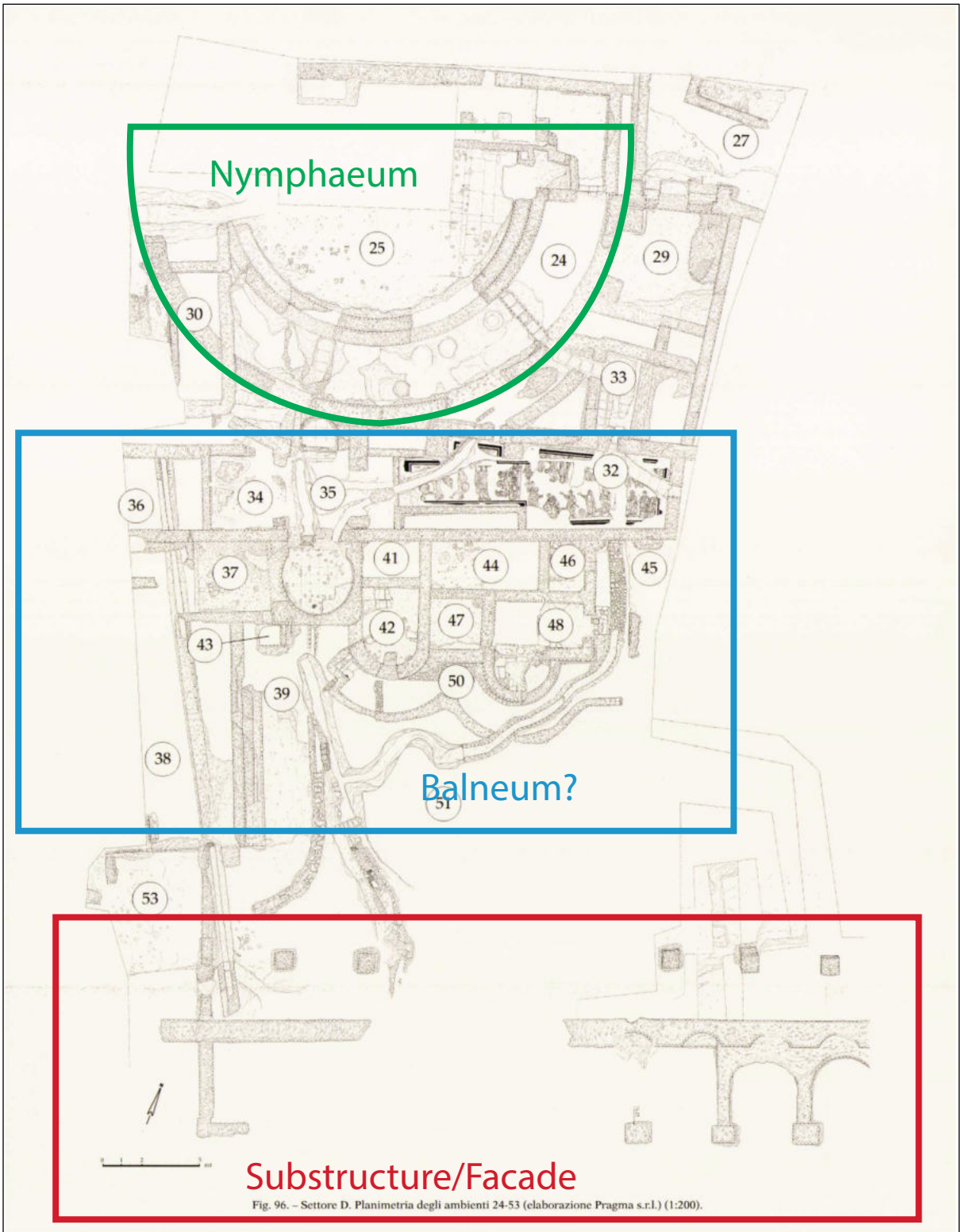


Plan C8.II: Villa of Lucius Verus: fountain (adapted from Caserta 2011, fig. 47)

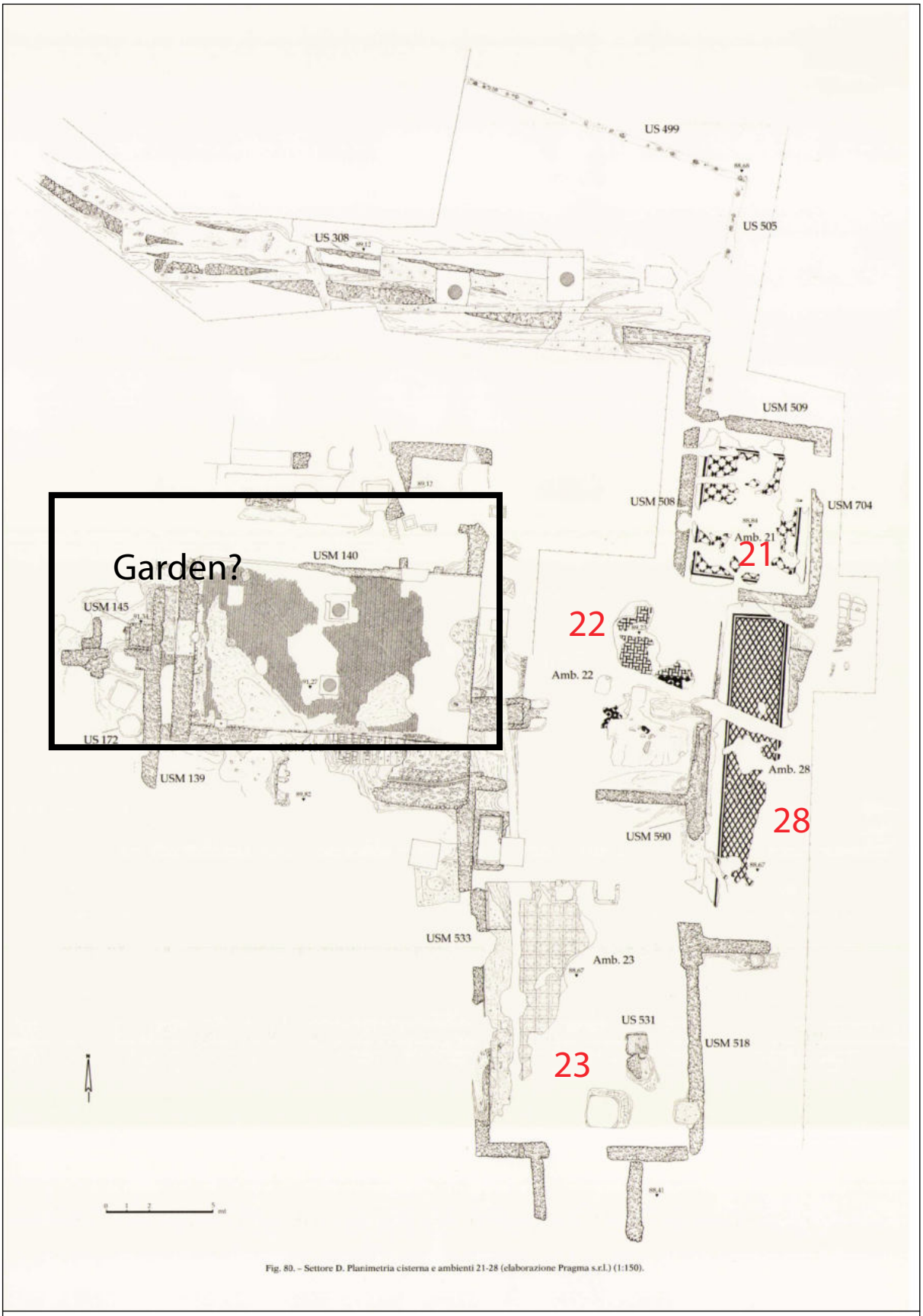


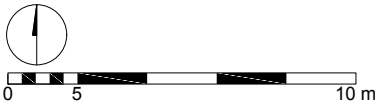


Plan C8.III: Villa of Lucius Verus: rooms 16–20 (adapted from Caserta 2011, fig. 58)

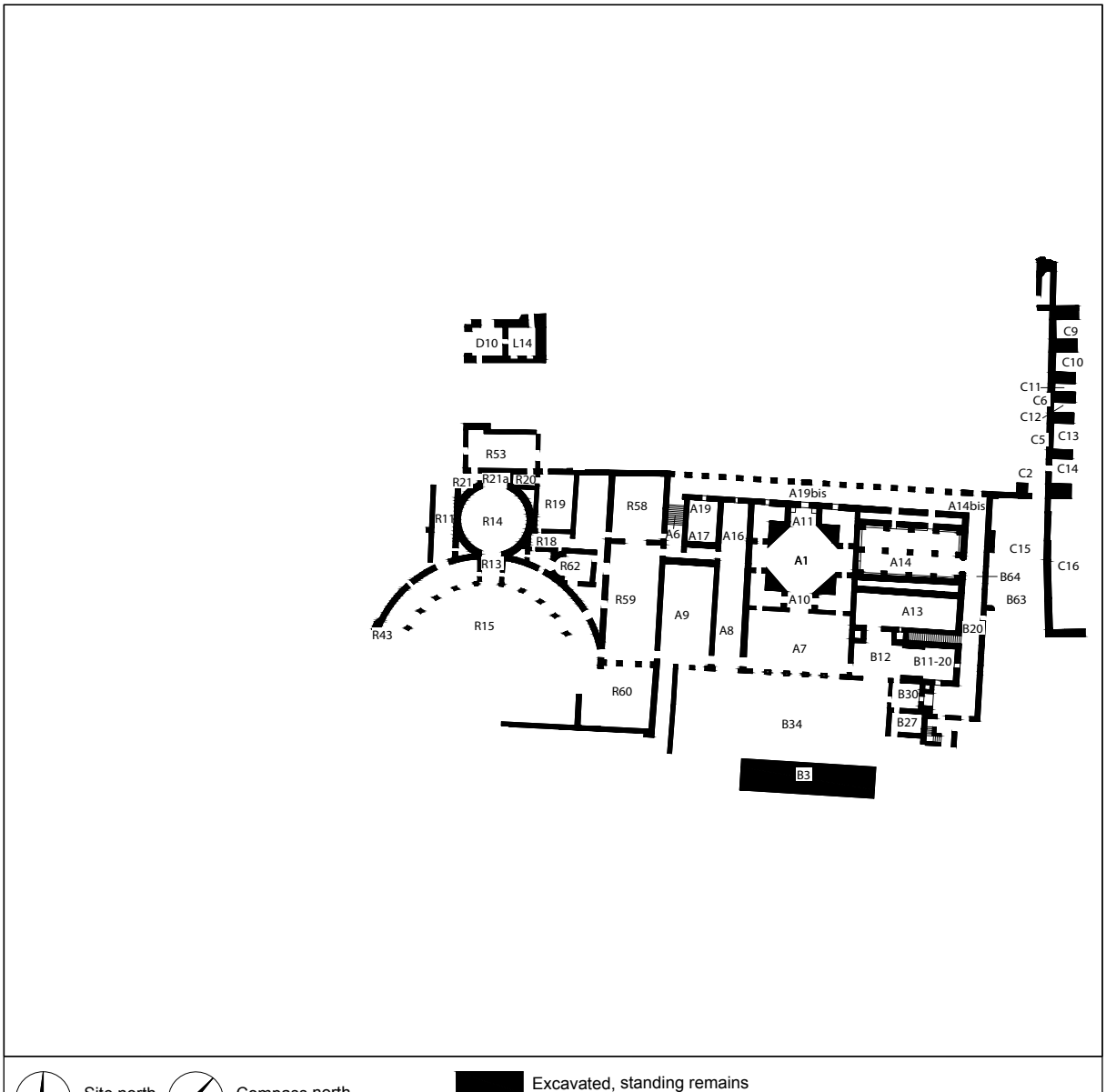


Plan C8.IV: Villa of Lucius Verus: nymphaeum/coenatio and balneum (adapted from Caserta 2011, fig. 96)





Plan C8.V: Villa of Lucius Verus: rooms 21–28 (adapted from Caserta 2011, fig. 80)

