

#57 ROME: Vesta, Temple

Context: Roman Forum (Regio VIII); from the early 2nd c. BC, its precinct (ca. 7th c., restored in the 3rd and 1st c. BC, see Scott 1993a, 16, and 1999c, 130) was delimited by the Palatine ramp (W; see Steinby 1993), the Atrium Vestae (S, 7th c. BC), and the Regia (N, 7th c. BC); oriented E

Date:

- I. 7th c. BC: ancient sources (see 'Literary and epigraphical sources: Foundation and rebuildings' below)
- II. 3rd c. BC: ancient sources (see 'Literary and epigraphical sources: Foundation and rebuildings' below), ceramic finds, and the pavement level (see text)
- III. 1st c. BC: coins (see 'Iconographic sources' below), ceramic finds, and an arch added to buttress the Temple's foundations (W; see Scott 1993a, 11-3, and 1999b, 126)
- IV. Neronian period: Tac. *ann.* 15.41 (see 'Literary and epigraphical sources: Foundation and rebuildings' below), *CIL* XV Suppl. 309-10 (brick stamps, see 'Literary and epigraphical sources: Inscriptions from Remains' below), and coins (see 'Iconographic sources' below)
- V. Flavian period: coins (see 'Iconographic sources' below)
- VI. Trajanic period: coins and reliefs (see 'Iconographic sources' below)
- VII. Severan period: building remains and coins (see 'Iconographic sources' below)

Patron:

- I. 7th c. BC: Numa
- II. 3rd c. BC: unknown
- III. 1st c. BC: Julius Caesar? (see text)
- IV. Neronian period: Nero
- V. Flavian period: Vespasian and Domitian
- VI. Trajanic period: Trajan
- VII. Severan period: Julia Domna

Description:

- I. 7th c. BC: round? (see Ov. *fast.* 6.254-60 and 295-8)
- II. 3rd c. BC: as I, though with its foundations (15.05 m. in dia., concrete) indented by a pit (2.50 m. by 2.47 m. by 2.45 m. by 2.30 m. per side and 4.5 m. deep, see Gjerstad 1960, 310)
- III. 1st c. BC: as II.
- IV. Neronian period: round with a stepped podium, Ionic columns, an entablature, and a dome
- V. Flavian period: as IV.
- VI. Trajanic period: round peripteros with a high podium, Ionic columns resting on plinths, grillwork, an entablature, and a dome topped by a finial
- VII. Severan period: as VI (14.6 m. in dia., marble revetted), though with the Corinthian order (20 exterior columns and exterior and interior pilasters with Attic-Ionic bases, fluted shafts, and Corinthian capitals, and a Corinthian entablature)

Remains:

- I. 7th c. BC: perimeter wall (capellaccio blocks)
- II. 3rd c. BC: foundations (concrete with Anian and Grotta Oscura tufa aggregate faced with *opus incertum*)
- III. 1st c. BC: tiles (terracotta) employed in refacing the pit, and fragments of the arch (travertine)
- IV. Neronian period: rebuilding of a collapsed drain and the E perimeter wall
- V. Flavian period: none
- VI. Trajanic period: none
- VII. Severan period: part of the podium incl. plinths (Luna marble revetment; the stratum of cement work may be a residue of additions to increase the height of the podium), the columns, the pilasters, the cella wall, the entablature, and the coffers (Luna marble)

#57 ROME: Vesta, Temple, cont. (1)

Literary and epigraphical sources:

Inscriptions from 'Remains':

IV. Neronian period: *CIL* XV Suppl. 309-10: M.FVLVIVS/ZOSIMVS F. (Claudian brickstamps, perimeter wall).

Location: Hor. *sat.* 1.9.1-43, Dionys. *ant.* 6.13, and Mart. *epigr.* 1.70.3-4 (near the *lacus Iuturnae* and the *aedes Castoris*).

Foundation and rebuildings:

I. 7th c. BC: Plut. *Numa* 11.1, Ov. *fast.* 6.254-62 and 295-8, Dion. Hal. 2.64.5-66.1, and Fest. p. 262 and 320 L (Numa's foundation). Gell. 14.7.7; cf. Ulp. *Dig.* 1.8.9.2. and Serv. *Aen.* 7.153 and 9.4 (Temple was not inaugurated).

II. 3rd c. BC: Liv. *perioch.* 19, Ov. *fast.* 6.437-54, Oros. *comm.* 4.11.9, Plin. *nat.* 7.141, and Val. Max. 1.4.5 (fire in 241, 3rd c. rebuilding). Liv. 26.27.4 (fire in 210 BC, Temple saved).

IV. Neronian period: Tac. *ann.* 15.41 and *hist.* 143 (Nero's reconstruction of the *delubrum Vestae cum Penatibus populi Romani*).

VII. Severan period: Herodian. 1.14.4 and Cass. Dio 72.24 (fire in 191 AD, Julia Domna's rebuilding).

Appearance:

III. 1st c. BC: Ov. *fast.* 6.254-60 and 295-8 (round form, thatch and willow construction, grillwork, lack of a cult image). Ov. *fast.* 6.281-2: *par facies templi: nullus procurrit in illo / angulus; a pluvio vindicat imbre tholus* (as a *tholus*). Plin. *nat.* 34.13 (bronze roof). Ov. *fast.* 4.731-4 (altar).

Other: Varro *ling.* 6.32 and Ov. *fast.* 6.297-8 and 713 (sacred fire, ash pit). Fest. p. 296 L: *locus intimus in aede Vestae tegetibus saeptus* (pit as a *penus Vestae*; cf. Dion. Hal. 2.66.3-6, Fest. p. 152 L, and Serv. *Aen.* 3.12).

Iconographic sources:

III. 1st c. BC: denarius of Q. Cassius, 57 BC, Rome (*RRC* I 452 nos. 428.1-2 pl. 52.2 and 3, and Cody 1973, 43-4) and cistophoric tetradrachms of C. Fannius, 49-48 BC, Ephesos, Apameia, Laodiceia, and Tralles (Cody 1973, 44-7 and 49)

IV. Neronian period: aurei and denarii of Nero, after 64 AD, Rome (*BMCEmp* I clxxv, 213 nos. 104-6 pl. 40.10-3, and *RIC* I² 153 nos. 61-2 pl. 18.61; cf. Fuchs 1969, 46 pl. 9, and 109).

V. Flavian period: coins (*RIC* II 21 nos. 59-60, 22 nos. 69a-b, 33 no. 157, 34 no. 162, 35 no. 171, 36 no. 180, 41 no. 230, 92 no. 659, 95 no. 690, and 97 no. 705; cf. Hill 1989, 32)

VI. Trajanic period: coins (*RIC* II 308 nos. 795-6), the Uffizi and Lateran reliefs (see text), drawings by an anonymous artist (Anonymous Destailleur), G. A. Dosio, G. da Sangallo (Temple's exterior, see text), and O. Panvinio (*Cod. Urs. Vat.* 3439 f. 28, Temple's interior)

VII. Severan period: coins of Julia Domna (*RIC* IV.1 171 nos. 584-7A pl. 9.10, 209 no. 868, 211 nos. 892a-4 pl. 11.6, 274 no. 392, 311 no. 594a-b, and 313 no. 607; cf. Cody 1973, 43 and Cecamore 1994-1995, 26 figs. 19-20) and of Caracalla (*RIC* IV.1 247 nos. 249-50, and *BMCEmp* V 450 nos. 101-2 pls. 70.5-6)

Decoration:

III. 1st c. BC: altar (Ov. *fast.* 4.731-4); serpent antefixes (see 'Iconographic sources' above)

IV. Neronian period: none

V. Flavian period: none

VI. Trajanic period: oak tree in the pit beside the Temple's stairs (as on the Uffizi and Lateran reliefs, see Scott 1993b, 16)

VII. Severan period: sacrificial implements illustrated on the frieze course; statue of Vesta displayed within the Hadrianic Shrine of the Lares Praestites to the E (see Scott 1993a, 11 and 17, and Coarelli 1995k, 100 and 102)

#57 ROME: Vesta, Temple, cont. (2)

Excavations:

II-VII. 3rd c. BC-Severan period: R. Lanciani in 1877-1884, G. Boni in 1898-1900 and R. T. Scott in the late 1980s-early 1990s

VII. Severan period: restoration proposed by G. Boni in 1900, carried out by A. Bartoli in 1933 (fra Giocondo da Verona suggests that the Temple was nearly complete in 1489)

Bibliography: Jordan 1886, esp. 5-16. Lanciani 1897, 224-34. Gatti 1899c, esp. 50. Boni 1900, 159-89. Van Deman 1912, esp. 393. Platner and Ashby 1929, 557-9 and 608. Bartoli 1933, 259-60. Bloch 1936, 148-50. Lugli 1946, esp. 202-7. Blake 1947, 34, 176-7, 250 and 343. Mansuelli 1958, 168. Stucchi 1958, esp. 89-95. Blake 1959, 43-6. Gjerstad 1960, 310-20 and 372-4. Nash 1961-1962, Vol. 2: 505-9. Fuchs 1969, 46, 51-7, 94-6, 98, and 109. Guarducci 1971, 73-118. Blake and Bishop 1973, 36-40. Cody 1973, 43-50. Gros 1976a, 18-21 and 208-9. Coarelli 1983, 33, 57, 64-8, 78, 236-47, and 266-70. Steinby 1987, 139-42. Hill 1989, 23-4. Lanciani 1989, 227-8. Weber 1990, 110 and 222-3 cat. M14. Alteri 1991, 6 and 9. Richardson, jr. 1992, 412-3. Ziolkowski 1992, 212. Scott 1993a, 11-7; and 1993b, 161-81. Coarelli 1995k, 99-104. Papi 1995, 169-70. Coarelli 1999n, 198-9. Scott 1999a, 189-92; 1999b, 125-8; and 1999c, 129-30.

Text: 16-8, 39-40, 130, 164-6, and 216-7.