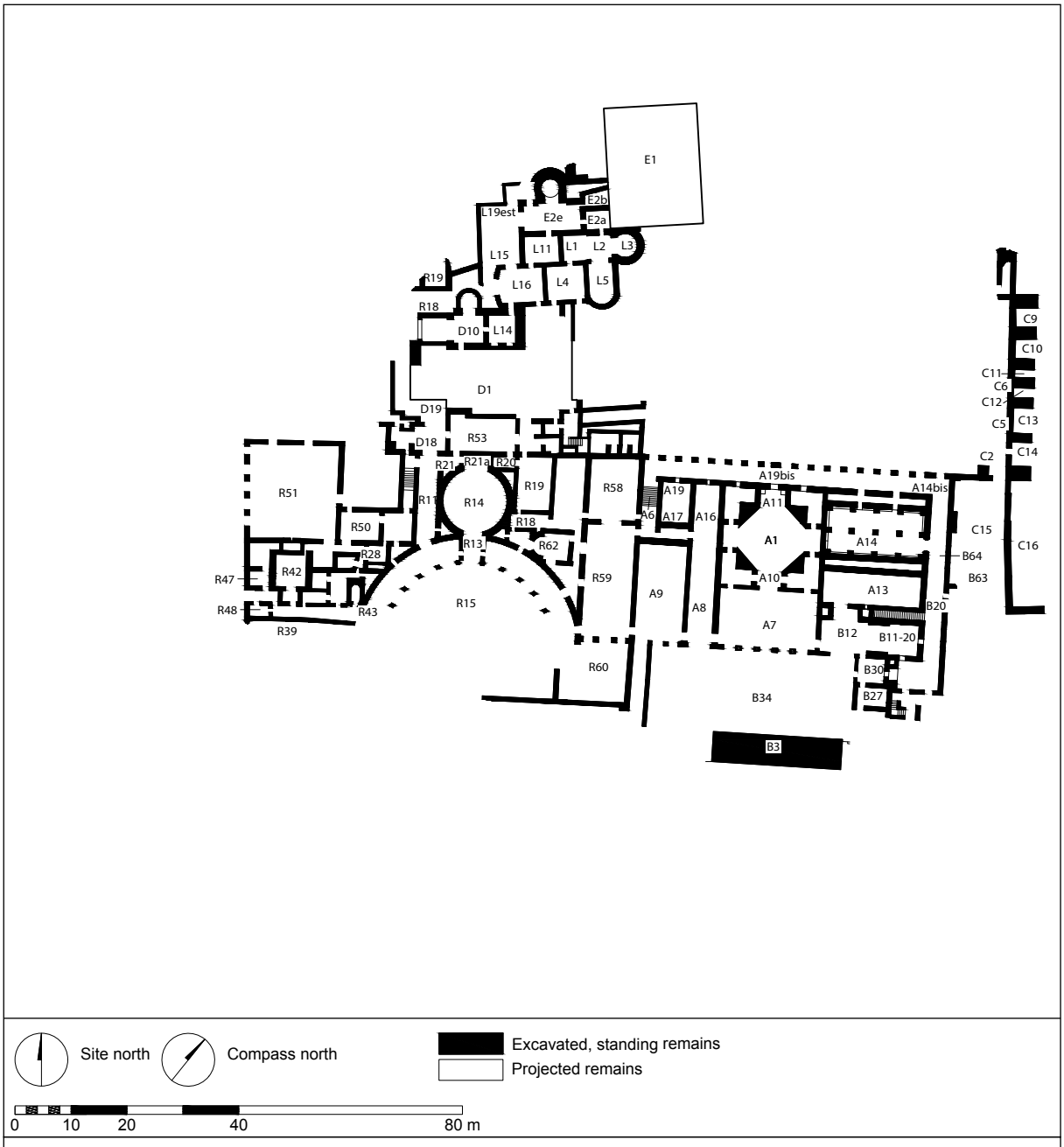


Site north Compass north

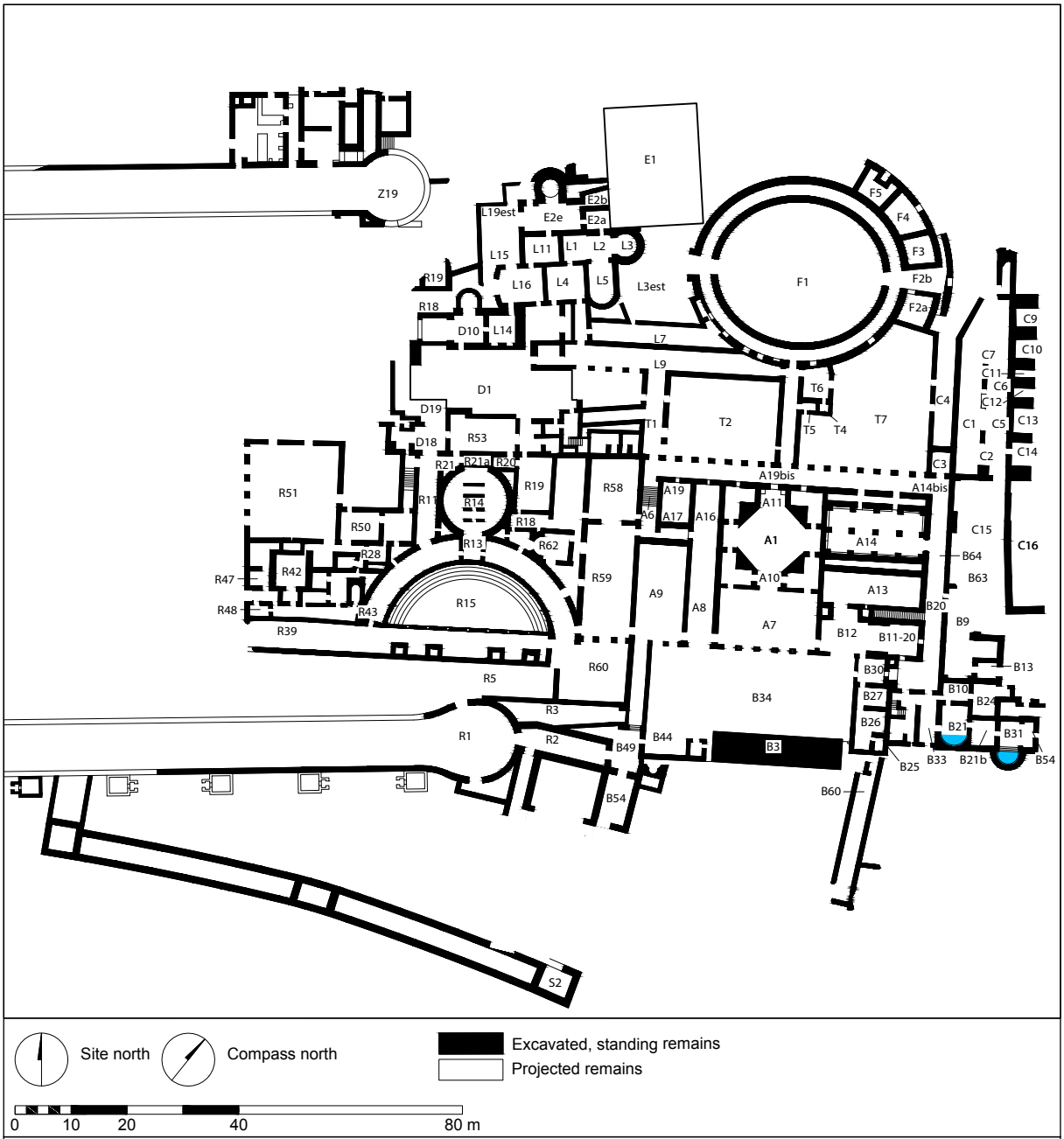
Excavated, standing remains
Projected remains

0 10 20 40 80 m

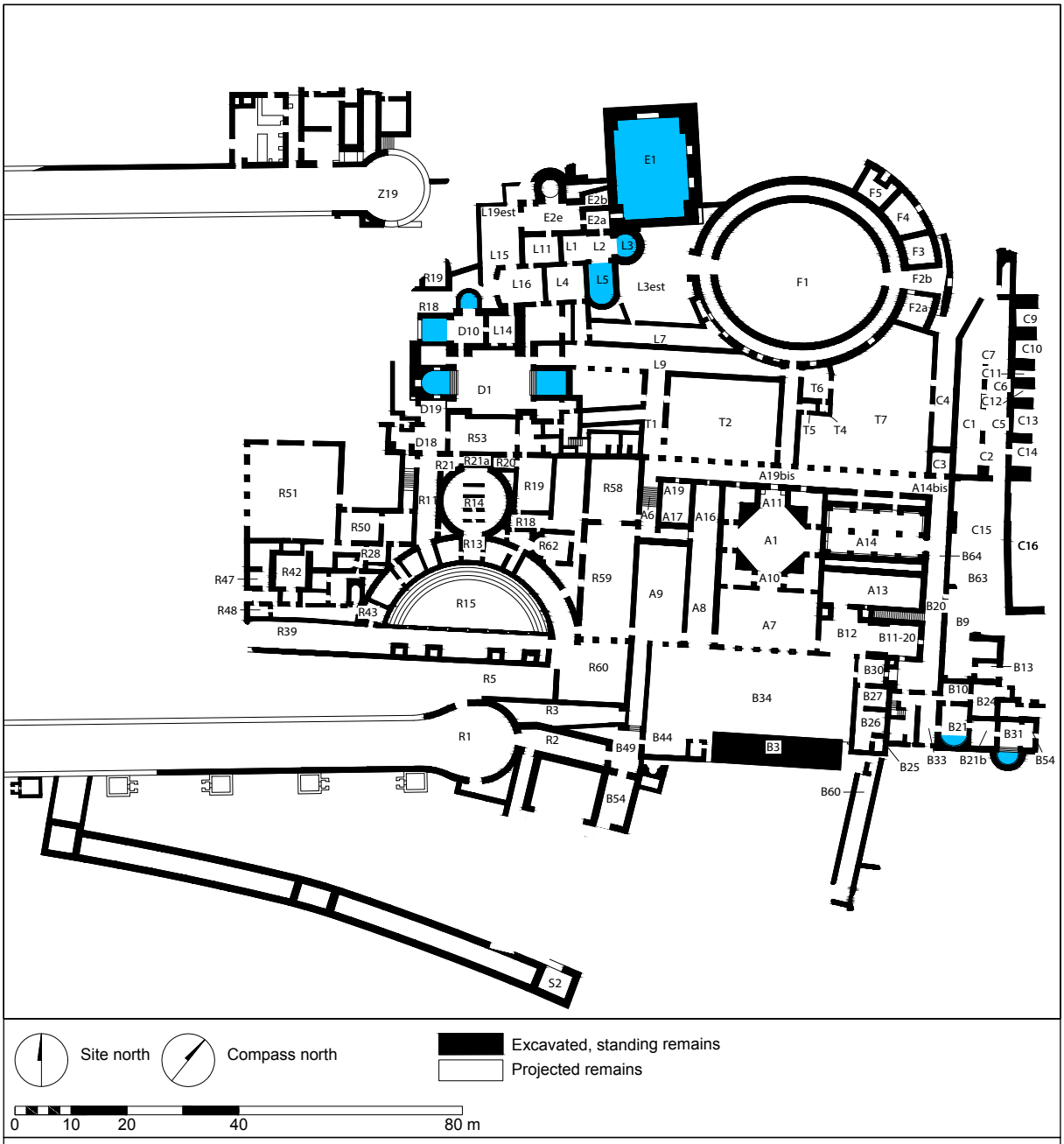
Plan C9.I Villa of the Quintilii in the Hadrianic period (digitised from plan shown on the archaeological site)



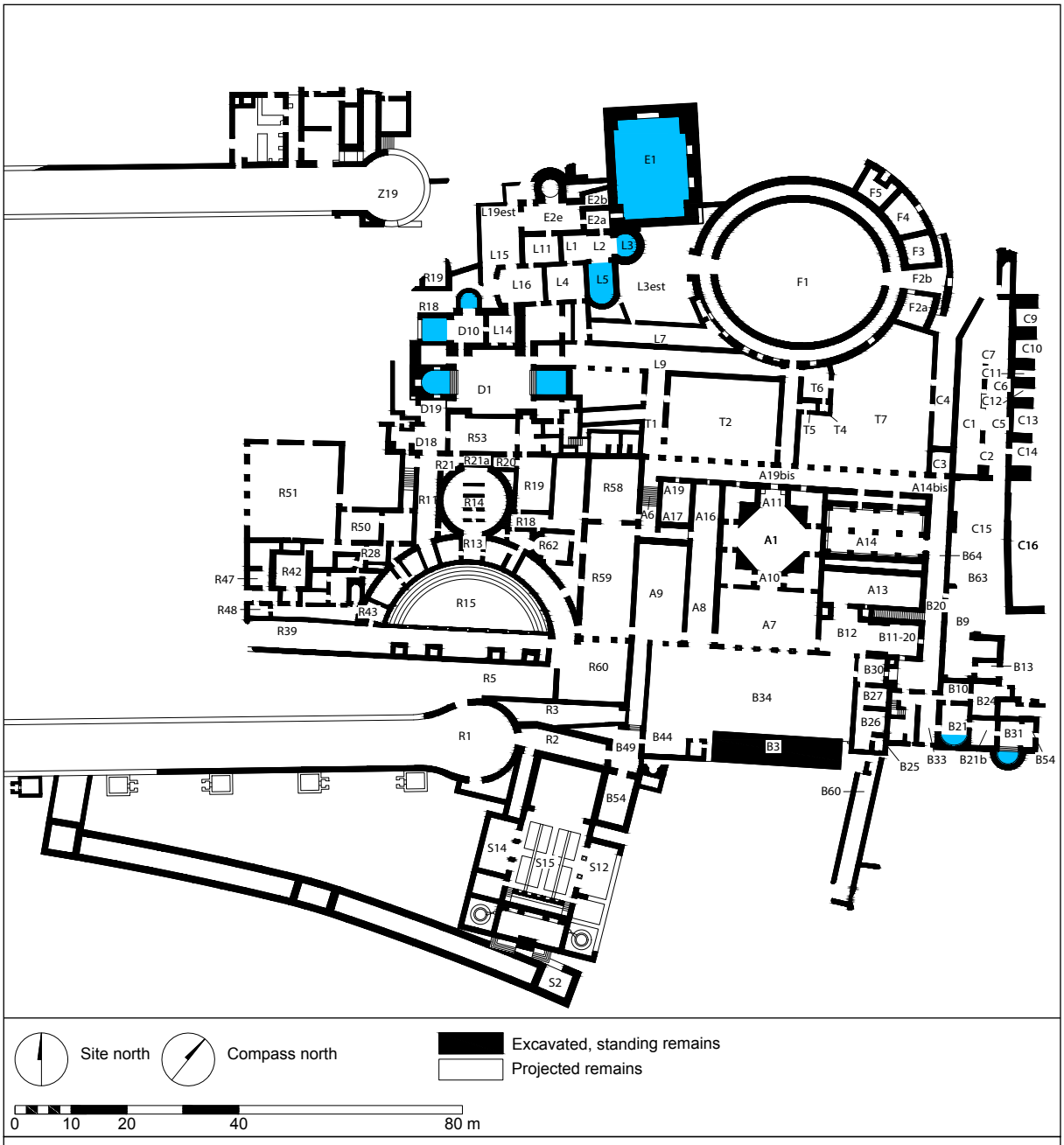
Plan C9.II: Villa of the Quintilii in the Antonine period (digitised from plan shown on the archaeological site)



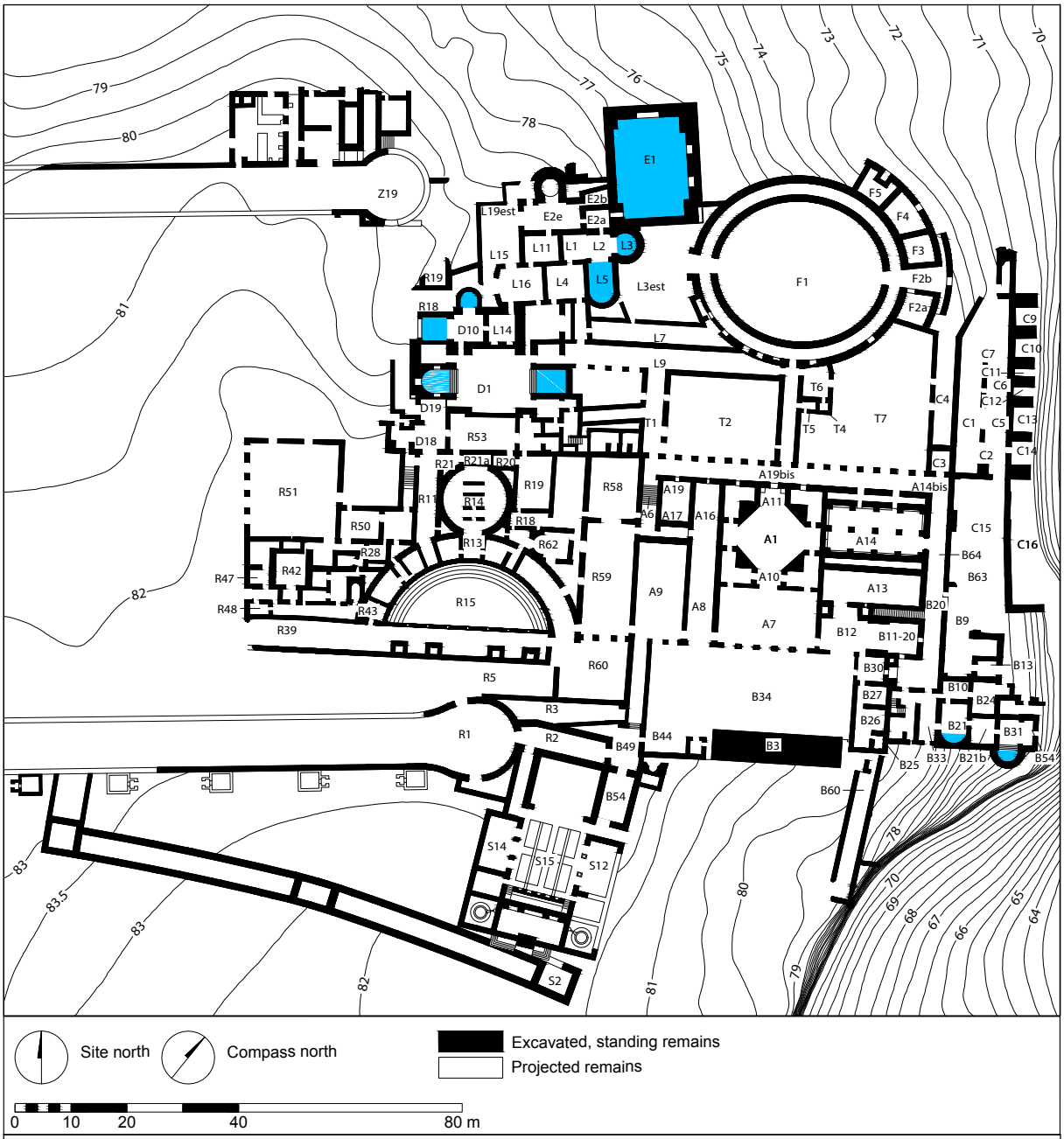
Plan C9.III: Villa of the Quintilii in the Commodan period (digitised from plan shown on the archaeological site)



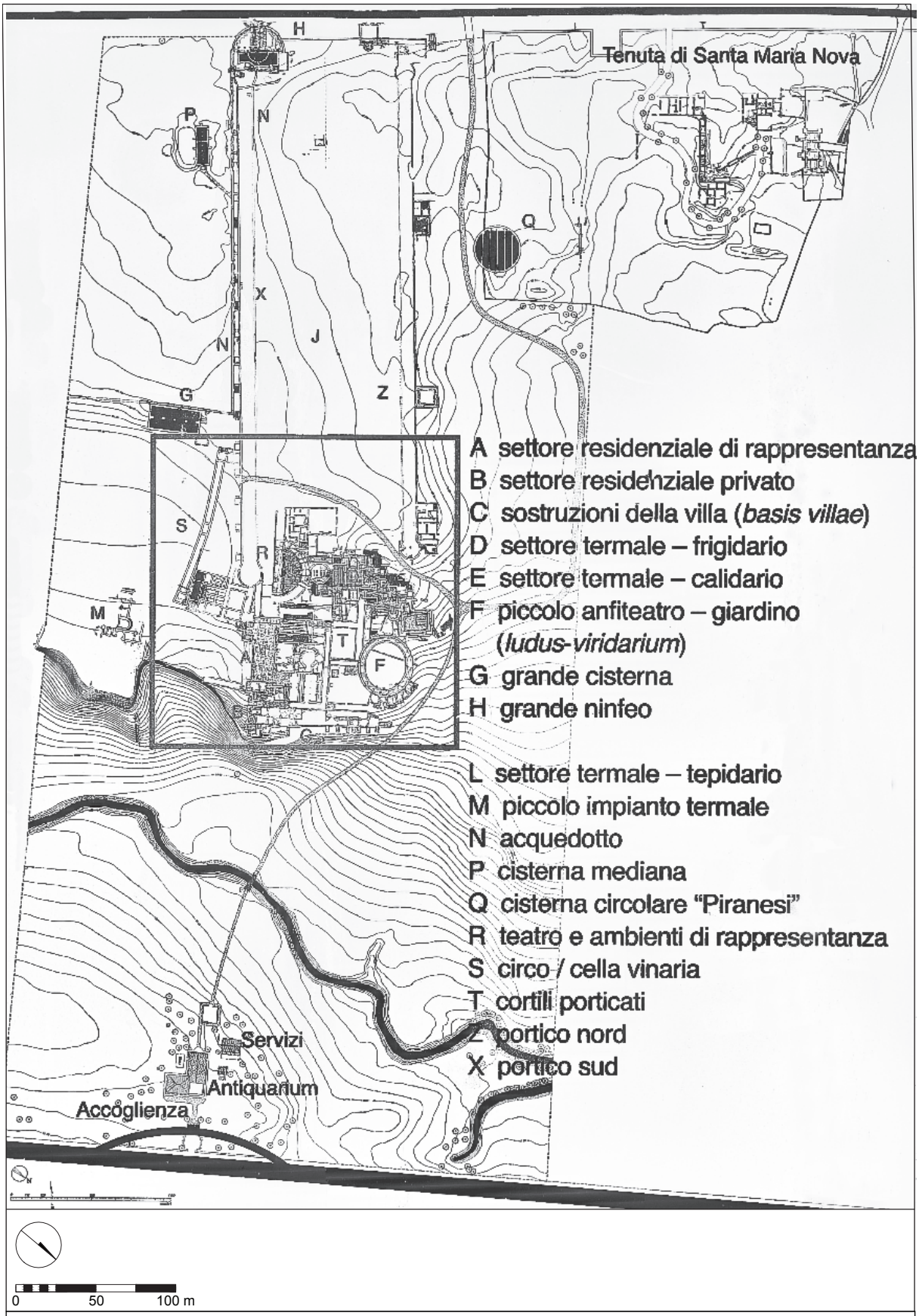
Plan C9.IV: Villa of the Quintilii in the Severan period (digitised from plan shown on the archaeological site)



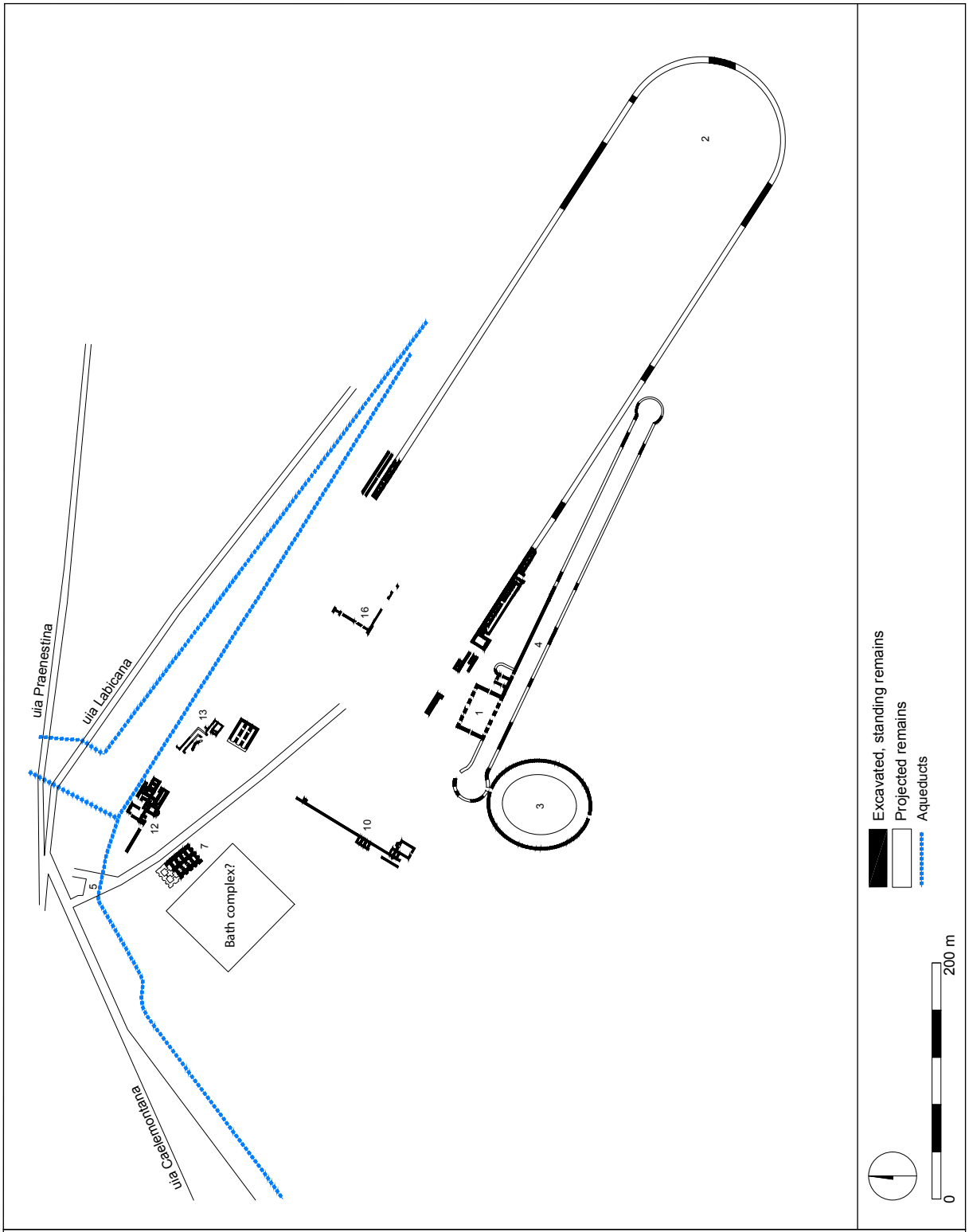
Plan C9.V: Villa of the Quintilii in the Gordianic period (digitised from plan shown on the archaeological site)