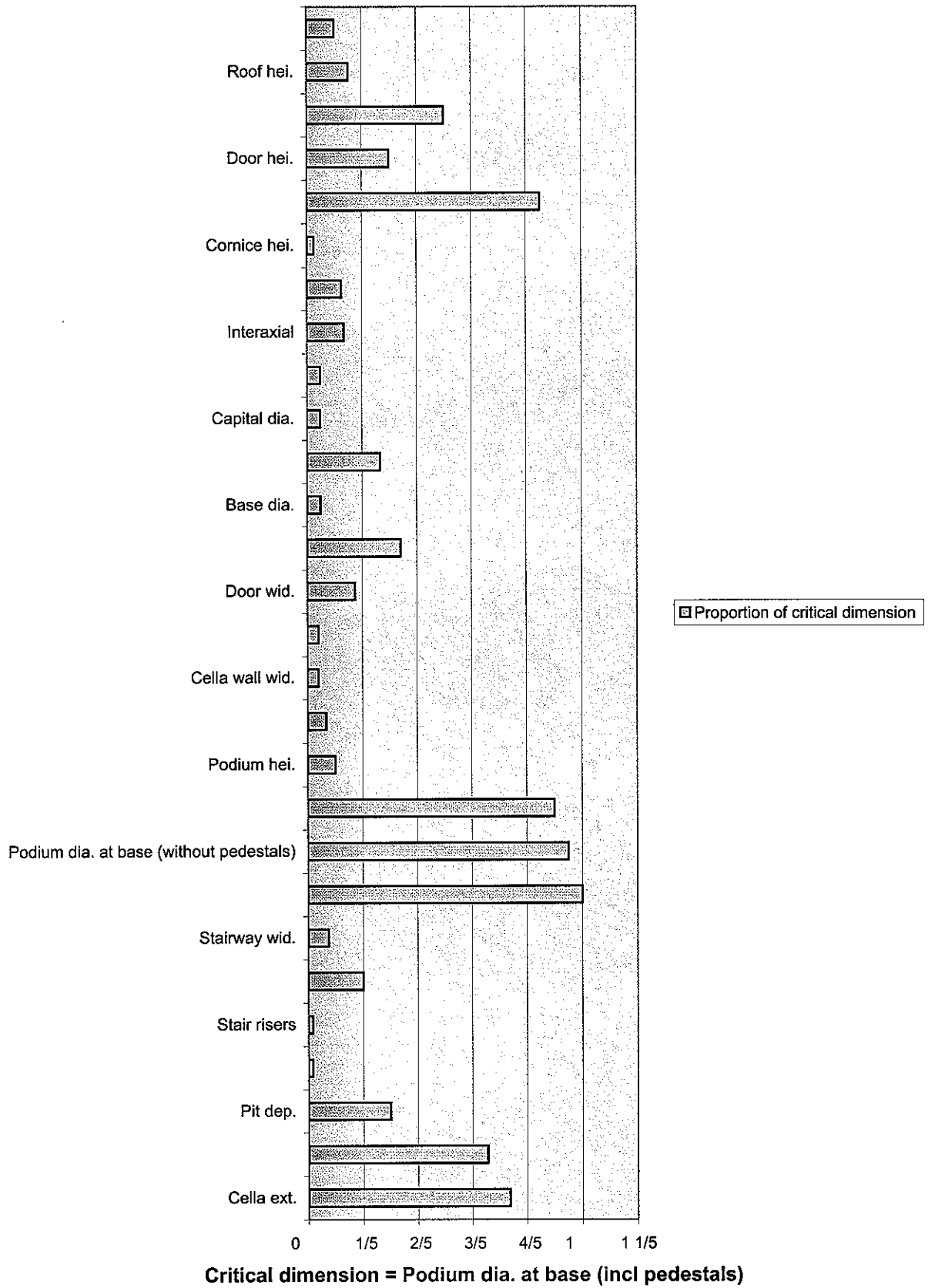
ROME: Vesta, temple

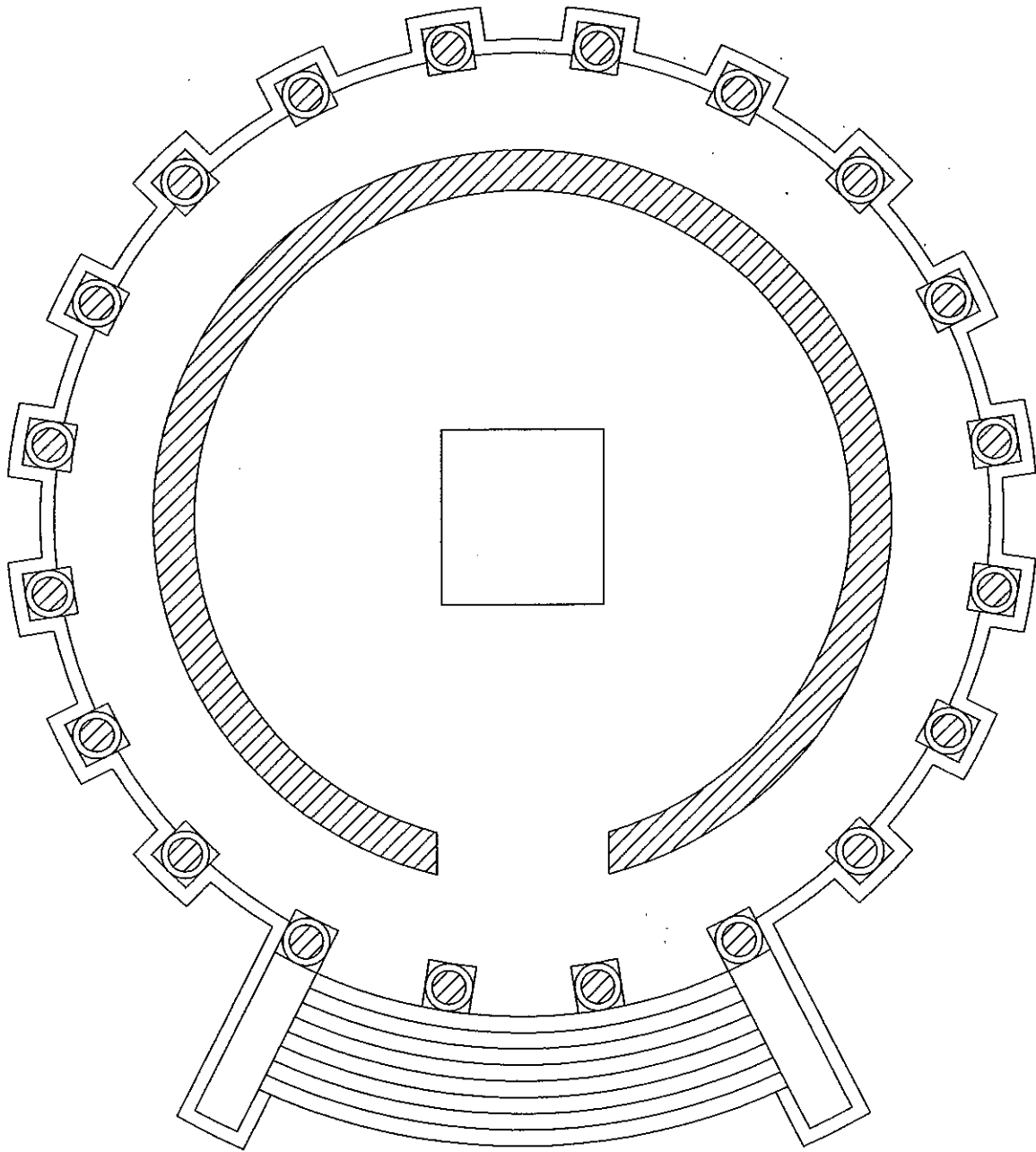
<i>actual measurements</i>					<i>ideal proportional relationships</i>	
	<i>meters</i>	<i>roman feet</i>	<i>ideal roman feet</i>	<i>% difference</i>	<i>to critical dimension *</i>	<i>within columnar order</i>
Cella ext.	10.9	36.8			3/4	
Cella int.	9.7	32.8			2/3	
Pit dep.	4.5	15.2	15	-1.3%	3/10	
Foundation dia.	15.05	50.84				
Foundation hei.	2.17	7.33				
Stair treads	0.24	0.81			1/62	
Stair risers	0.23	0.78			1/64	
Stairway len.	3.02	10.2	10	-2.0%	1/5	
Stairway wid.	1.1	3.7			2/27	
Podium dia. at base (incl pedestals) *	14.6	49.3	50	1.4%	1	
Podium dia. at base (without pedestals)	14.1	47.6	47.5	-0.2%	19/20	
Podium dia. at stylobate	13.4	45.3	45	-0.7%	9/10	
Podium hei.	1.5	5.07	5	-1.4%	1/10	
Podium cornice wid.	0.2	0.7				
Ambulatory (ext.)	1	3.4			1/15	
Cella wall wid.	0.6	2			1/25	
Door dep.	0.6	2			1/25	
Door wid.	2.55	8.61			4/23	
Total hei. (ext. columns, ext. and int. pilasters)	5	17			1/3	10
Base dia.	0.7	2.4			1/21	1 2/5
Base hei.	0.4	1.3				3/4
Lower column dia. **	0.5	1.7				1
Shaft hei.	3.8	13			4/15	7 2/3
Capital dia.	0.7	2.4			1/21	1 2/5
Capital hei.	0.7	2.4			1/21	1 2/5
Intercolumnation	1.3	4.4				2 3/5
Interaxial	2	6.8			2/15	4
Interaxial dia.	14.3	48.3				28 2/5
Entablature hei. (ext.)	1.9	6.25			1/8	
Cornice hei.	0.4	1.25			1/40	
Floorspace (square measure)	73.9	845.0				
<i>reconstructed measurements</i>						
Total hei.	12.6	42.6			6/7	
Door hei.	4.4	15			3/10	
Roof dia.	7.4	25			1/2	
Roof hei.	2.2	7.4	7.5	1.4%	3/20	
Oculus dia.	1.5	5			1/10	
Volume (cubic measure)	96.2	1693.7				

Note: * *critical dimension*
 ** *in relation to the lower column dia.*

Source: Scott 2000, 125-8 fig. 72.

Chart #57. ROME: Vesta, temple





#57 ROME:
Vesta, temple
Scale 1:100

#58 SAMOTHRACE: Arsinoeion

Context: Sanctuary of the Great Gods; accessed via a processional road, which also leads to a propylon (4th c. BC), a Hieron (ea. Hellenistic period), the Hall of the Votive Gifts (Archaic period), and the Altar Court (4th c. BC); oriented toward the road (W)

Date:

- I. 285 BC: dedicatory inscription (see 'Literary and epigraphical sources: Attribution' below)
- II. Roman period: roof reconstruction

Patron:

- I. Arsinoe II, the wife of the Macedonian king Lysimachos (or Arsinoe, the queen of Egypt and wife of Ptolemy II, ca. 275; Roux 1992, 93)
- II. unknown

Description:

- I. drum (19.4 m. in dia., Thasian marble) with ring foundations, a 3-step krepis, a socle, a Doric door, 44 Corinthian (interior) and Doric (exterior) pilasters, a Doric (exterior) and an Ionic (interior) entablature, and a conical roof (see McCredie et al. 1992, 87-9)
- II as I. with a pyramidal roof (see McCredie et al. 1992, 89-91)

Remains:

- I. part of the foundations (sandstone), socle, cella walls, pilasters, entablatures (Thasian marble), "altars" (colored marble, see 'Decoration' below), and roof tiles (terracotta)
- II. part of the sima (Thasian marble) and the roof tiles (terracotta)

Literary and epigraphical sources:

Attribution: *IG XII.8 227* (dedicatory inscription, exterior architrave; see McCredie et al. 1992, 233-9).

Decorative program: Paus. 5.20.9-10 (bronze acroteria).

Iconographic sources: relief from Cyzique (see Roux 1992, 222-5 fig. 143)

Decoration: bronze acroteria; an ornamented orthostate course; socles or "altars" decorated with bucrania, garlands, and phiales or rosettes in the intercolumnations

Excavations: G. Deville in 1866 (dedicatory inscription), A. Conze and G. Niemann in 1873-1875, and K. Lehmann and New York University in 1937-1967, completed by P. Lehmann, J. McCredie, and J. Kurtich in the 1980s

Previous attributions: identified as an assembly and festival hall (see Seiler 1986, 114-5).

Bibliography: Robert 1939, 358-62. Seiler 1986, 107-15. McCredie, Roux, Shaw and Kurtich 1992, passim. Roux 1992, passim.

Text: 34-8.

SAMOTHRACE: Arsinoeion

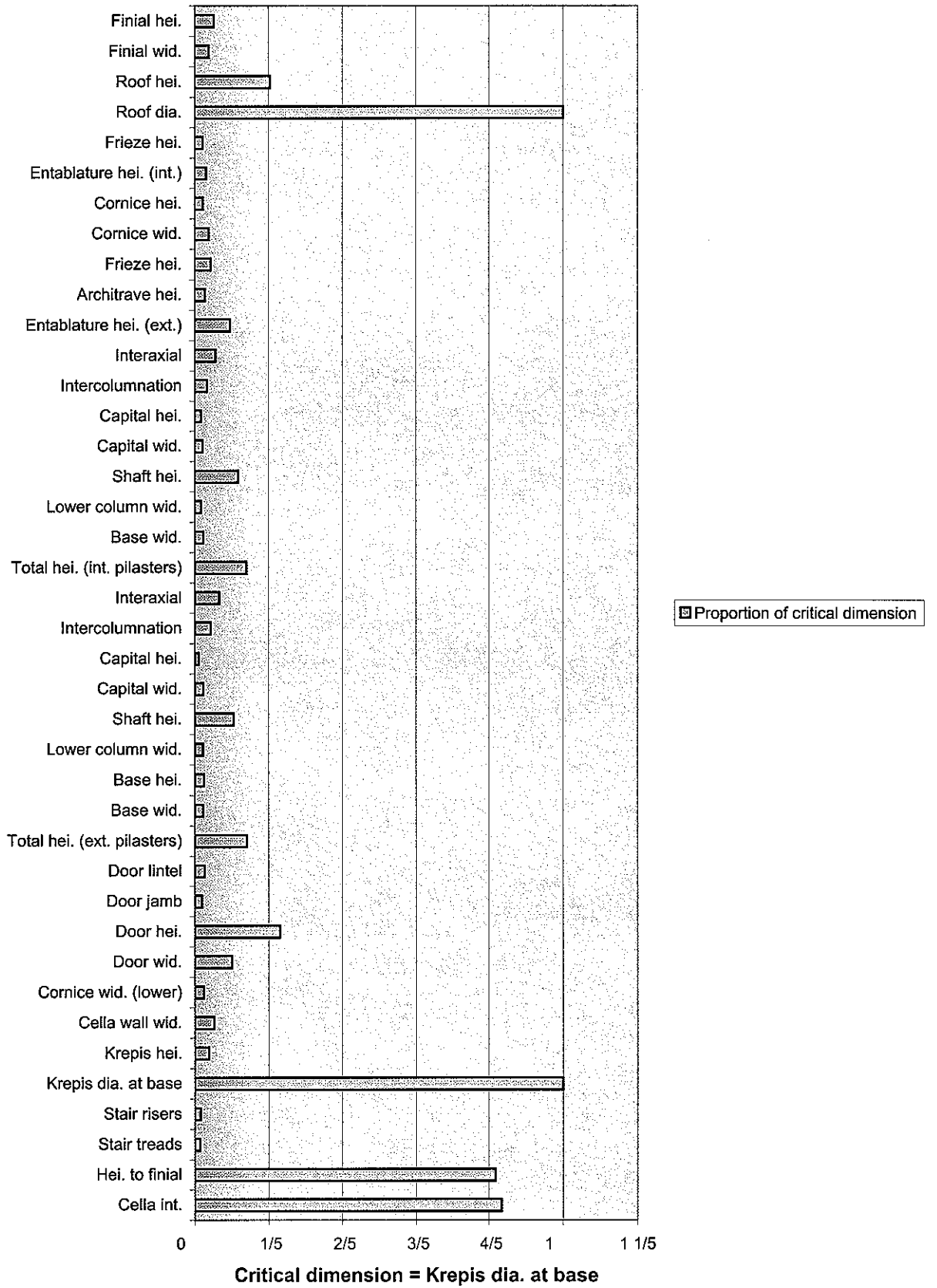
*ideal proportional relationships
to critical dimension * within columnar
order ***