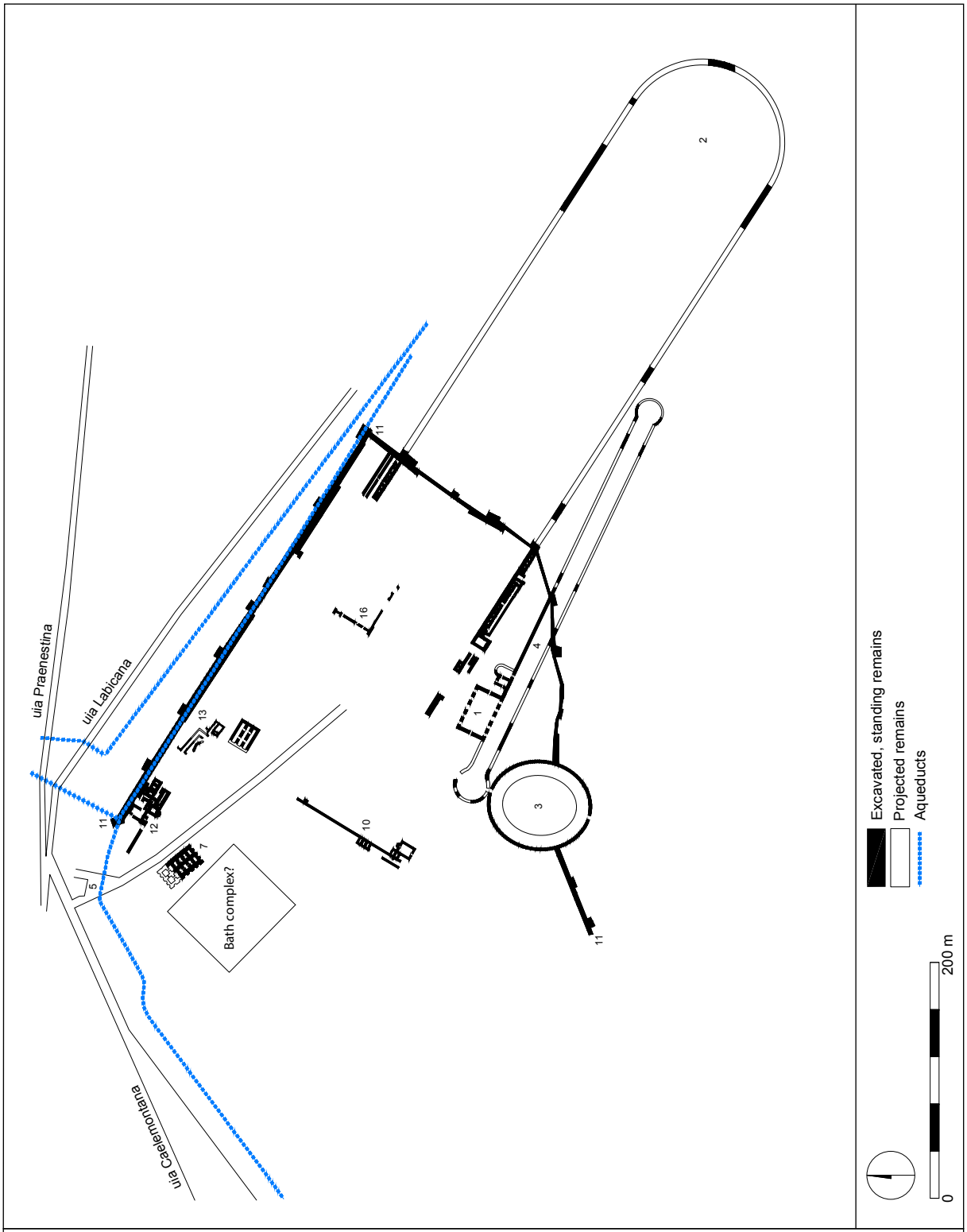
Plan C9.VI: Villa of the Quintilii with indication of elevations (digitised from plan shown on the archaeological site)



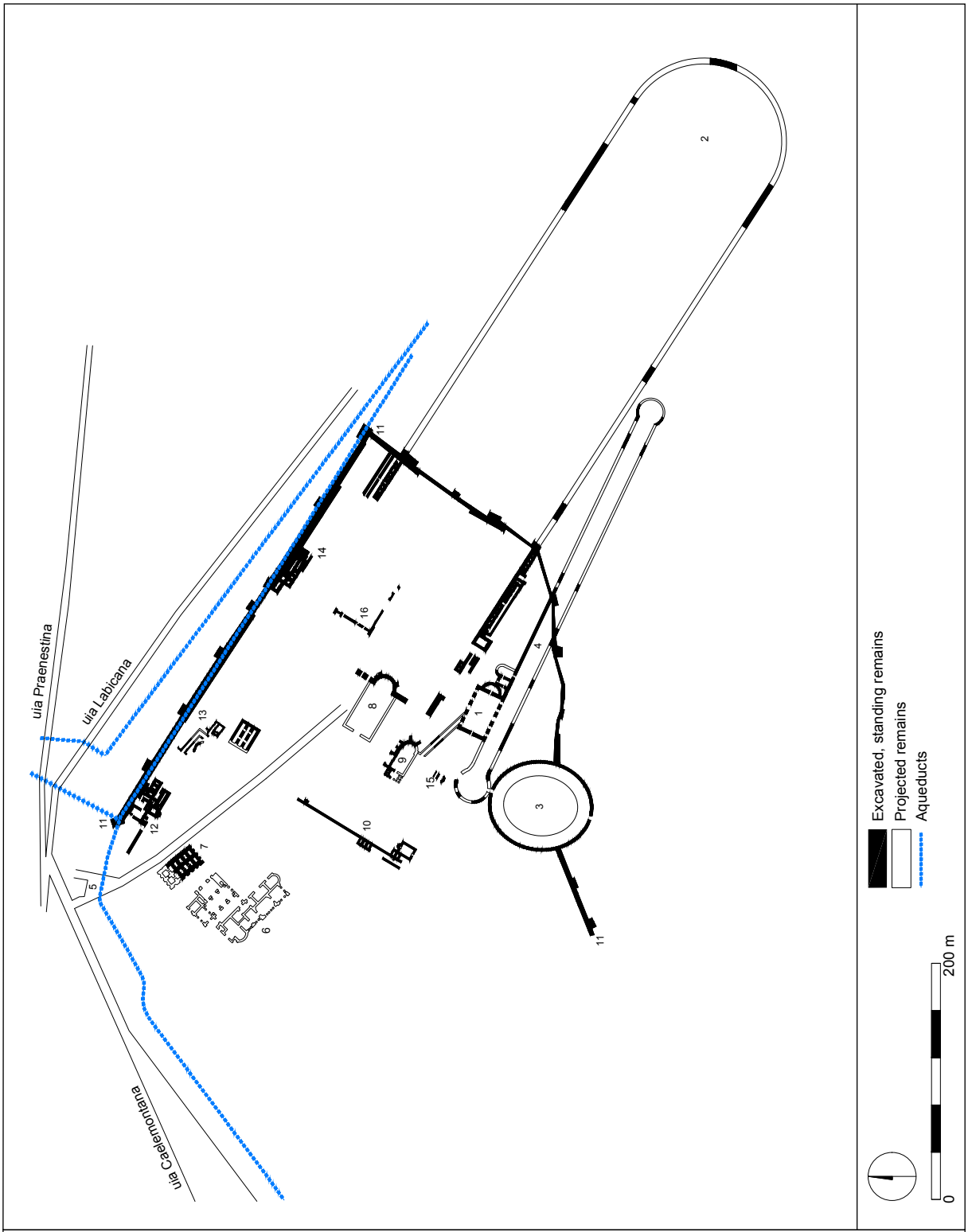
Plan C9.VII: Villa of the Quintilii - extent of the whole complex (adapted from plan shown on the archaeological site)



Plan C10.I: Horti Spei Veteris in the Severan period (adapted from Guglielmi 2014, pl. 1)

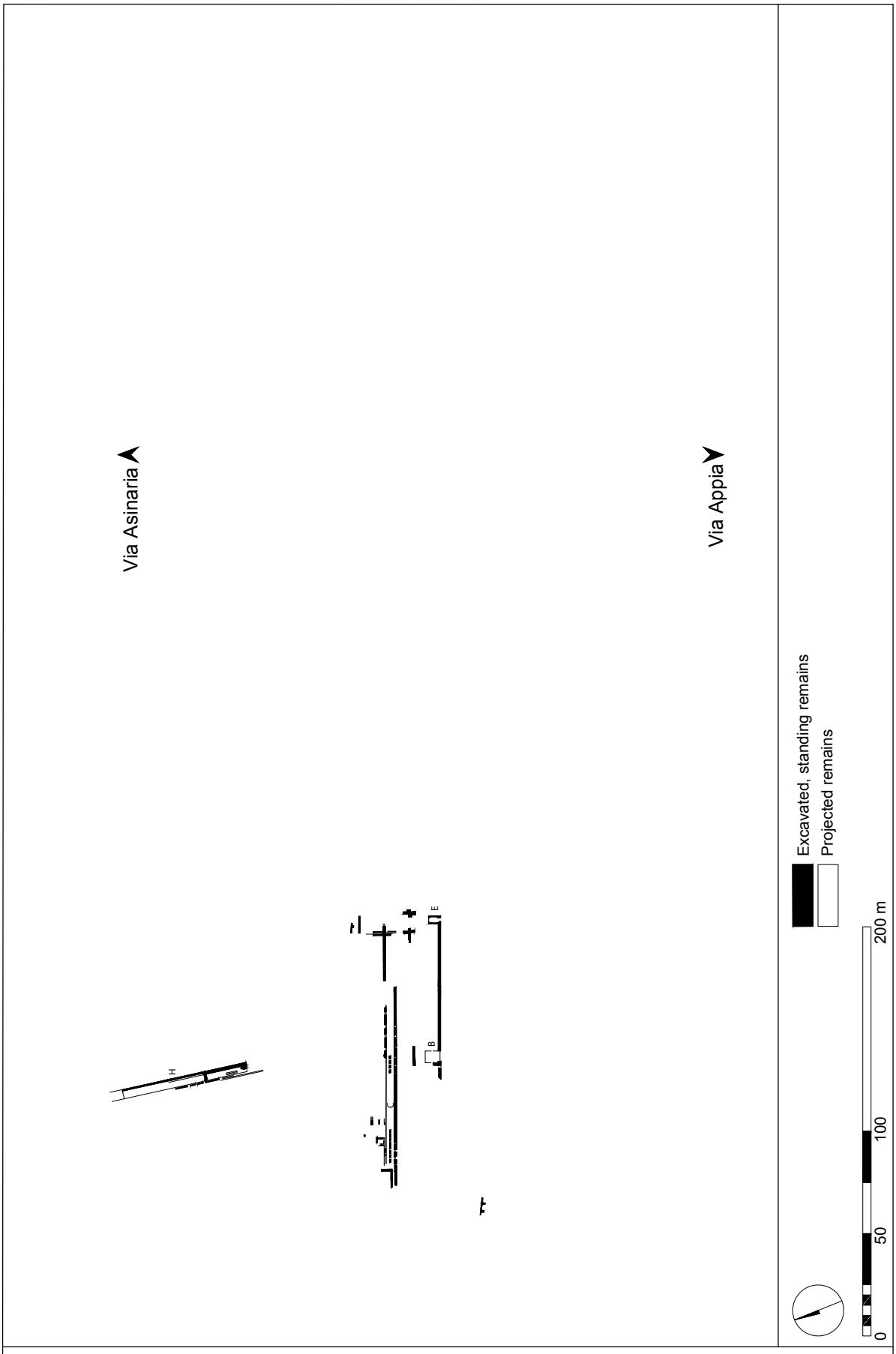


Plan C10.II: Horti Spei Veteris after the construction of the Aurelianic Walls (adapted from Guglielmi 2014, pl. 2)

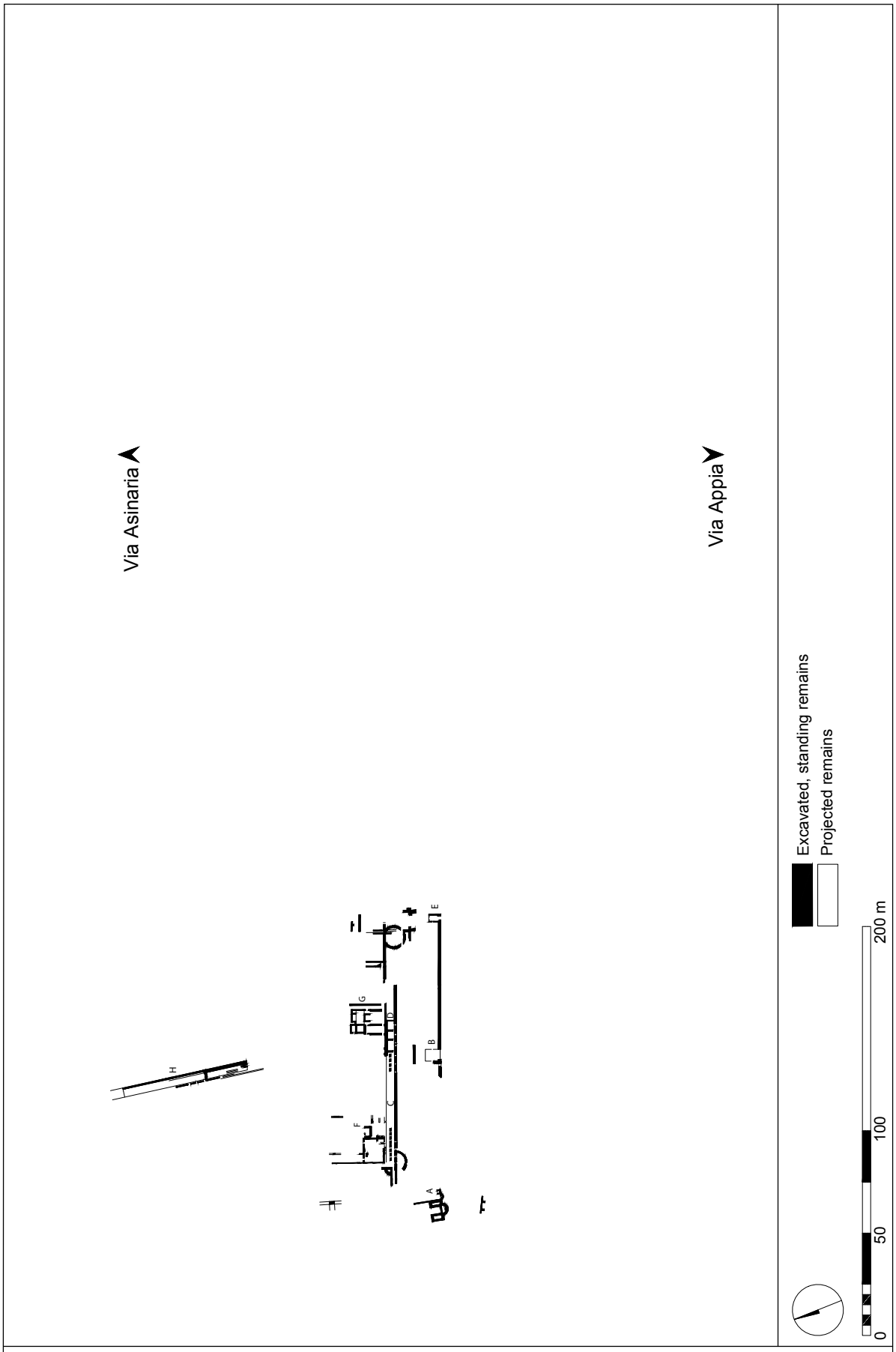


Plan C10.III: Palatium Sessorianum under Constantine (adapted from Guglielmi 2014, pl 2)

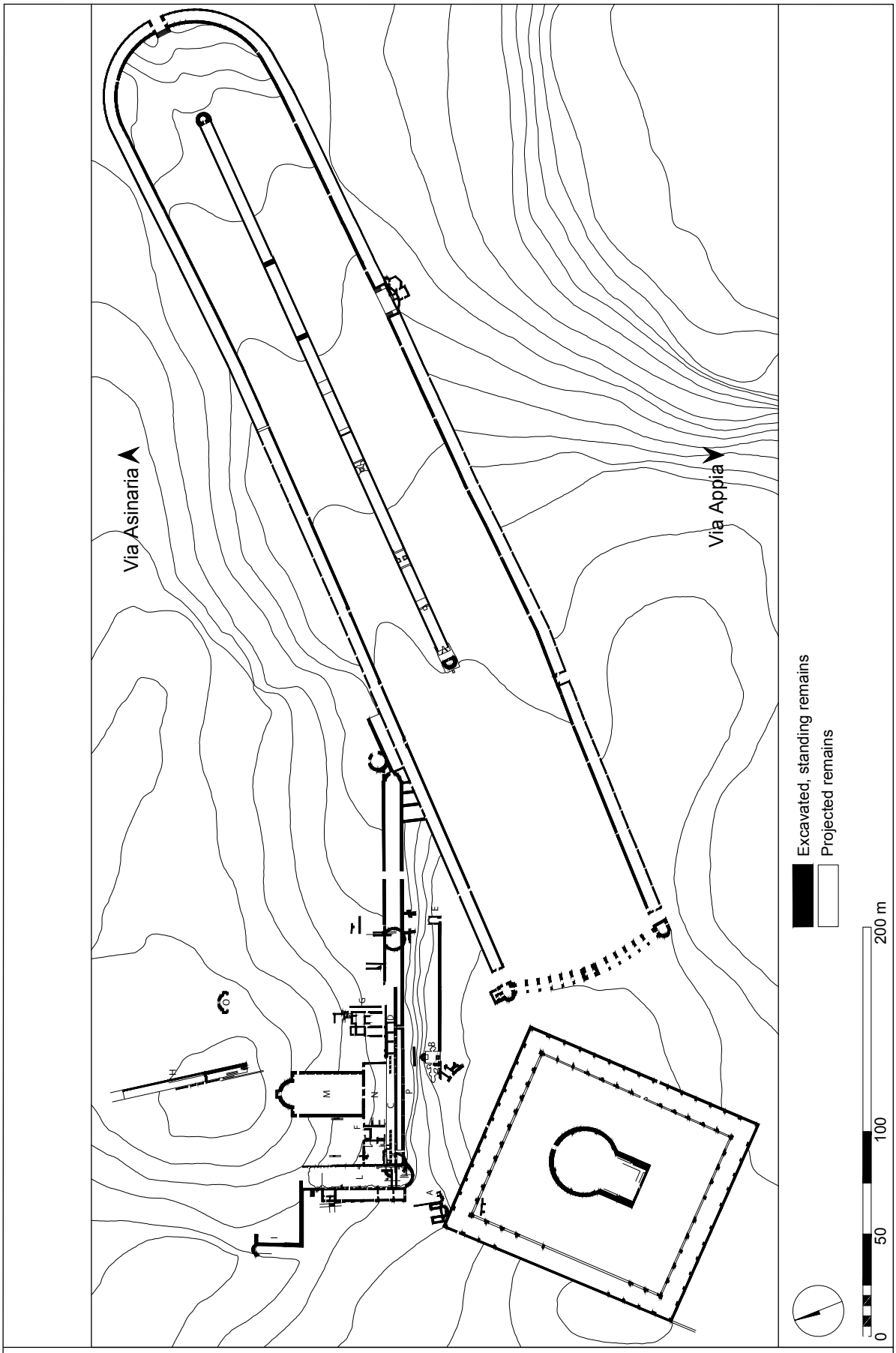
Plan C11.I: Site of the villa of Maxentius in the Republican period (digitised from Pisani Sartorio and Calza 1976, foldout plate)



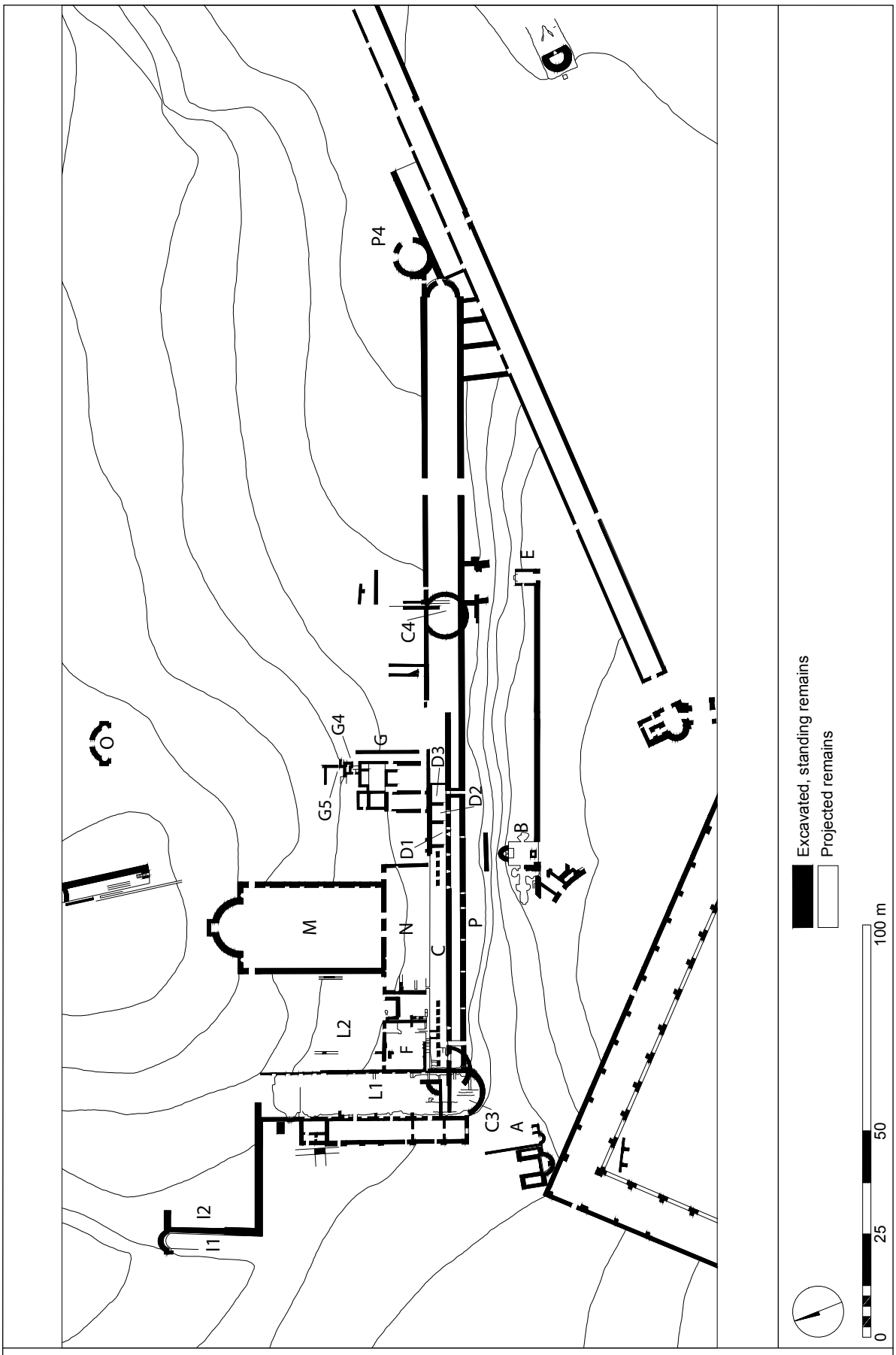
Plan C11.II: Site of the villa of Maxentius in the early imperial period (digitised from Pisani Sartorio and Calza 1976, foldout plate)



Plan C11.III: Site of the villa of Maxentius in second century AD (digitised from Pisani Sartorio and Calza 1976, foldout plate)



Plan C11.IV: Villa of Maxentius with indication of elevations (digitised from Pisani Sartorio and Calza 1976, foldout plate)



Plan C11.V: Villa of Maxentius under Maxentius: detail of the residential core (digitised from Pisani Sartorio and Calza 1976, foldout plate)



Fig. C1.1: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: position



Fig. C1.2: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: entrance courtyard



Fig. C1.3: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: 'guard post'



Fig. C1.4: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: access road



Fig. C1.5: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: vestibule and atrium



Fig. C1.6: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: cubiculum 52



Fig. C1.7: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: exedra 51



Fig. C1.8: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: peristyle 79



Fig. C1.9: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: triclinium 58



Fig. C1.10: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: hall 57



Fig. C1.11: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: corridor 44



Fig. C1.12: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: vestibule 30



Fig. C1.13: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: room 26



Fig. C1.14: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: guests' quarters



Fig. C1.15: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: room 39



Fig. C1.16: Villa ad Gallinas Albas: reservoir



Fig. C2.1: Imperial villa at Alsium: position



Fig. C2.2: Imperial villa at Alsium: cryptoporticus

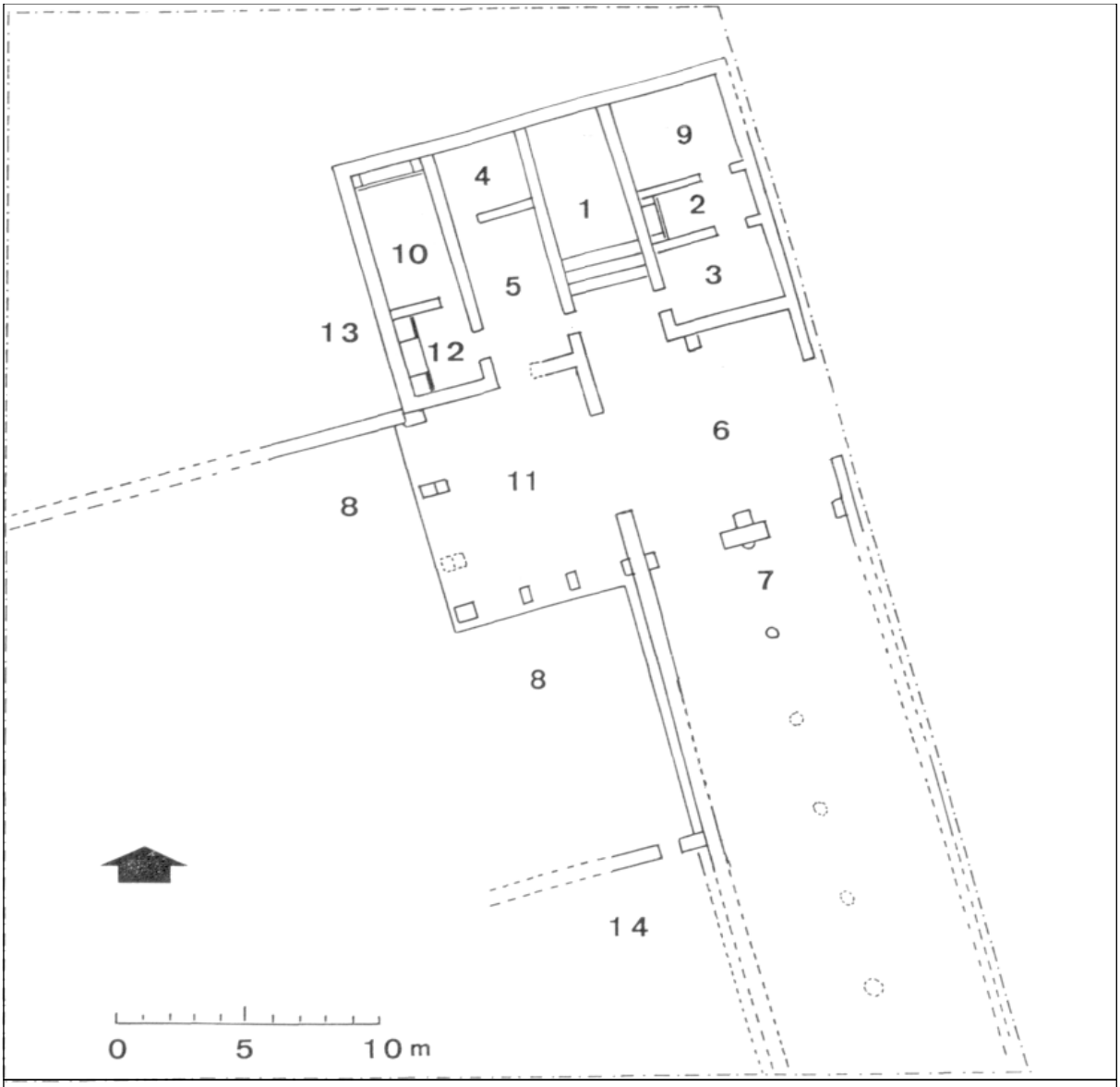


Fig. C2.3: Imperial villa at Alsium: panoramic tower (Lafon 1990, fig. 17)