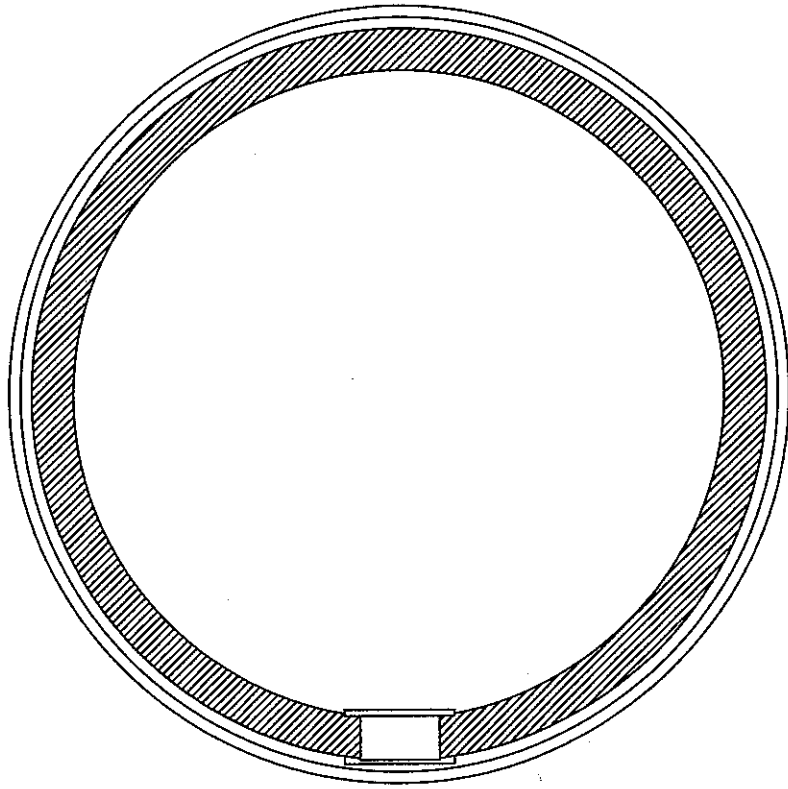
<i>actual measurements</i>	<i>meters</i>	<i>critical dimension *</i>	<i>within columnar order **</i>
Cella ext.	19.4		
Cella int.	17.2	5/6	
Hei. to finial	16.85	4/5	
Foundation dep.	0.5		
Foundation dia.	20.6		
Stair treads	0.3	1/69	
Stair risers	0.325	1/63	
Krepis dia. at base *	20.6	1	
Krepis dia. at euthynteria	19.3		
Krepis hei.	0.78	1/26	
Cella wall wid.	1.1	1/19	
Cornice wid. (lower)	0.5	1/41	
Cornice hei.	0.2		
Door wid.	2.1	1/10	
Door hei.	4.8	3/13	
Door jamb	0.4	1/52	
Door lintel	0.55	2/75	
Total hei. (ext. pilasters)	2.9	1/7	6 1/3
Base wid.	0.46	1/45	1
Base hei.	0.52	1/40	1 1/8
Lower column wid. **	0.46	1/45	1
Shaft hei.	2.15	2/19	4 2/3
Capital wid.	0.48	1/43	
Capital hei.	0.22	1/94	
Intercolumnation	0.9	1/23	2
Interaxial	1.36	1/15	3
Total hei. (int. pilasters)	2.89	1/7	8 1/4
Base wid.	0.475	1/43	1 1/3
Base hei.	0.115		1/3
Lower column wid. **	0.35	1/59	1
Shaft hei.	2.425	2/17	7
Capital wid.	0.45	1/46	1 2/7
Capital hei.	0.35	1/59	1
Intercolumnation	0.7	1/30	2
Interaxial	1.175	2/35	3 1/3
Entablature hei. (ext.)	1.97	2/21	
Architrave hei.	0.6	1/35	
Frieze hei.	0.9	1/23	
Cornice wid.	0.8	1/26	
Cornice hei.	0.47	1/44	
Entablature hei. (int.)	0.65	1/32	
Architrave hei.	0.2		
Frieze hei.	0.45	1/46	
Roof dia.	20.6	1	
Floorspace (square measure)	232.4		
Volume (cubic measure)	387.5		
<i>reconstructed measurements</i>			
Roof hei.	4.2	1/5	
Finial wid.	0.8	1/26	
Finial hei.	1.1	1/19	

Note: * *critical dimension*
** *in relation to the lower column dia.*

Source: Seiler 1986, 107-15 figs. 43-6.
McCredie et al. 1992, 29-91 pls. ???.

Chart #58. SAMOTHRACE: Arsinoeion





#58 SAMOTHRACE:
Arsinoeion
Scale 1:200

#59 SIDE: Tyche Temple

Context: Agora, sited slightly off-center within a rectangular court defined by colonaded porticoes; oriented SW

Date: Hadrianic period: coins (see 'Iconographic sources' below) and architectural comparanda (see text)

Description: round peripteros (10.7 m. in dia., mainly marble) on a high podium fronted by 9 steps, with 12 columns and pilasters (Attic-Ionic bases, fluted shafts, and Corinthian capitals), 2 exterior Corinthian entablatures (3-fascia architraves, decorated frieze courses, modillion cornices, and simas with lion-head water spouts), a drop ceiling (see 'Decoration' below), coffers, and a conical roof topped by a pomegranate (see 'Iconographic sources' below)

Remains: part of the foundations and the podium (travertine and rubble fill incl. a broken column shaft, revetted in white marble), the steps, the columns, the pilasters, the entablatures, the ceiling, the coffers (white marble), and the roof (marble-plated? *opus caementicium*); a statue base may be embedded in the foundations (see Mansel and Bean 1956, 35)

Iconographic sources: coins minted under Gallienus (Vienna no. 29256) and at Salonina (Cambridge no. 8929; see Mansel and Bean 1956, figs. 47-8)

Decoration: ceiling decorated with 12 zodiac signs (see text); a cult statue of Tyche? inside the Temple (see 'Iconographic sources' above and text)

Excavations: F. Beaufort in 1811, E. Petersen in 1882-1885, and A. Mansel in the 1950s

Bibliography: Beaufort 1818, 98-9. Petersen 1892, 135-7. Mansel and Bean 1956, 31-7 figs. 31-8 and 47-8, pls. 37-8, 42 and 46. Heilmeyer 1970, 95 n. 373.

Text: 178-9.

SIDE: Tyche, temple

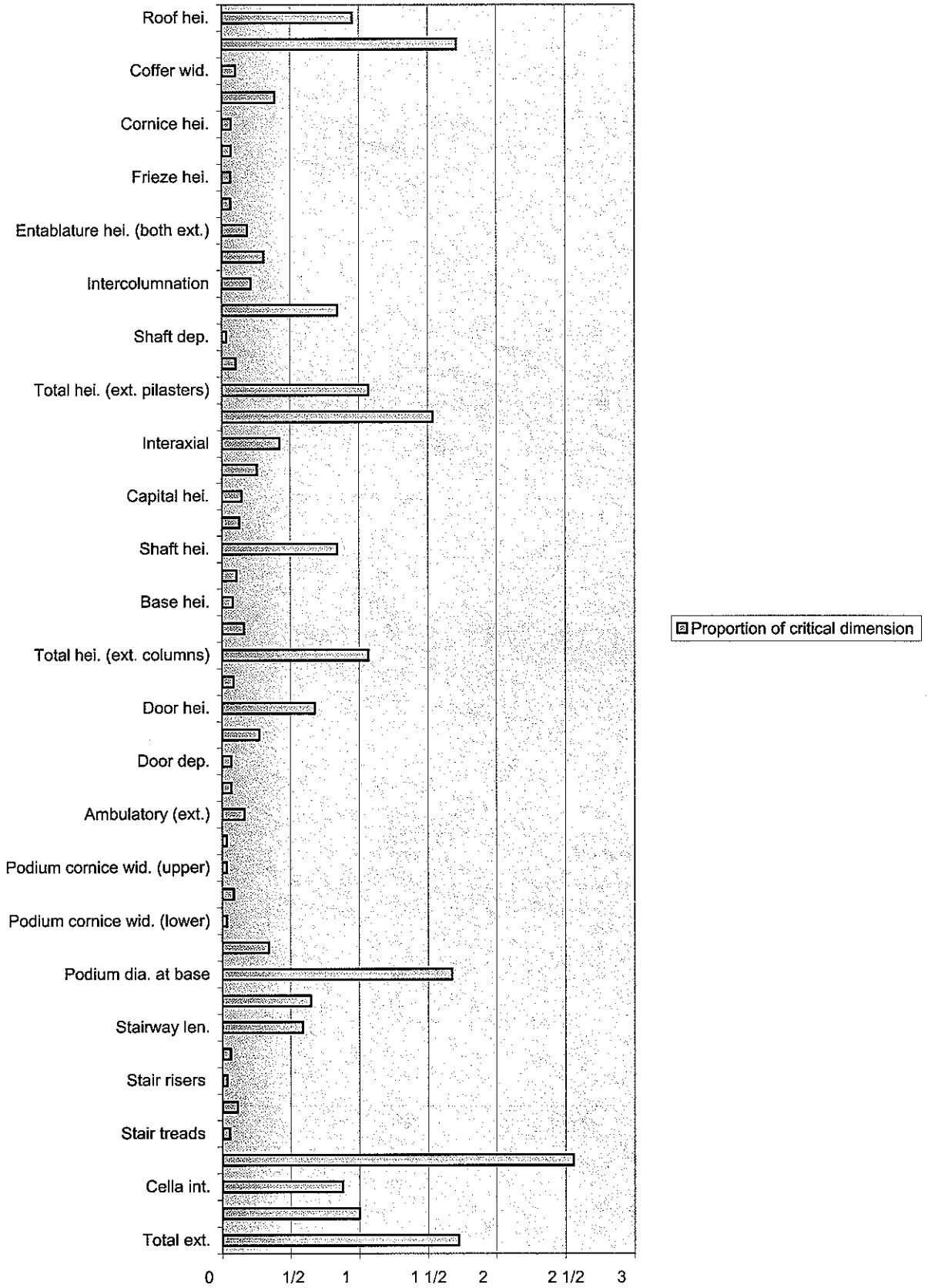
ideal proportional relationships

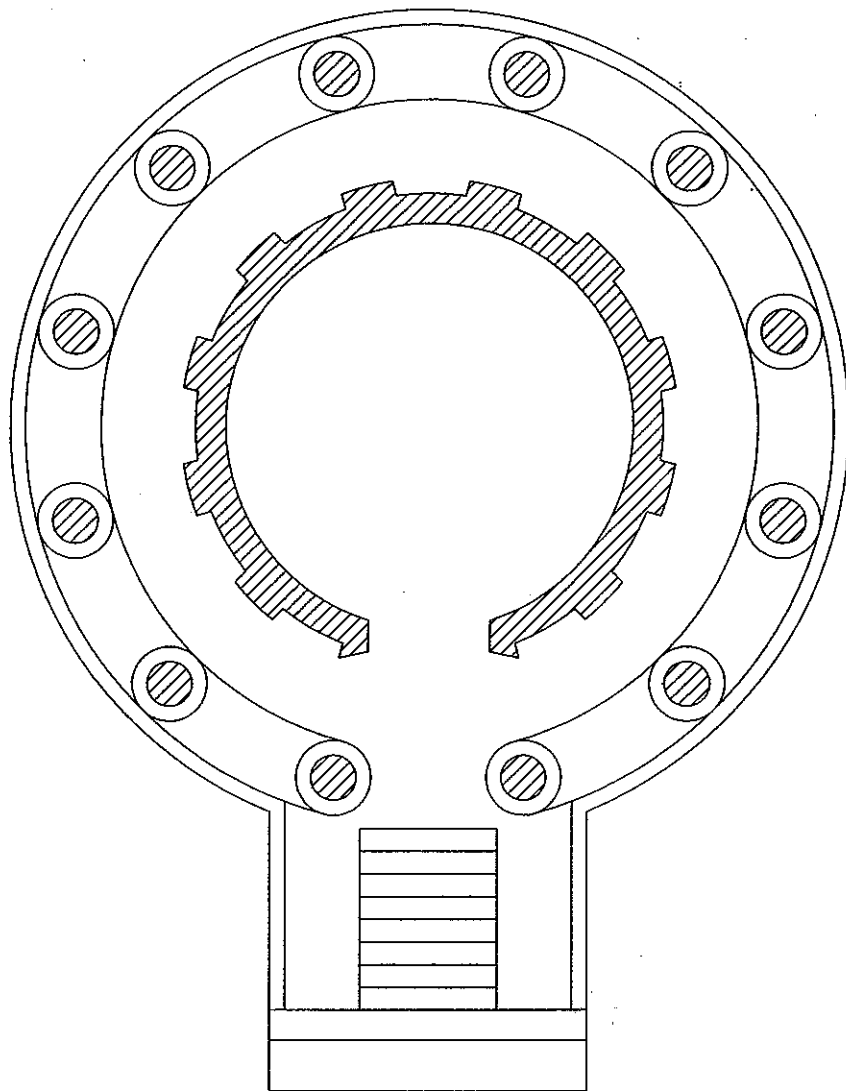
<i>actual measurements</i>	<i>meters</i>	<i>roman feet</i>	<i>ideal roman feet</i>	<i>% difference</i>	<i>ideal proportional relationships</i>	
					<i>to critical dimension *</i>	<i>within columnar order **</i>
Total ext.	10.7	36.1			1 3/4	
Cella ext. *	6.2	20.9			1	
Cella int.	5.45	18.4			7/8	
Total hei.	15.8	53.4			2 5/9	
Stair treads	0.32	1.1			1/19	
Stair treads (lowest)	0.67	2.3			1/9	
Stair risers	0.2	0.7			1/30	
Stair risers (lowest)	0.35	1.2			1/17	
Stairway len.	3.65	12.3			3/5	
Stairway wid.	4	13.5	13.5	0.3%	2/3	
Podium dia. at base	10.37	35			1 2/3	
Podium hei.	2.1	7.1			1/3	
Podium cornice wid. (lower)	0.2	0.7			1/30	
Podium cornice hei.	0.5	1.7			1/12	
Podium cornice wid. (upper)	0.2	0.7			1/30	
Podium cornice hei.	0.2	0.7			1/30	
Ambulatory (ext.)	1	3.4			1/6	
Cella wall wid.	0.4	1.4			1/15	
Door dep.	0.4	1.4			1/15	
Door wid.	1.7	5.7			3/11	
Door hei.	4.2	14.2			2/3	
Door lintel	0.5	1.7			1/12	
Total hei. (ext. columns)	6.6	22.3			1 1/15	10 1/7
Base dia.	1	3.4			1/6	1 1/2
Base hei.	0.48	1.62			1/13	3/4
Lower column dia. **	0.66	2.2			2/19	1
Shaft hei.	5.2	17.6			5/6	8
Capital dia.	0.8	2.7	2.7	-1.9%	1/8	1 2/9
Capital hei.	0.9	3			1/7	1 1/3
Intercolumnation	1.6	5.4	5.4	-0.9%	1/4	2 1/2
Interaxial	2.6	8.8			3/7	4
Interaxial dia.	9.5	32.1			1 1/2	14 3/5
Total hei. (ext. pilasters)	6.6	22.3			1 1/15	
Base wid.	0.6	2	2.0	2.0%	1/10	
Shaft dep.	0.2	0.7			1/30	
Shaft hei.	5.2	17.6			5/6	
Intercolumnation	1.3	4.4			4/19	
Interaxial	1.9	6.4			4/13	
Entablature hei. (both ext.)	1.16	3.92			3/16	
Architrave hei.	0.38	1.28			1/16	
Frieze hei.	0.38	1.28			1/16	
Cornice wid.	0.4	1.4			1/15	
Cornice hei.	0.4	1.4			1/15	
Coffer len	2.4	8.1	8.1	0.5%	2/5	
Coffer wid.	0.63	2.1			1/10	
Roof dia.	10.6	35.8			1 5/7	
Roof hei.	5.9	19.9			20/21	
Floorspace (square measure)	23.3	265.9				
Volume (cubic measure)	453.5	16771.0				

Note: * *critical dimension*
 ** *in relation to the lower column dia.*

Source: Mansel and Bean 1956, 31-7 figs. 31-8 and 47-8, and pls 37-8, 42 and 46.