Fig. C3.1: Imperial villa at Antium: position



Fig. C3.2: Imperial villa at Antium: substructures (photo R. Ferritto)



Fig. C3.3: Imperial villa at Antium: curvilinear promenade (photo R. Ferritto)

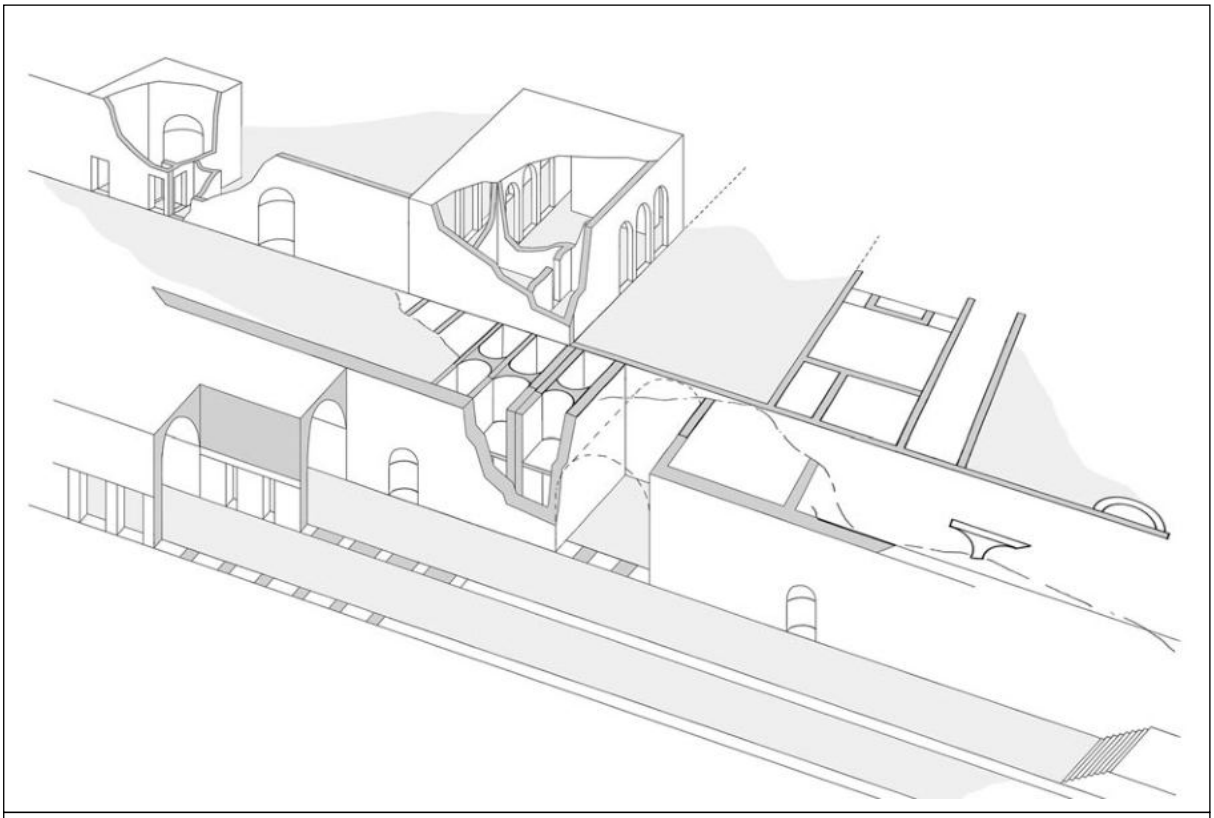


Fig. C3.4: Imperial villa at Antium: structures to the west of the lighthouse (Jaia 2008, fig. 2)



Fig. C3.5: Imperial villa at Antium: nymphaeum/library (photo R. Ferritto)



Fig. C3.6: Imperial villa at Antium: bath complex (Jaia 2008, fig. 4)

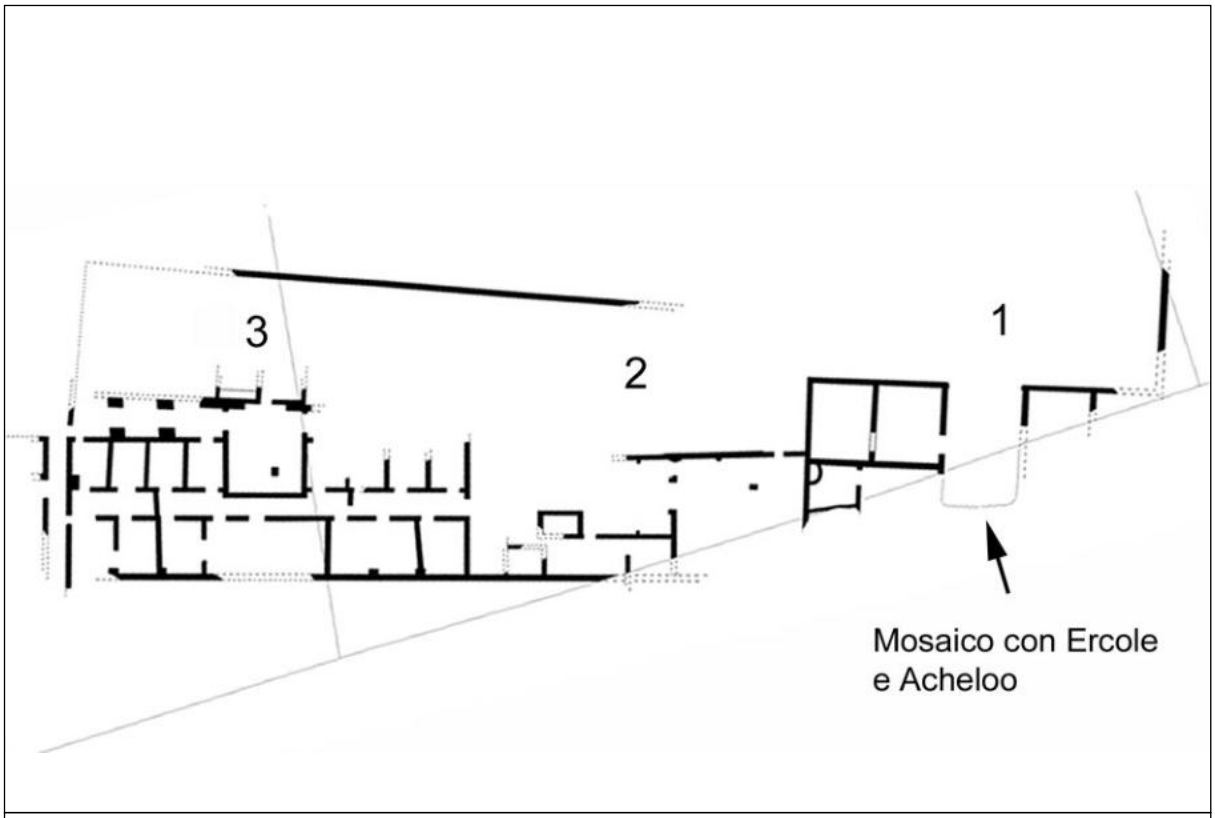


Fig. C3.7: Imperial villa at Antium: structures by the Arco Muto (Jaia 2008, fig. 10)



Fig. C4.1: Imperial villa at Laurentum: position

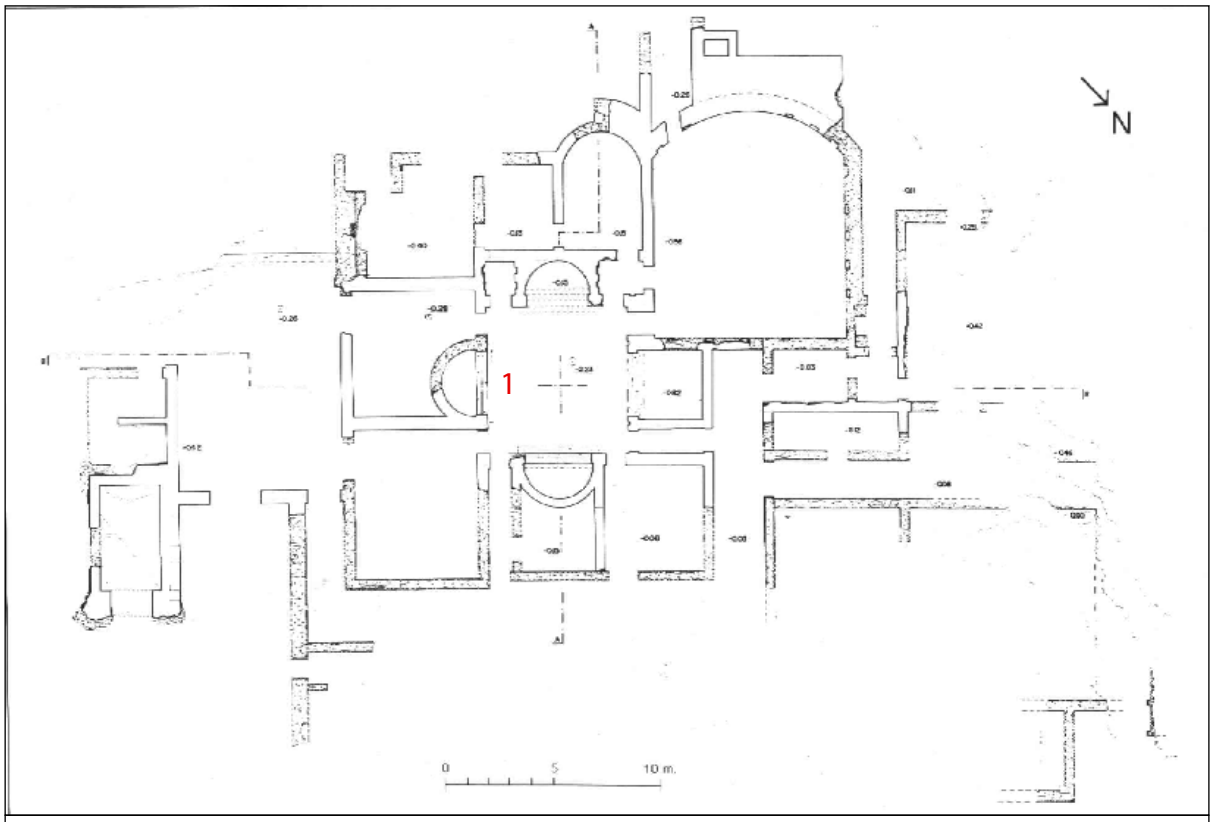


Fig. C4.2: Imperial villa at Laurentum: baths 1 (Lauro and Claridge 1998, fig. 21)