Chart #59. SIDE: Tyche, temple





#59 SIDE:
Tyche, temple
Scale 1:100

#60 STABIAE AREA: Genius, Temple

Context: beside the border of Nocera or near the Madonna delle Grazie or by the Ponte S.

Marco; fronted by a rectangular altar (see Altmann 1906, 45)

Date: 2nd c. BC: prior to Sulla's destruction of the city in 89 BC (see Beloch 1890, 249)

Description: round peripteros with 14 columns

Remains: entablature? (see 'Literary and epigraphical sources: Attribution' below)

Literary and epigraphical sources:

Attribution: *IN 2173 Mus. Naz. = CIL X 772* (building inscription, entablature?). *Vitr.* 1.2;

Fest. p. 24.10 and 33.10 L (*aedes geni*).

Bibliography: Ruggiero 1881, 26. Beloch 1890, 249. Altmann 1906, 45.

Text: 62.

#61 STYMPHALOS: Artemis, Temple

Context: Sanctuary of Artemis, in the Agora below the Acropolis (4th c. BC); the Sanctuary (82 m. long by 35 m. wide) is limited by the Acropolis (N) and temenos walls on 3 sides; the Temple is oriented towards the open court (NE)

Date: 4th c. BC: terracotta finds, and building materials and techniques comparable to 4th c. BC fortifications (see Seiler 1986, 125-6)

Description: round (15.5 m. long by 5.60-7.50 m. wide; feldspar) with 2-column, 3-step pronaos, a rectangular adyton and a drum (7.5 m. in dia.)

Remains: most of the socle (irregular feldspar blocks) and some roof tiles (terracotta)

Literary and epigraphical sources:

Sanctuary of Artemis: Paus. 8.22.2 and 7 (worship linked to a natural spring).

Decorative program: Paus. 8.22.7 (cult statue).

Decoration: gilded wooden cult statue (see 'Literary and epigraphical sources: Decorative program' above)

Excavations: A. Orlandos in 1924-1927

Previous attributions: Robert (1939, 383) identified it as a chthonic heroon based on its similarity to prehellenic tholoi fronted by dromoi.

Bibliography: Orlandos 1924, 462; 1925a, 334; 1925b, 448; 1925c, 225; 1926, 419-20; and 1927, 478. Robert 1939, 381-3. Seiler 1986, 120-9.

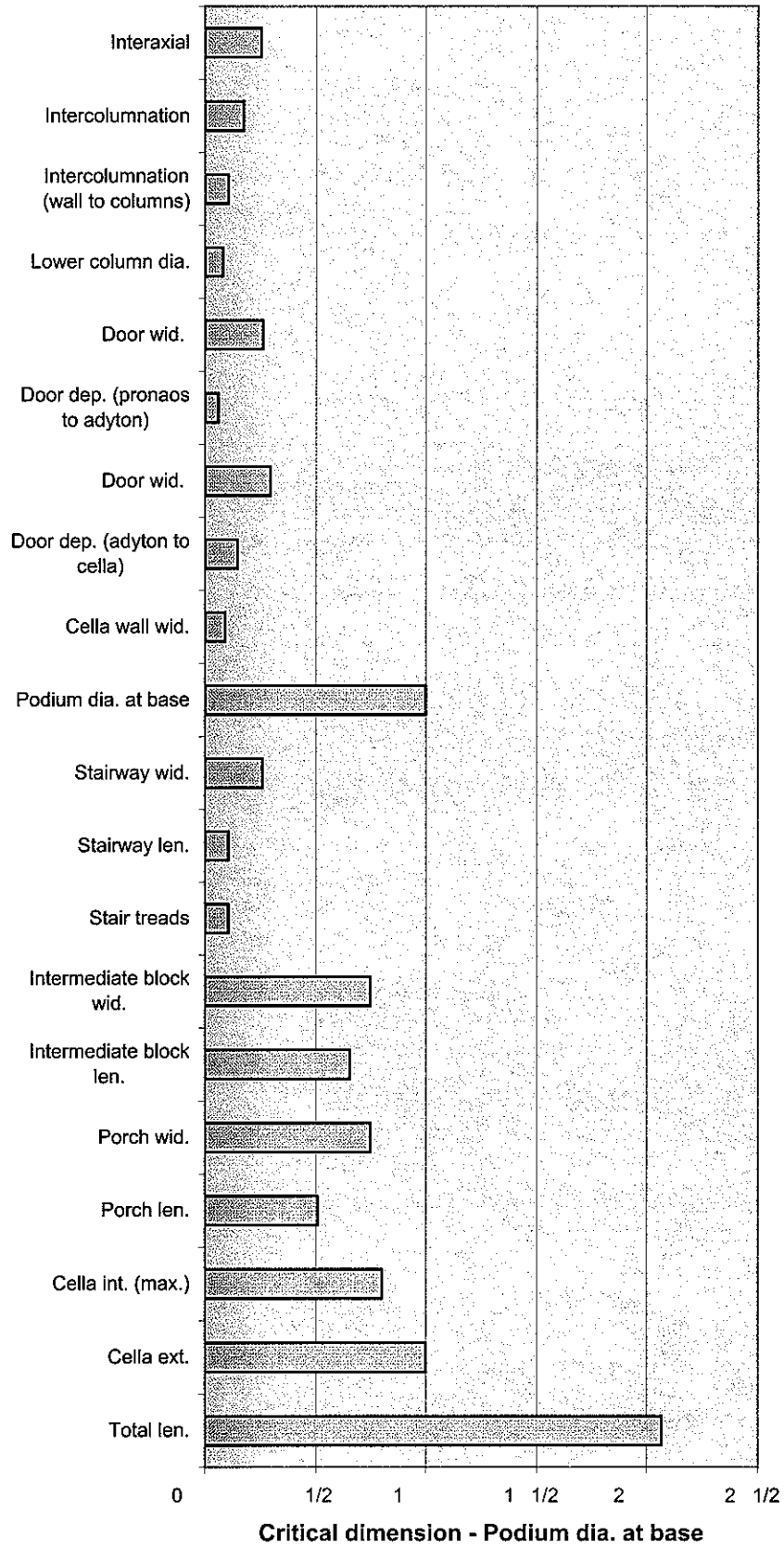
Text: 34-8.

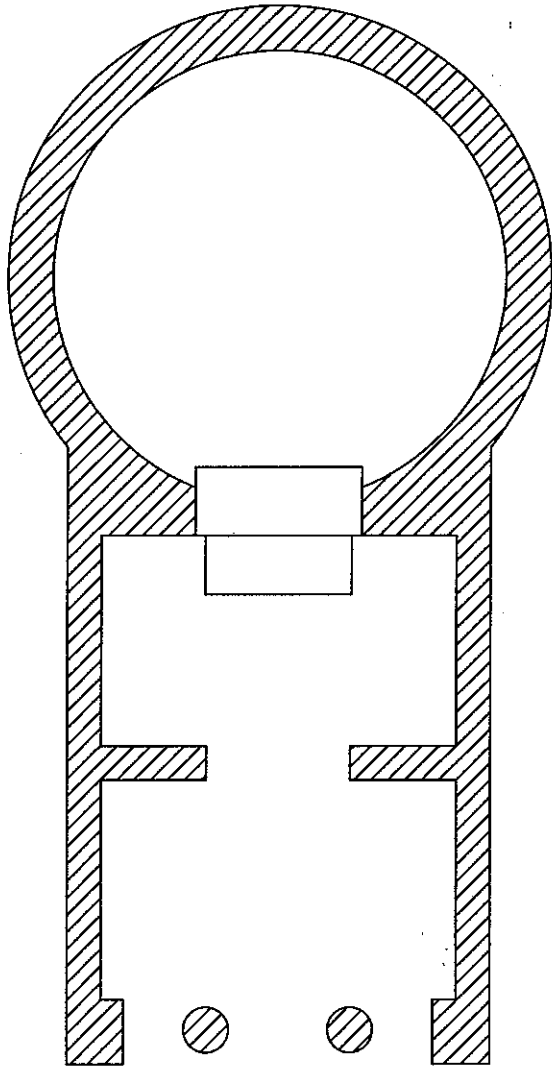
<i>STYMPHALOS: Artemis, temple</i>	<i>ideal proportional relationships</i>		
<i>actual measurements</i>	<i>meters</i>	<i>to critical dimension *</i>	<i>within columnar order **</i>
Total len.	15.5	2 1/15	
Cella ext.	7.5	1	
Cella int. (max.)	6	4/5	
Porch len.	3.8	1/2	
Porch wid.	5.6	3/4	
Intermediate block len.	4.9	2/3	
Intermediate block wid.	5.6	3/4	
Stair treads	0.78	2/19	
Stairway len.	0.78	2/19	
Stairway wid.	1.93	1/4	
Podium dia. at base *	7.5	1	
Cella wall wid.	0.7	1/11	
Door dep. (adyton to cella)	1.1	1/7	
Door wid.	2.2	2/7	
Door dep. (pronaos to adyton)	0.45	3/50	
Door wid.	1.95	13/50	
Lower column dia. **	0.6	2/25	1
Intercolumnation (wall to columns)	0.8	2/19	1 1/3
Intercolumnation	1.3	4/23	2 1/6
Interaxial	1.9	1/4	3 1/6
Floorspace (square meters)	28.3		

Note: * *critical dimension*
 ** *in relation to the lower column dia.*

Source: Seiler 1986, 120-9 figs. ??

Chart #61. STYMPHALOS: Artemis, temple





#61 STYMPHALOS:
Artemis, temple
Scale 1:100

#62 TERMESSOS: Rotunda

Context: Agora, to the E of the city's main temple complex

Date: late Hellenistic period: closest architectural comparanda (mainly the Monument of Lysicrates, Athens #3)

Description: drum (2.34 m. in dia., marble) on a high 3-step socle with 6 exterior pilasters (Attic bases and Corinthian capitals), an Ionic entablature, and a curved roof

Remains: most of the base (stone core with marble revetment), euthynteria, cella wall, pilasters, entablature, drop ceiling and curved roof (marble)

Decoration: ceiling depicting the head of Medusa in relief within a geometric border; 3-fascia architrave and frieze course with acanthus and ivy; roof with simulated scale-shaped tiles

Excavations: K. Lanckoronski in the 1880s

Previous attributions: identified as a commemorative monument (see Seiler 1986, 138-43)

Bibliography: Lanckoronski 1892, 46, 105-7 and pl. 17. Seiler 1986, 138-43.

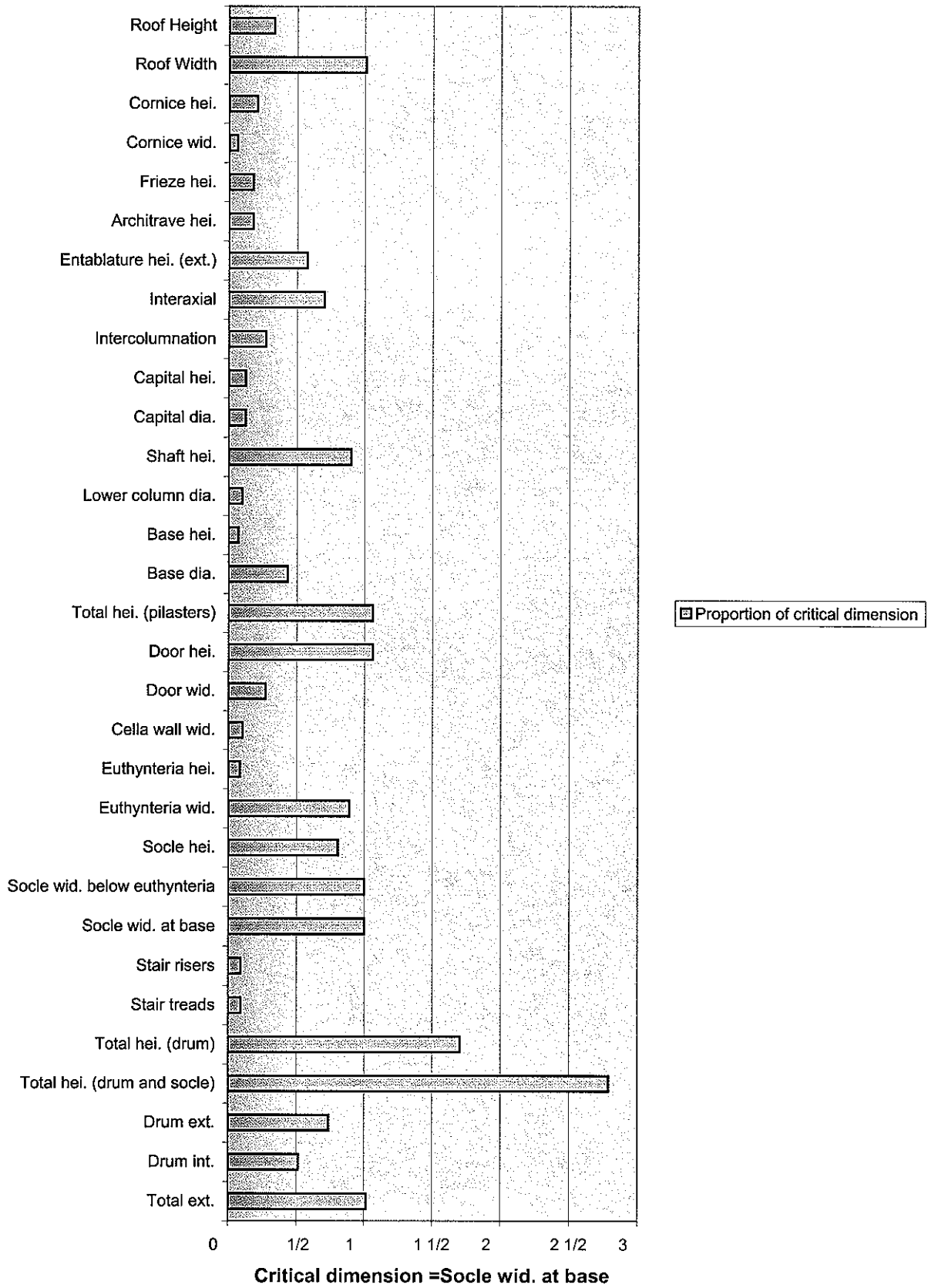
Text: 34-8.