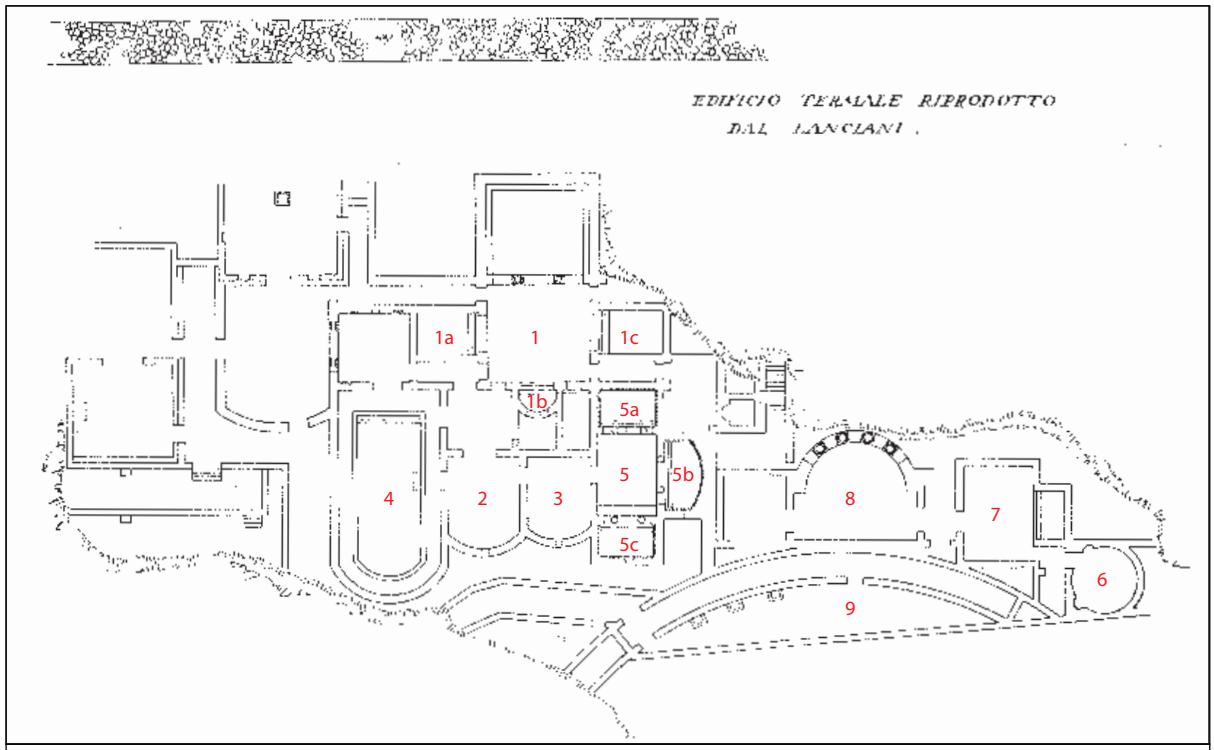


Fig. C4.3: Imperial villa at Laurentum: baths 3 (Lugli and Filibeck 1935, fig. 62)

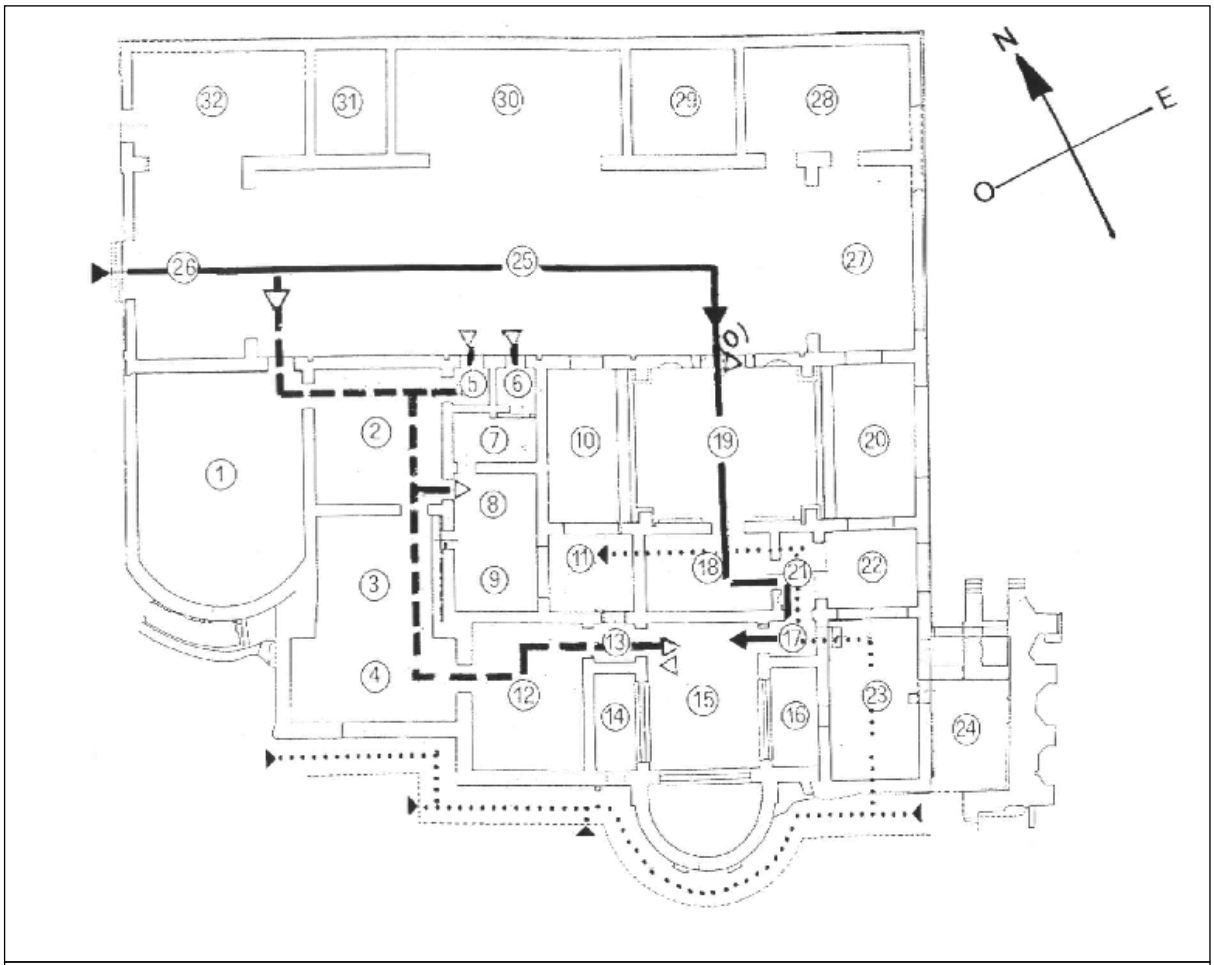


Fig. C4.4: Imperial villa at Laurentum: baths 4 (Lauro 1998, fig 32)



Fig. C4.5: Imperial villa at Laurentum: baths 4 with church of St Filippo Neri



Fig. C4.6: Imperial villa at Laurentum: aqueduct



Fig. C6.1: Villa Magna: position



Fig. C6.2: Villa Magna: winery

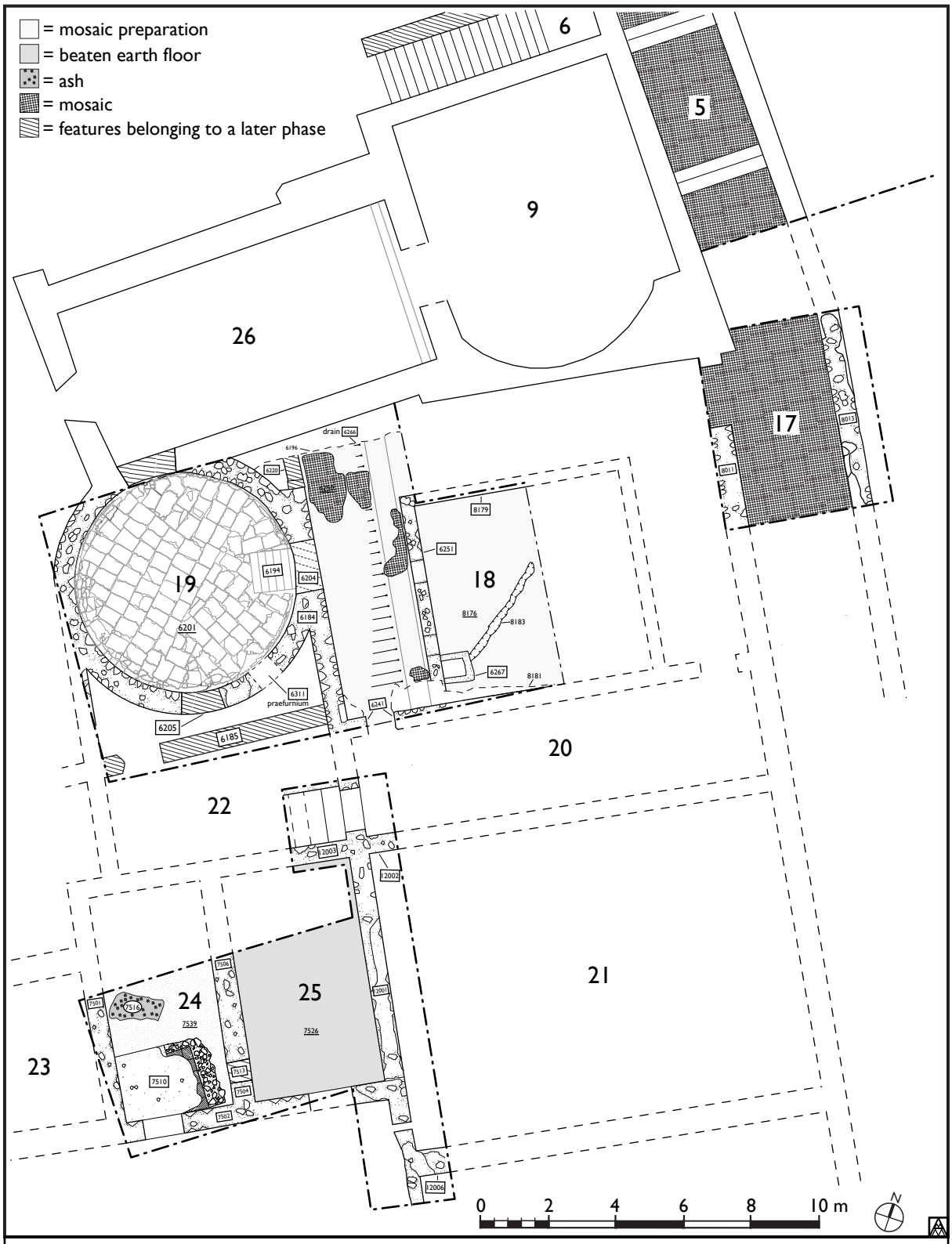


Fig. C6.3: Villa Magna: balneum



Fig. C6.4: Villa Magna: imperial stair



Fig. C6.5: Villa Magna: cella uinaria



Fig. C6.6: Villa Magna: coenatio



Fig. C6.7: Villa Magna: workers' barracks



Fig. C7.1 Villa of the Antonines at Lanuuium: position



Fig. C8.1: Villa of Lucius Verus: position



Fig. C8.2: Villa of Lucius Verus: substructures / façade



Fig. C9.1: Villa of the Quintilii: position



Fig. C9.2: Villa of the Quintilii: nymphaeum



Fig. C9.3: Villa of the Quintilii: nymphaeum (detail)



Fig. C9.4: Villa of the Quintilii: eastern end of monumental corridor X



Fig. C9.5: Villa of the Quintilii: substructures



Fig. C9.6: Villa of the Quintilii: courtyard B34



Fig. C9.7: Villa of the Quintilii: shrine in the courtyard



Fig. C9.8: Villa of the Quintilii: hall A1



Fig. C9.9 Villa of the Quintilii: room A8



Fig. C9.10: Villa of the Quintilii: hall A9



Fig. C9.11: Villa of the Quintilii: cubiculum B26 with own latrine



Fig. C9.12: Villa of the Quintilii: balneum



Fig. C9.13: Villa of the Quintilii: porticoed courtyards



Fig. C9.14: Villa of the Quintilii: amphitheatre (Paris, Frontoni and Galli 2019, fig. 43)



Fig. C9.15: Villa of the Quintilii: functional spaces annexed to the amphitheatre