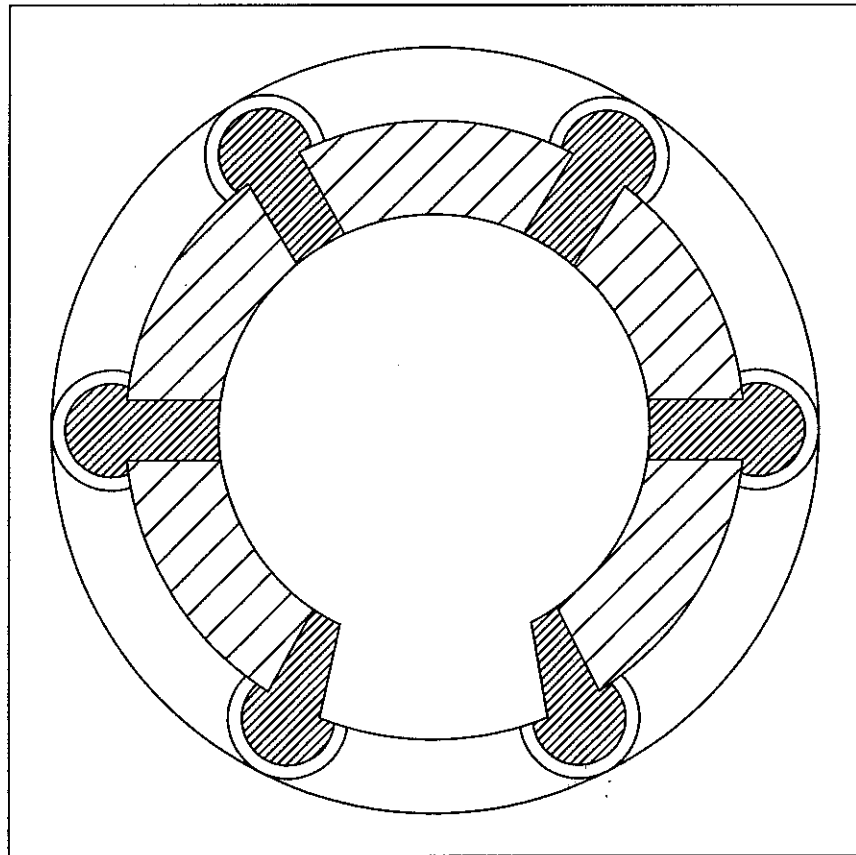
<i>actual measurements</i>	<i>ideal proportional relationships</i>		
	<i>meters</i>	<i>to critical dimension *</i>	<i>within columnar order **</i>
Total ext.	2.82	1	
Drum int.	1.43	1/2	
Drum ext.	2.05	3/4	
Total hei. (drum and socle)	7.75	2 4/5	
Total hei. (drum)	4.73	1 5/7	
Stair treads	0.26	3/32	
Stair risers	0.26	3/32	
Socle wid. at base *	2.78	1	
Socle wid. below euthynteria	2.78	1	
Socle hei.	2.24	4/5	
Euthynteria wid.	2.52	8/9	
Euthynteria hei.	0.24	2/23	
Cella wall wid.	0.29	2/19	
Door dep.	0.54		
Door wid.	0.75	3/11	
Door hei.	2.95	1 1/16	
Total hei. (pilasters)	2.95	1 1/16	10 1/2
Base dia.	1.2	3/7	4 2/7
Base hei.	0.2	1/14	5/7
Lower column dia. **	0.28	1/10	1
Shaft hei.	2.5	9/10	9
Capital dia.	0.35	1/8	1 1/4
Capital hei.	0.35	1/8	1 1/4
Intercolumnation	0.75	3/11	2 2/3
Interaxial	1.95	5/7	7
Entablature hei. (ext.)	1.6	4/7	
Architrave hei.	0.5	2/11	
Frieze hei.	0.5	2/11	
Cornice wid.	0.17	1/16	
Cornice hei.	0.6	4/19	
Roof Width	2.8	1	
Roof Height	0.92	1/3	
Floorspace (square measure)	1.6		
Volume (cubic measure)	3.2		

Note: * *critical dimension*
 ** *in relation to the lower column dia.*

Source: Lanckoronski 1892, 105 pl. ?
 Seiler 1986, 138-43.

Chart #62. TERMESSOS: Rotunda





#62 TERMESSOS:
Rotunda
Scale 1:25

#63 TIBUR: Aphrodite, Shrine

Context: Hadrian's Villa, on an artificial terrace above the Valle di Tempe; formed the centerpiece of a nymphaeum (known as the Ninfeo Fede) consisting of a hemicycle (ca. 57 m. in dia.) and 2 side apses (ca. 17 m. in dia. and 7 m. deep, see de Franceschini 1991, 140-2); oriented towards a major road (NW)

Date: Hadrianic period: location and a brick stamp from the nymphaeum (see 'Literary and epigraphical sources: Inscriptions from Remains' below)

Patron: Hadrian

Description: round monopteros? (16.5 m. in dia., marble, see text) with 20 columns (plinths, fluted shafts, Doric capitals), a Doric entablature, coffers, and a conical roof? (see text)

Remains: part of 5 columns, the entablature, and the coffers (marble); set inside a nymphaeum (marble-revetted *opus testaceum*), resting on a terrace (*opus caementicum*); a statue of Aphrodite (marble) was found nearby

Literary and epigraphical sources:

Inscriptions from 'Remains': P.SERVILI.FIRMI.OP.DE FGL / SEIAES.ISAVRICÆ (brick stamps, W wall of the nymphaeum, see Bloch 1937, 115 no. 1425).

Iconographic sources: plans of Piranesi (1781; for sources, see Love 1970, 154) and Rossini (1826; for sources, see Aurigemma 1996, 44)

Decoration: monopteros: statue of Aphrodite (see 'Remains' above and Corso 1988, 24, 37-8, 42-3, 91-2, 133-9, 187, 197, 221, and 223; 1990, 17-36, 151-3, and 169; and 1991, 147-56 and 196; cf. Calandra 1996, 250), nymphaeum: *opus sectile* pavement (various marbles; see de Franceschini 1991, 140-2 and 449-50)

Excavations: Conte Fede in the 1700s (nymphaeum), J. Martin and M. Boussois in 1913 (monopteros), and R. Vighi in 1958 (statue of Aphrodite); Vighi's restoration efforts continued into the early 1990s

Previous attributions: Piranesi (see Aurigemma 1996, 45) suggested that the Shrine was dedicated to the nymphs

Bibliography: Gusman 1904, 203-4. Martin and Boussois 1913, 261-5. Wirth 1929, esp. 142. Lugli 1932, esp. 112-4. Bloch 1937, 115 no. 1425. Lehmann 1953, 119-21 and n. 155. Schefold 1964, 56 fol. pl. 15. 2 and 4. Rakob 1968, 318. Love 1970, 149-55; and 1972, 61-76. Borbein 1973, 188-94. Love 1973, 413-24. Linfert 1981, 615. Gualandi 1982, 266. Raeder 1983, 51.236. Ridgway 1984, 80 n. 66. La Rocca 1986, esp. 20-2 and fig. 19. Corso 1988, 24, 37-8, 42-3, 91-2, 133-9, 187, 197, 221, and 223. von Hesberg 1988, 193 n. 56. Corso 1990, 17-36, 151-3, and 169. Weber 1990, 108 and 220 cat. M6. Corso 1991, 147-56 and 196. de Franceschini 1991, 140-2 and 446-50. Andreae and Ortega 1992, 69. Roux 1992, 196 fol. MacDonald and Pinto 1995, 58-60 and figs. 37 and 50. Aurigemma 1996, 44-7. Calandra 1996, 189-90, 193, 197-8, 207, 239, 249-51, 256, and 267. Coarelli 1999, 116-7.

Text: 174-8.

TIBUR: Aphrodite, temple

ideal proportional relationships

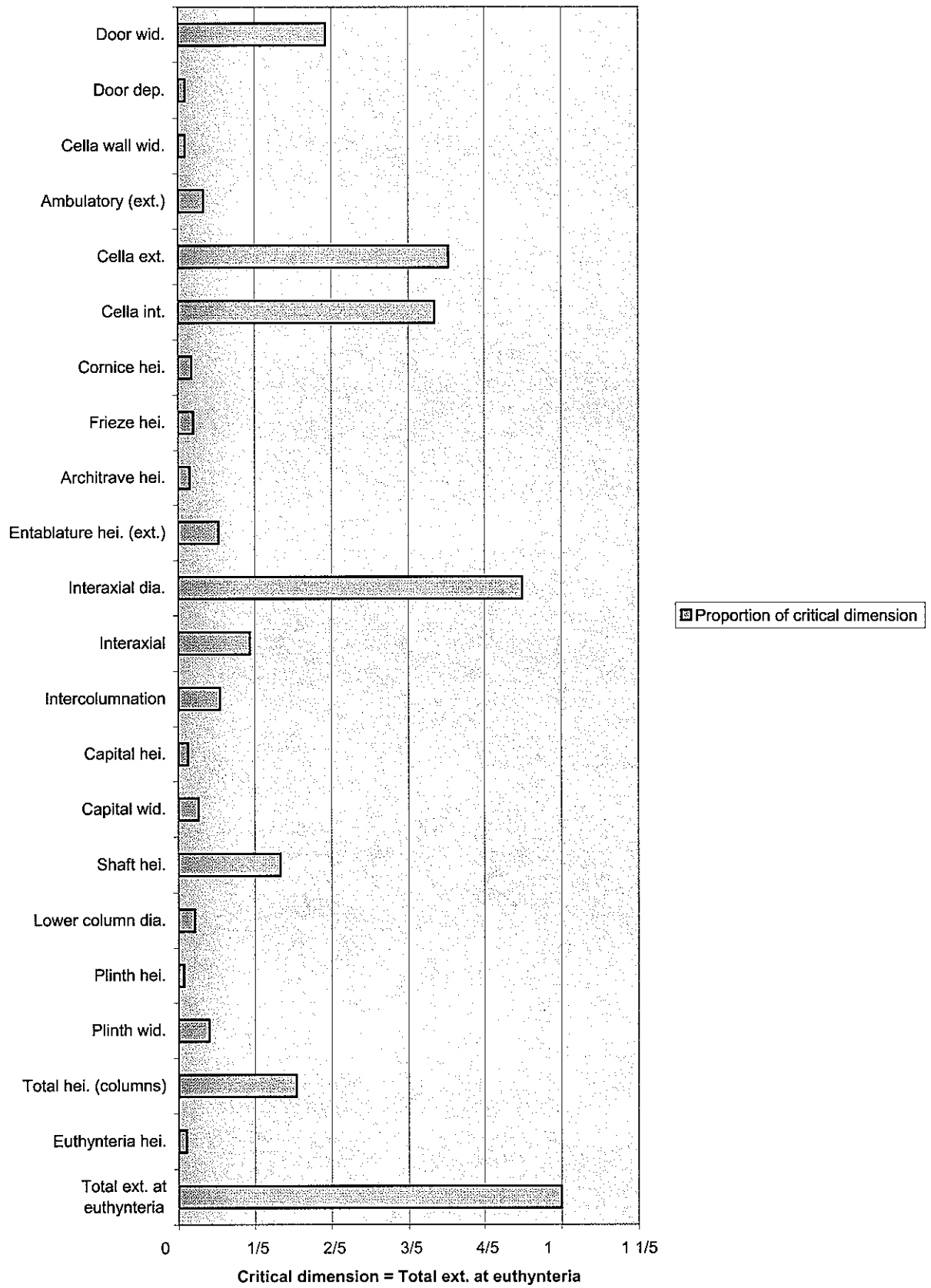
<i>actual measurements</i>	<i>meters</i>	<i>roman feet</i>	<i>ideal roman feet</i>	<i>% difference</i>	<i>to critical dimension *</i>	<i>within columnar order **</i>
Total ext. at euthynteria *	16.5	55.7	56	0.5%	1	
Euthynteria hei.	0.35	1.18			1/48	
Total hei. (columns)	5	16.9	17	0.6%	4/13	7
Plinth wid.	1.3	4.4			2/25	1 5/6
Plinth hei.	0.25	0.8			1/70	1/3
Lower column dia. **	0.7	2.4			3/70	1
Shaft hei.	4.35	14.7			4/15	6 1/8
Capital wid.	0.875	2.96			1/19	1 1/4
Capital hei.	0.4	1.4			1/40	3/5
Intercolumnation	1.8	6.1			1/9	2 1/2
Interaxial	3.1	10.5			3/16	4 3/8
Interaxial dia.	15.2	51.4			9/10	21 3/7
Entablature hei. (ext.)	1.75	5.9			2/19	
Architrave hei.	0.5	1.7			1/33	
Frieze hei.	0.65	2.2			1/25	
Cornice hei.	0.6	2			1/28	
Floorspace (square measure)	213.8	2436.7				
<i>reconstructed measurements</i>						
Cella int.	11.1	37.5			2/3	
Cella ext.	11.7	39.5			5/7	
Ambulatory (ext.)	1.1	3.7			1/15	
Cella wall wid.	0.3	1			1/56	
Door dep.	0.3	1			1/56	
Door wid.	6.4	21.6	22	1.9%	2/5	
Floorspace (square measure)	96.8	1104.5				

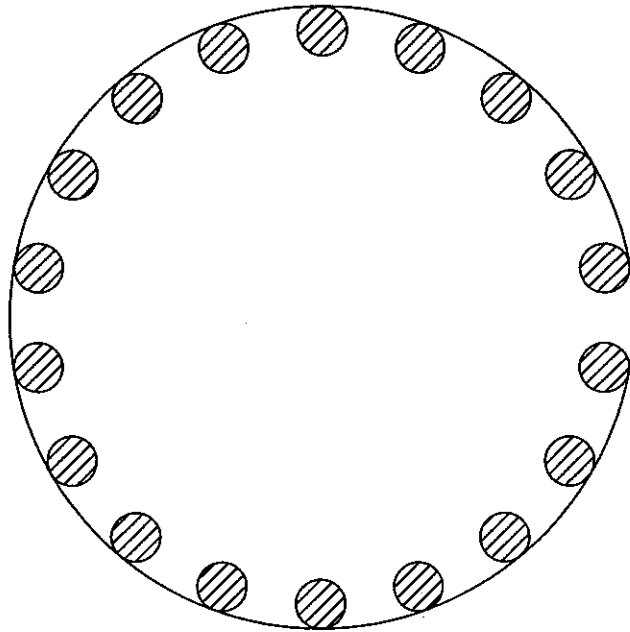
Note: * *critical dimension*

** *in relation to the lower column dia.*

Source: de Franceschini 1991, 140-2 and 446-50, figs. ??

Chart #63. TIBUR: Aphrodite, shrine





#63 TIBUR:
Aphrodite, shrine
Scale 1:200

#64 TIBUR: Round Temple

Context: Acropolis, on an artificial extension next to a rectangular temple (1st half of the 2nd c. BC, N)

Date:

- I. late 2nd c. BC: use of tufa *opus incertum* and details of the capitals, molding and coffers
- II. 83 BC (re-dedicated?, see text): the letter forms and content of the Temple's inscription (see 'Literary and epigraphical sources: Inscriptions from Remains' below and text)

Patron:

- I. a local magistrate or a priestly college
- II. L. Gellius Poplicola (see text)

Description:

- I. round peripteros (14.25 m. in dia., tufa and travertine) with a high podium accessed via an 11-step stairway, 18 Corinthian columns, an Ionic architrave, 2 windows, and a conical roof; a treasury is embedded in its walls
- II as I.

Remains:

- I. most of the foundations, podium, stairwell, and much of the cella wall (all of tufa *opus incertum* and travertine *opus quadratum*), columns, door and window frames, the entablature, and the treasury (travertine)
- II. building inscription (see 'Literary and epigraphical sources: Inscriptions from Remains' below)

Literary and epigraphical sources:

Inscription from 'Remains':

- II. *CIL* XIV 3573: [...]E L GELLIO LF[...]

Location and attribution:

- I. Dion. Hal. 4.62.5 (repository for the Sibylline books).

Decorative scheme: Lact. *inst.* 1.6.12 (cult image of Albunea *tenens in manu librum*).

Iconographic sources: drawings by G. da Sangallo, A. Dosio and an anonymous artist whose work is in the Wiener Hofbibliothek (see Delbrueck 1907-1912, 21-2, and Giuliani 1970, 132-3)

Decoration: statue of Albunea (see 'Literary and epigraphical sources: Decorative scheme' above); first style stucco work

Excavations: visible since antiquity

Previous attributions: attributed to Vesta, Tiburnus, and Hercules Saxanus (see Giuliani 1970, 122-3)

Bibliography: Delbrueck 1907-1912, 21-7. Fagerlind 1932, 118-31. Tilly 1934, 25-30. Fasolo and Gullini 1953, 333-4 and 434-8. Lyngby 1965, 77-98. Shoe 1965, 173-7. Giuliani 1970, 119-43. Honroth 1971, 12. von Hesberg 1981, 201-45. Coarelli 1987, 103-10. Lauter-Bufe 1987, 53-4. Wilson Jones 1989a, 39-41, 63, and 69; and 1989b, 108-11, 114, 128, 131-2, and 146. Coarelli 1993a, 90-4.

Text: 55-7.

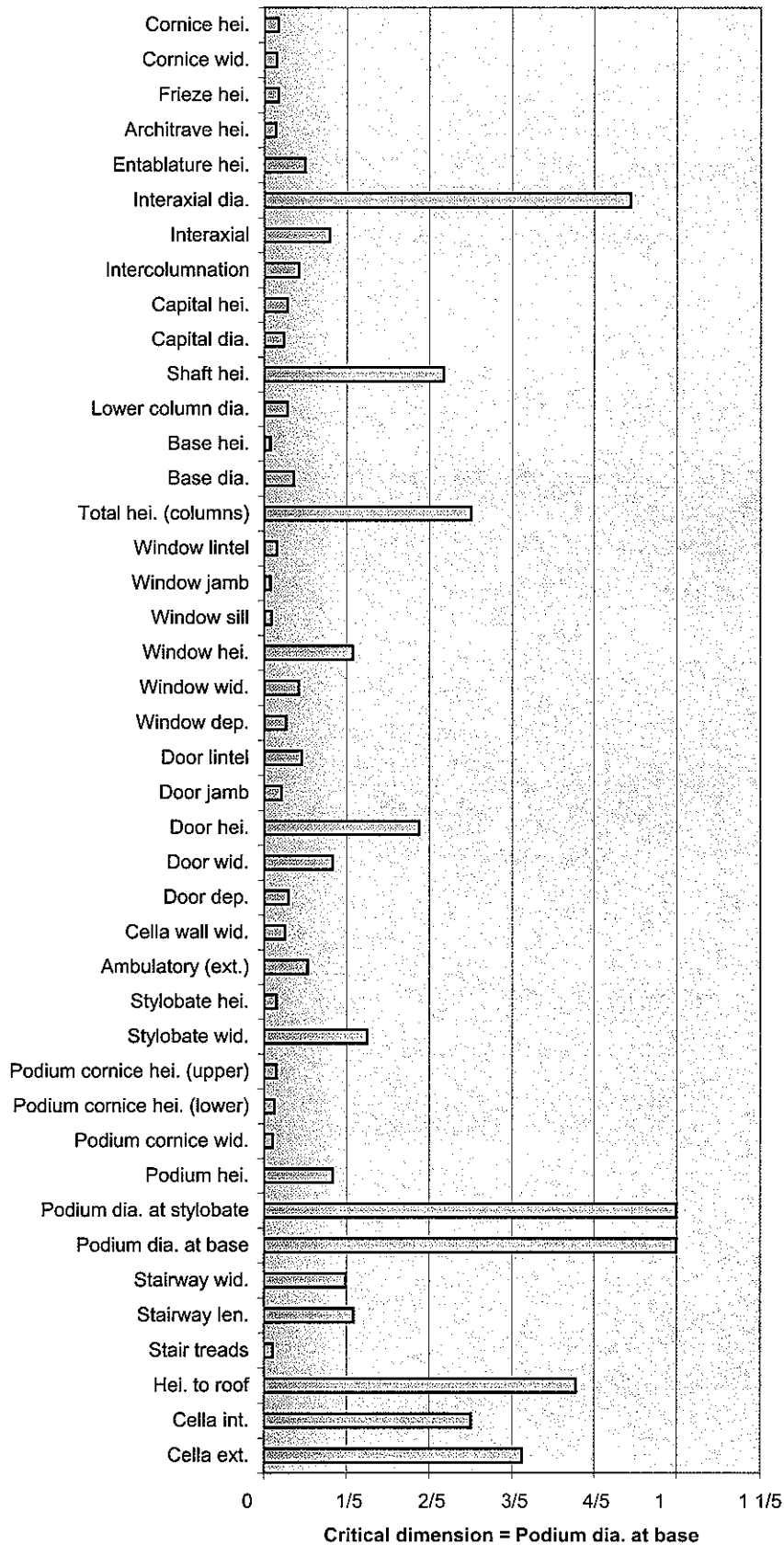
TIBUR: Rotunda

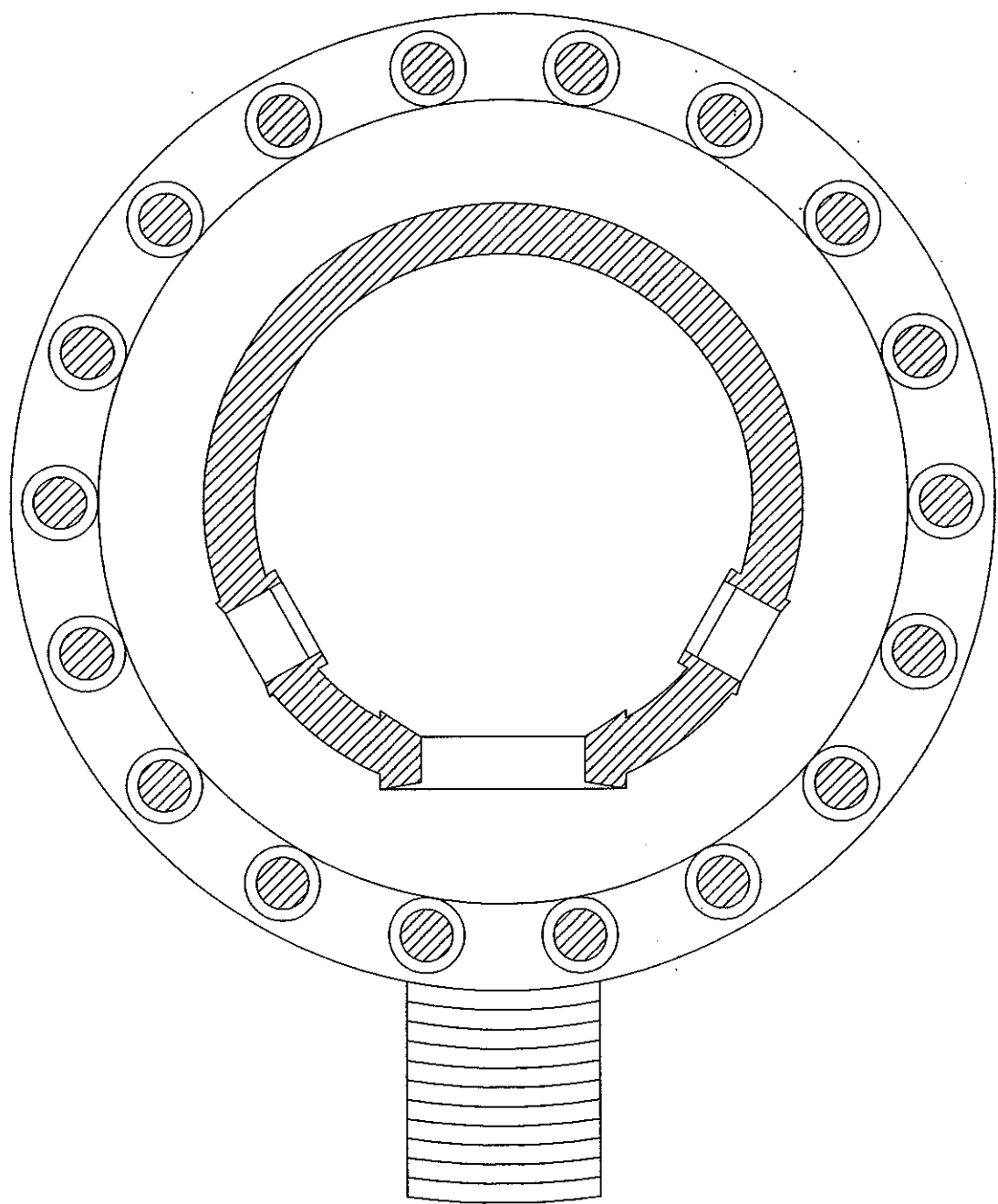
<i>actual measurements</i>					<i>ideal proportional relationships</i>	
	<i>meters</i>	<i>roman feet</i>	<i>ideal roman feet</i>	<i>% difference</i>	<i>to critical dimension *</i>	<i>within columnar order **</i>
Cella ext.	8.71	29.42	30	2.0%	5/8	
Cella int.	7.25	24.49	24	-2.0%	1/2	
Hei. to roof	10.77	36.34	36	-0.9%	3/4	
Stair treads	0.28	0.95			1/51	
Stairway len.	3.08	10.41			2/9	
Stairway wid.	2.8	9.5			1/5	
Podium dia. at base *	14.25	48.14	48	-0.3%	1	
Podium dia. at stylobate	14.25	48.14	48	-0.3%	1	
Podium hei.	2.39	8.07	8	-0.9%	1/6	
Podium cornice wid.	0.3	1			1/48	
Podium cornice hei. (lower)	0.35	1.18			1/41	
Podium cornice hei. (upper)	0.4	1.4			1/34	
Stylobate wid.	3.52	11.89	12	0.9%	1/4	
Stylobate hei.	0.4	1.4			1/34	
Ambulatory (ext.)	1.51	5.1			2/19	
Cella wall wid.	0.72	2.43			1/20	
Door dep.	0.83	2.8			1/17	
Door wid.	2.375	8.02	8	-0.2%	1/6	
Door hei.	5.4	18.2	18	-1.1%	3/8	
Door jamb	0.6	2			1/24	
Door lintel	1.27	4.29			1/11	
Window dep.	0.75	2.53			1/19	
Window wid.	1.17	3.95	4	1.3%	1/12	
Window hei.	3	10.1			3/14	
Window sill	0.24	0.81			1/59	
Window jamb	0.2	0.7			1/69	
Window lintel	0.4	1.4			1/34	
Total hei. (columns)	7.1	23.98	24	0.1%	1/2	9 1/8
Base dia.	1	3.5			1/14	1 1/3
Base hei.	0.195	0.66			1/73	1/4
Lower column dia. **	0.78	2.63			1/18	1
Shaft hei.	6.168	20.84			3/7	8
Capital dia.	0.65	2.2			1/22	5/6
Capital hei.	0.78	2.63			1/18	1
Intercolumnation	1.2	4.1	4	-2.4%	1/12	1 1/2
Interaxial	2.2	7.5			3/19	2 6/7
Interaxial dia.	12.83	43.34			8/9	16 1/2
Entablature hei.	1.41	4.76			1/10	
Architrave hei.	0.38	1.29			1/37	
Frieze hei.	0.47	1.59			1/30	
Dentil hei.	0.1	0.3				
Cornice wid.	0.4	1.4			1/34	
Cornice hei.	0.46	1.55			1/31	
Floorspace (square measure)	41.3	471.1				

Note: * *critical dimension*
 ** *in relation to the lower column dia.*

Source: Delbrueck 1907, ??