Fig. C9.16: Villa of the Quintilii: exedra / theatre



Fig. C9.17: Villa of the Quintilii: room R14



Fig. C9.18: Villa of the Quintilii: frigidarium



Fig. C9.19: Villa of the Quintilii: tepidarium



Fig. C9.20: Villa of the Quintilii: caldarium



Fig. C9.21: Villa of the Quintilii: circus



Fig. C9.22: Villa of the Quintilii: winery



Fig. C10.1: Horti Spei Veteris: position

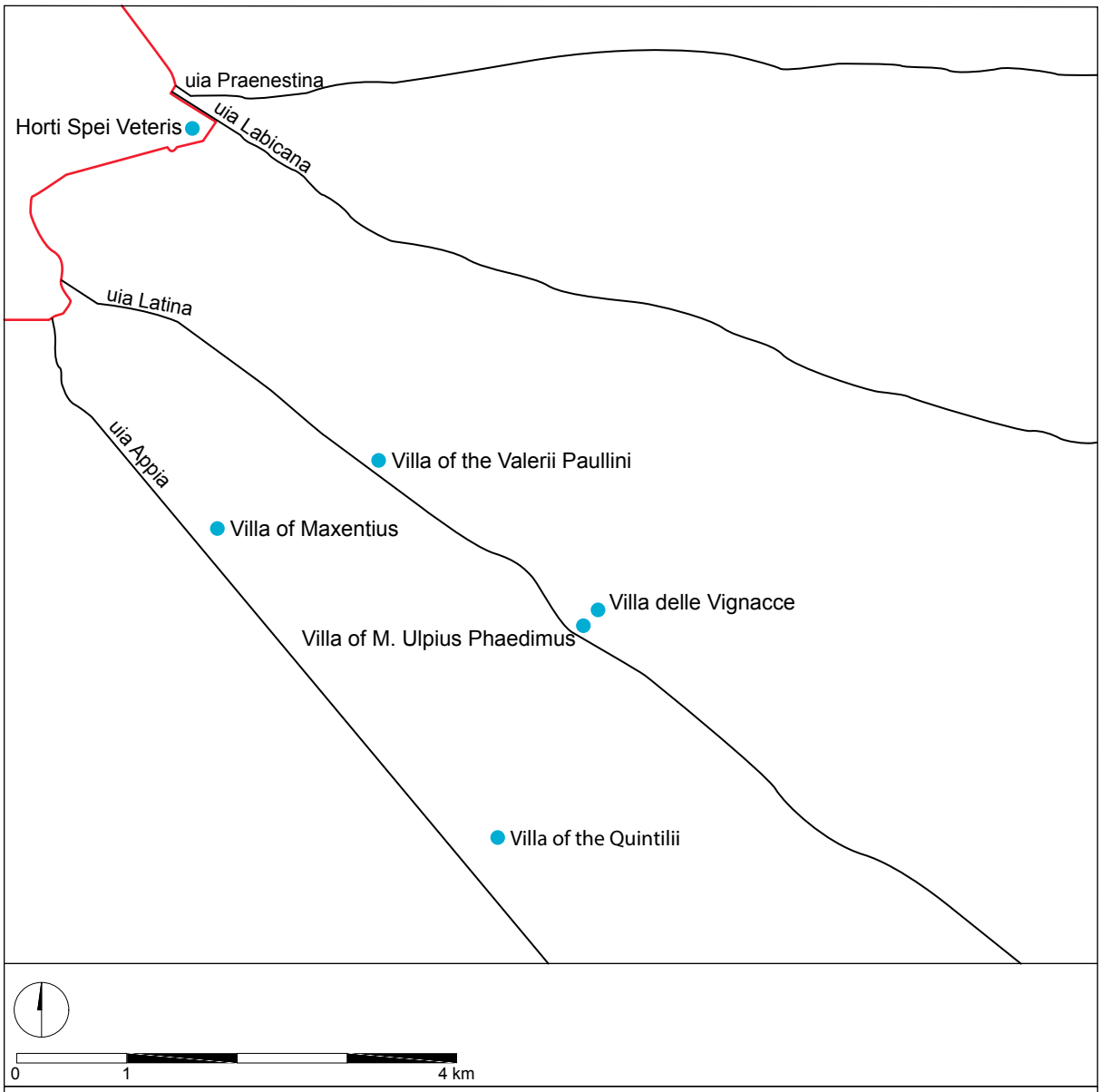


Fig. C10.2: Imperial possessions in the south-eastern suburbium



Fig. C10.3: Horti Spei Veteris: reservoir



Fig. C10.4: Horti Spei Veteris: hall 1



Fig. C10.5: Horti Spei Veteris: Amphitheatrum Castrense



Fig. C10.6: Horti Spei Veteris: Circus Varianus

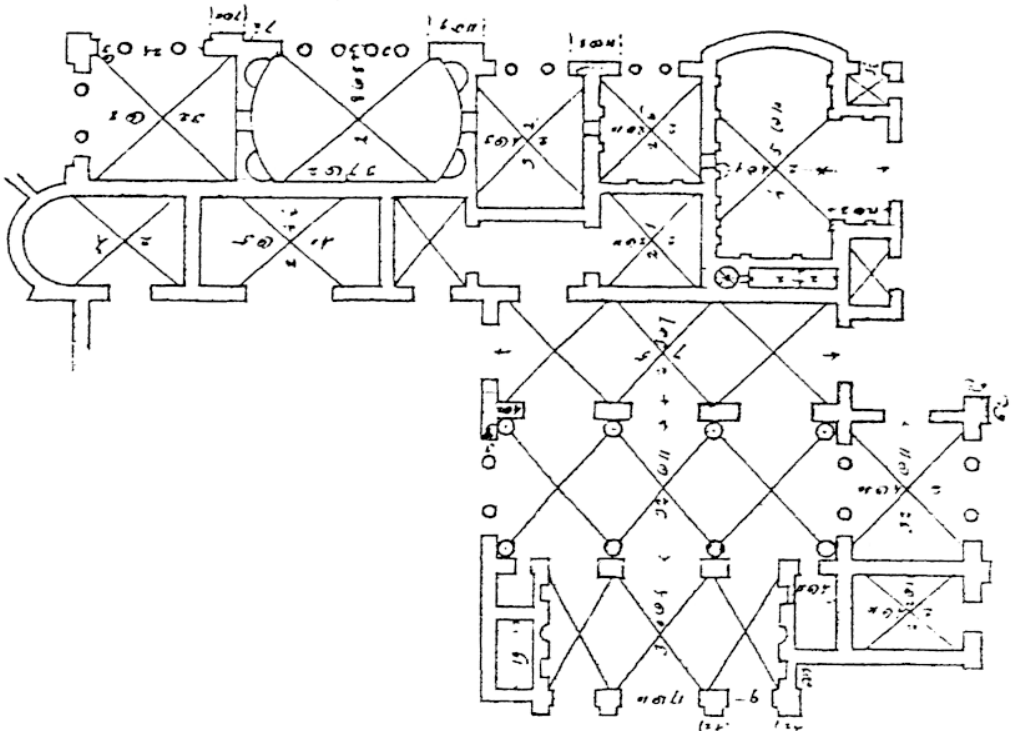


Fig. C10.7: Horti Spei Veteris: Plan of the baths by Andrea Palladio (Palladino 1996, fig. 2)



Fig. C10.8: Horti Spei Veteris: domus ‘dei mosaici’ (Archivio Storico della Sovraintendenza del Comune di Roma, n. 13703)



Fig. C10.9: Horti Spei Veteris: domus ‘ACEA’

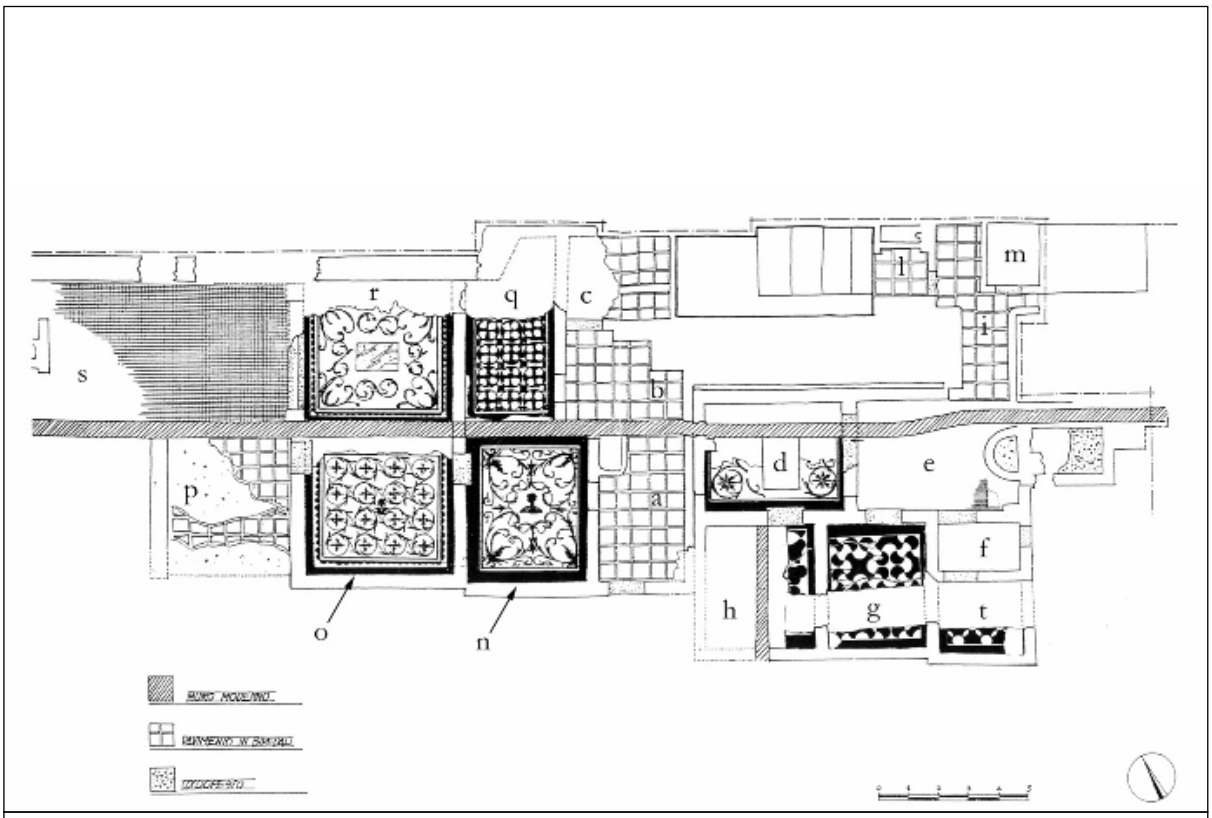


Fig. C10.10: Horti Spei Veteris: domus 'dei ritratti / della fontana (Borgia et al. 2008b, fig. 45)



Fig. C10.11: Palatium Sessorianum: hall 8



Fig. C11.1: Villa of Maxentius: position



Fig. C11.2: Villa of Maxentius: cryptoporticus



Fig. C11.3: Villa of Maxentius: room D2



Fig. C11.4: Villa of Maxentius: terminal of the cryptoporticus towards the puluinar imperatoris



Fig. C11.5: Villa of Maxentius: puluinar imperatoris



Fig. C11.6: Villa of Maxentius: nymphaeum E



Fig. C11.6: Villa of Maxentius: nymphaeum E



Fig. C11.7: Villa of Maxentius: hall M



Fig. C11.8: Villa of Maxentius: carceres of the circus



Fig. C11.9: Villa of Maxentius: spine of the circus



Fig. C11.10: Villa of Maxentius: porta triumphalis of the circus



Fig. C11.11: Villa of Maxentius: enclosure of the mausoleum



Fig. C11.12: Villa of Maxentius: rotunda

Emperors	Villas
Antoninus Pius	Neapolis, Laurentum, Lanuuium, Algidum, Tusculum, Puteoli, Tibur, Lorium, Caieta, Centumcellae, Anagnia, Baiae
Marcus Aurelius	Alsium, villa of Lucius Verus
Lucius Verus	Villa of Lucius Verus, Altinum?
Commodus	Lanuuium, Centumcellae, Laurentum, villa of the Quintilii, Capri
Septimius Severus	Horti Spei Veteris
Elagabalus	Horti Spei Veteris
Severus Alexander	Baiae
Gordian I	Villa on the uia Praenestina, villa of the Quintilii
Gallienus	Ocriculum? Falerii?
Aurelian	Tibur, Gardens of Sallust, Gardens of Domitia
Maxentius	Villa on the uia Appia
Constantine	Horti Spei Veteris/Palatium Sessorianum

Table 1.1 - Evidence for villa-use patterns under different emperors

Residence	Entertainment building(s)	Chronology	Capacity
Lanuuium	Amphitheatre	Antonine	2,100-3,000
Villa of the Quintilii	Theatre	Commodan	200-300 (without the cavea) 670-960 (with the cavea)
	Amphitheatre	Commodan	Undetermined
	Circus	Commodan	1,000-1,200?
Portus	Amphitheatre	Severan	1,200-1,700
Horti Spei Veteris/Palatium Sessorianum	Amphitheatre	Severan (Elagabalus)	6,400-9200
	Circus	Severan (Caracalla)	Undetermined
Villa of Maxentius	Circus	Maxentian	c. 12,000
Rome	Flavian Amphitheatre	Flavian	c. 60,000
	Circus Maximus	Domitianic/Trajanic (main building phase)	c. 100,000

Table 3.1 Capacity of the entertainment facilities of the imperial villas under consideration, compared with the main entertainment buildings in Rome.

Residence	Baths	Chronology	Capacity (caldarium)	Supply mode
Lanuuium		Antonine	18–74 people	Aqueduct
Laurentum	1	Latter half of the second century	18–34 people	Aqueduct
	3	Undetermined	24–92 people	Aqueduct
	4	Central decades of the second century	29–76 people (phase 1); 18–48 people (phase 2)	Aqueduct
Villa Magna		Trajanic–Hadrianic	9–13 people	Reservoirs
Alsium		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Antium		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Villa of Lucius Verus		Late Antonine	13 people	Reservoirs
Villa of the Quintilii	Small balneum	Commodan	10 people	Aqueduct
	Large Baths	Antonine–Severan	54 people	Aqueduct
Ad Gallinas Albas		Flavian–Severan	38 people (phase 1); 24 people (phase 2)	Reservoir
Portus		Trajanic?	Undetermined	Reservoir
Horti Spei Veteris/Palatium Sessorianum		Severan–Constantine	Undetermined	Aqueduct
Villa of Maxentius	A	Antonine	18–24 people	Reservoir

Table 4.1 Capacity of the bathing facilities of the imperial villas under consideration

Residence	Dining facilities	Chronology	Capacity
Ad Gallinas Albas	Room 58b	Augustan	9 people
Villa Magna	Room 2	Trajanic–Hadrianic	11-22 people
Villa of the Quintilii	Room A1	Hadrianic	24 people
	Room R58	Hadrianic	27 people
	Room off S15	Gordianic?	27 people
Villa of Lucius Verus	Room 25	Lucius Verus	9–18 people
Villa of Maxentius	Hall M	Maxentian	64/89 people (scheme A/B)
Horti Spei Veteris/Palatium Sessorianum	Hall 8	Constantinian	72/129 people (scheme A/B)
	Hall 9	Constantinian	36/43 people (scheme A/B)
Rome (Palatine)	Palatine triclinium	Flavian	36/54 people (scheme A/B)
Hadrian's Villa	Serapeum	Hadrianic	18 people
	Stibadium in the Palazzo Imperiale	Hadrianic	11-22 people

Table 5.1 Capacity of the dining facilities of the imperial villas under consideration, compared with the Palatine triclinium and with the two stibadia of Hadrian's Villa