Chart #64. TIBUR: Round temple





#64 TIBUR:
Round temple
Scale 1:100

#65 TIBUR: Theater Shrine

Context: the South Theater (max. dia. of 50 m.), Hadrian's Villa; set within a trapezoidal precinct near the summit of the cavea

Date: Hadrianic period: location

Patron: Hadrian

Description: drum (9.35 m. in dia., *opus reticulatum*) topped by a dome, possibly preceded by a pronaos with 4 columns (Attic-Ionic bases?, fluted shafts, Ionic capitals; see text and Ligorio in 'Decoration' below); may have contained a statue base

Remains: much of the drum (tufa? *opus reticulatum*); fragments of a statue of Hercules (marble)

Iconographic sources: drawings by Ligorio, Contini, Piranesi, Nibby, and Pannini (see text and Hanson 1959, 72-3, for sources; for Pannini, see MacDonald and Pinto 1995, figs. 157 and 159-60)

Decoration: pronaos: 3 statues incl. Hercules (see text), and a multi-colored pavement (red, yellow, white, and green marbles; for Ligorio's description, see Nibby 1848-1849, 700) MacDonald and Pinto (1995, 130) reconstruct a gray marble pavement for the precinct.

Excavations: visible since the Renaissance

Previous attributions: Wieseler (1851, 18; vs. MacDonald and Pinto 1995, 130) suggested that the platform served as an Imperial box.

Bibliography: Nibby 1848-1849, 700. Wieseler 1851, 18 pl. 2 no. 13. Winnefeld 1895, 123-5 fig. 40. Hanson 1959, 72-3 and 77 figs. 37-8. MacDonald and Pinto 1995, 125-30 figs. 155-7 and 159-60.

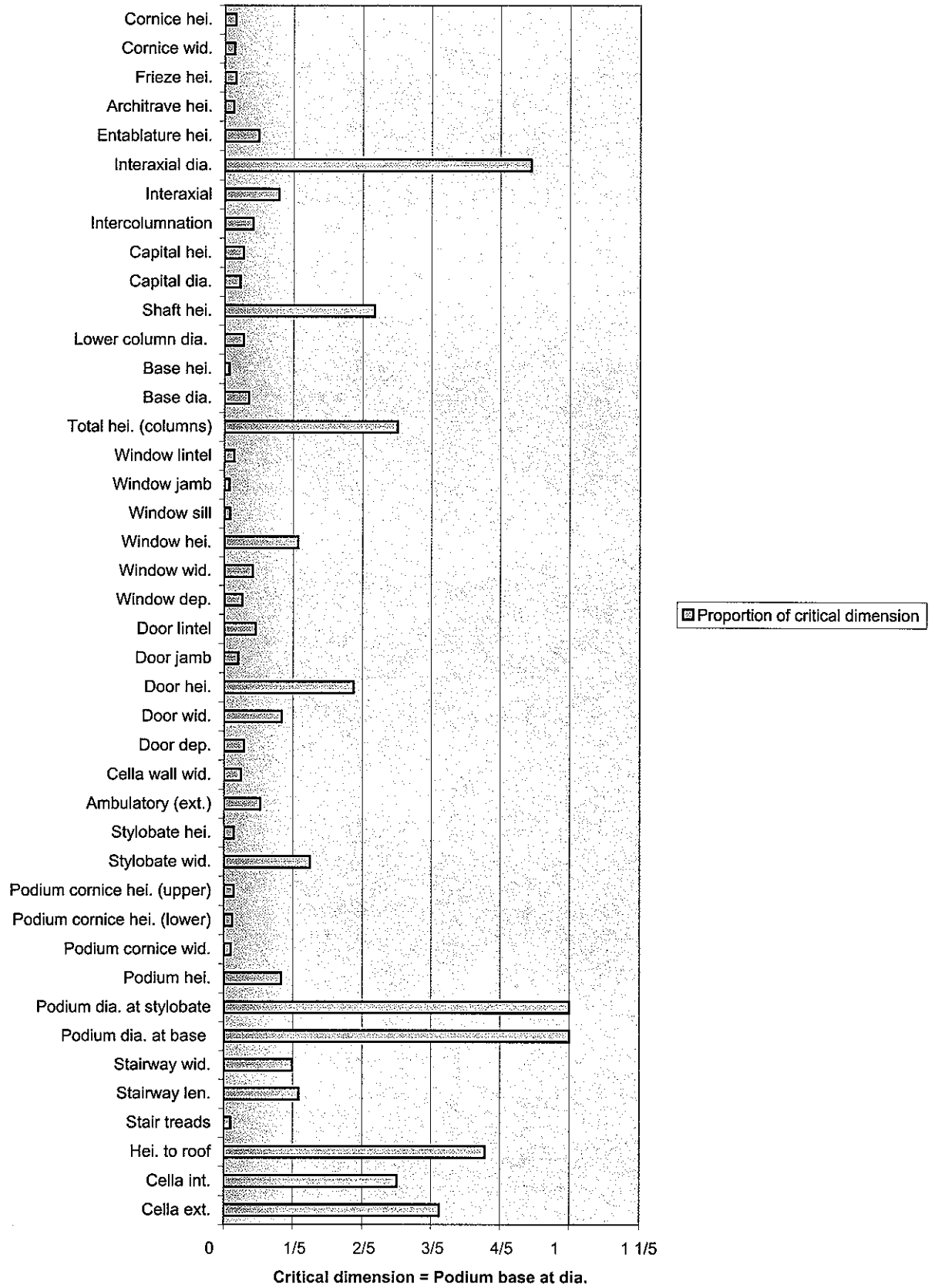
Text: 174-8.

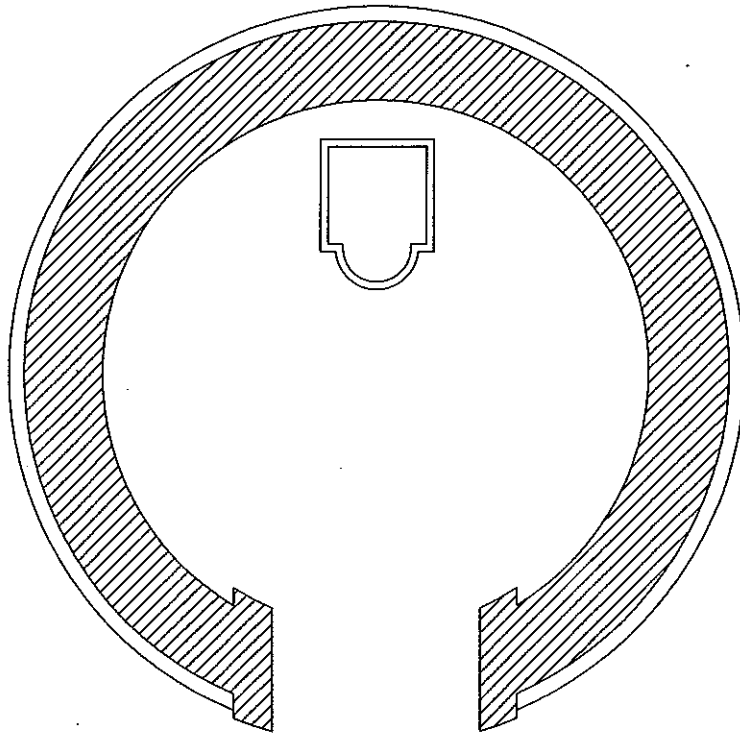
<i>TIBUR: shrine</i>					
<i>actual measurements</i>	<i>meters</i>	<i>roman feet</i>	<i>ideal roman feet</i>	<i>% difference</i>	<i>ideal proportional relationships</i>
Cella ext. *	9.35	31.59	32	1.3%	1
Cella int.	7.25	24.49	24	-2.0%	3/4
Cella wall wid.	1.05	3.55			1/9
Cornice wid.	0.5	1.7			1/19
Door dep.	1	3.4			2/19
Door wid. (outside dim.)	2.9	9.8	10	2.0%	5/16
Door wid. (inside dim.)	2.6	8.8			3/11
Floorspace (square measure)	41.3	471.1			
<i>reconstructed measurements</i>					
Total hei.	13	43.9	44	0.2%	1 3/8
Door hei.	5.5	18.6			4/7
Door jamb	0.5	1.7			1/19
Door lintel	0.5	1.7			1/19
Total hei. (columns)	5.5	18.6			4/7
Base dia.	0.6	2			1/16
Cornice wid.	0.4	1.4			1/23
Cornice hei.	0.7	2.4			3/40
Roof dia.	9.35	31.59	32	1.3%	1
Roof hei.	4.7	15.9	16	0.6%	1/2
Volume (cubic measure)	258.7	8889.9			

Note: * *critical dimension*

Source: Pannini's drawing.

Chart #65. TIBUR: Theater Shrine





#65 TIBUR:
Theater shrine
Scale 1:100

NOTES ON THE TABLES AND CHARTS

THE TABLES

The Tables included in each Catalogue entry present all the dimensions that can be determined accurately based on building remains (under 'actual measurements') and those that have been reconstructed based on reliable iconographic evidence (under 'reconstructed measurements'). These dimensions appear in meters in the first column ('meters') and in Roman feet (calculated as 1 Roman foot = 0.296 m.) in the second column ('roman feet'). The third column ('ideal roman feet') represents the Roman foot measurements rounded to the nearest whole number or simple fraction, provided that the difference between the real and ideal Roman feet measurements is less than 3%. The percentage difference is listed in the fourth column ('% difference').

The fifth and sixth columns present fractional relationships based on firstly, the 'critical dimension' (defined in Chapter II 'Vitruvius on round temple design'), and secondly, the lower column diameter.

THE CHARTS

The Chart which follows the Table included in each Catalogue entry is a graphic representation of the fifth column.

The first set of Chapter-specific Charts reflects Vitruvius' guidelines for temple design as laid out in Chapter II. After these come Charts which illustrate the fractional relationships listed in columns five and six of the Tables. The last Chart per Chapter shows the relationship between the round temples' critical dimensions, floor space, and volumes, all of which appear as entries in the Tables. These Chapter Charts form the basis for the 'Proportional analysis' sections of Chapters IV-VII.

Chart IV.1. Greek tholoi: Vitruvius on monoportal design

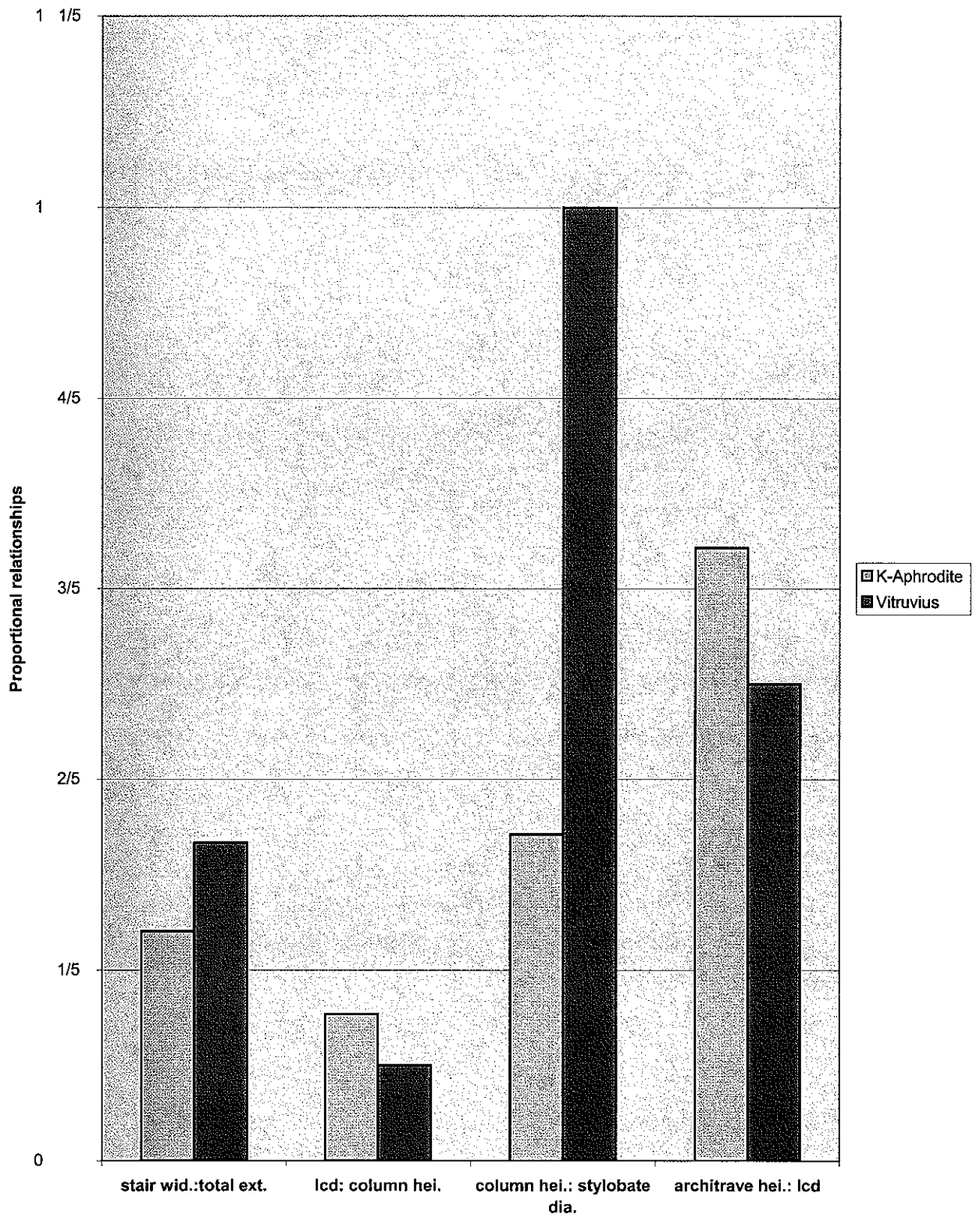


Chart IV.2. Roman round temples: Vitruvius on monopteroi design

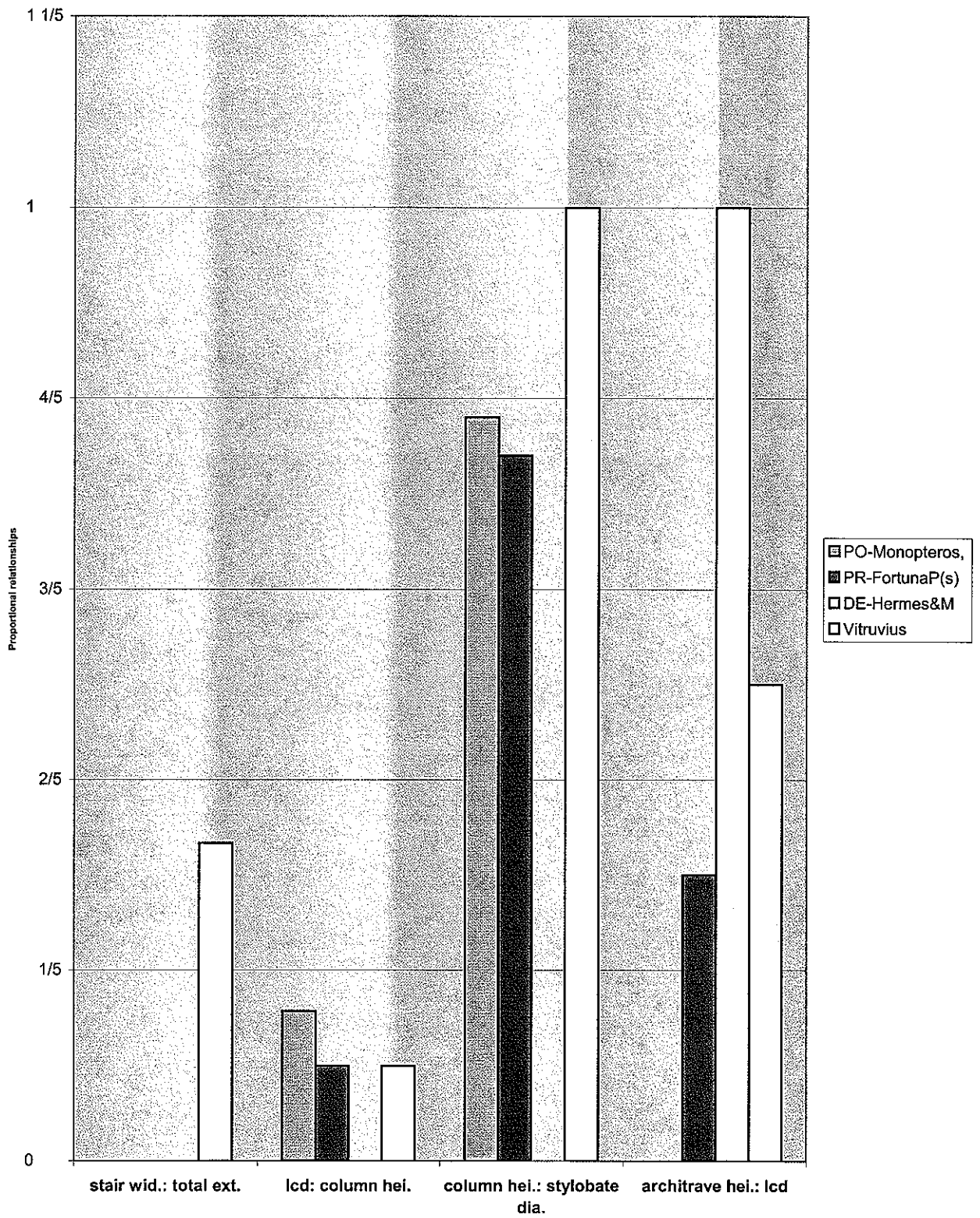


Chart IV.3. Greek tholoi: Vitruvius on peripteral design

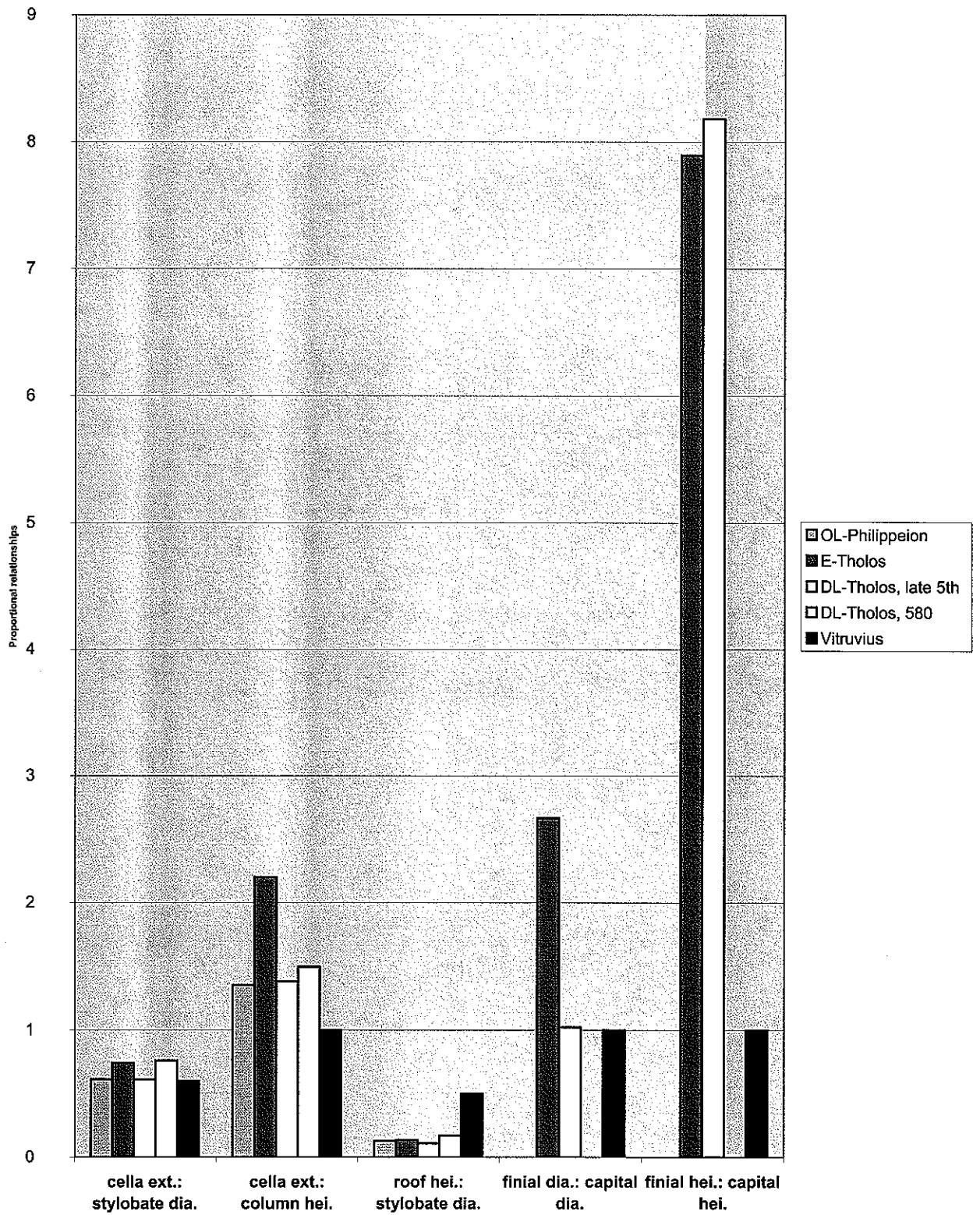


Chart IV.4. Roman round temples: Vitruvius on peripteroi design

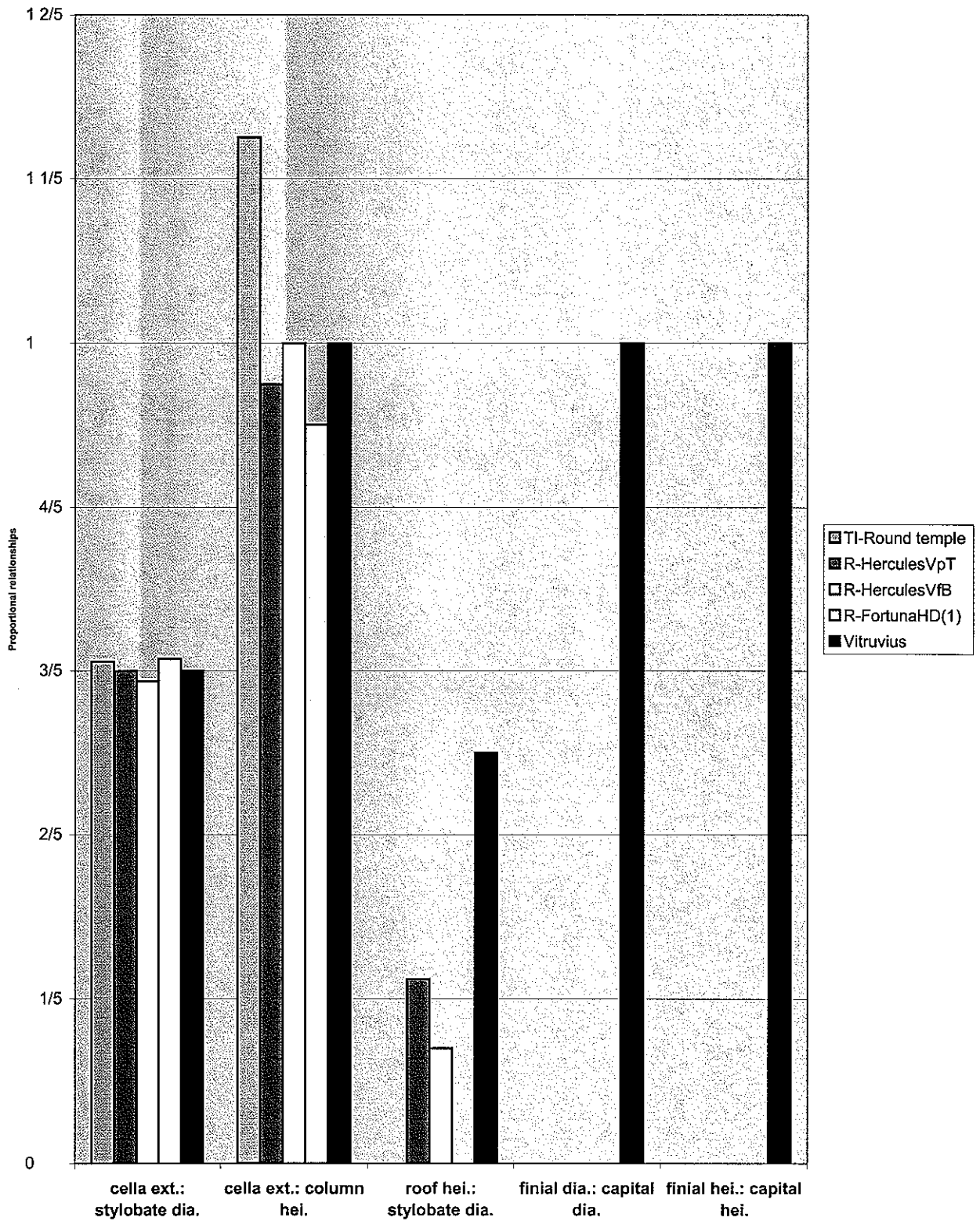


Chart IV.5. Greek tholoi: Vitruvius vs drum design

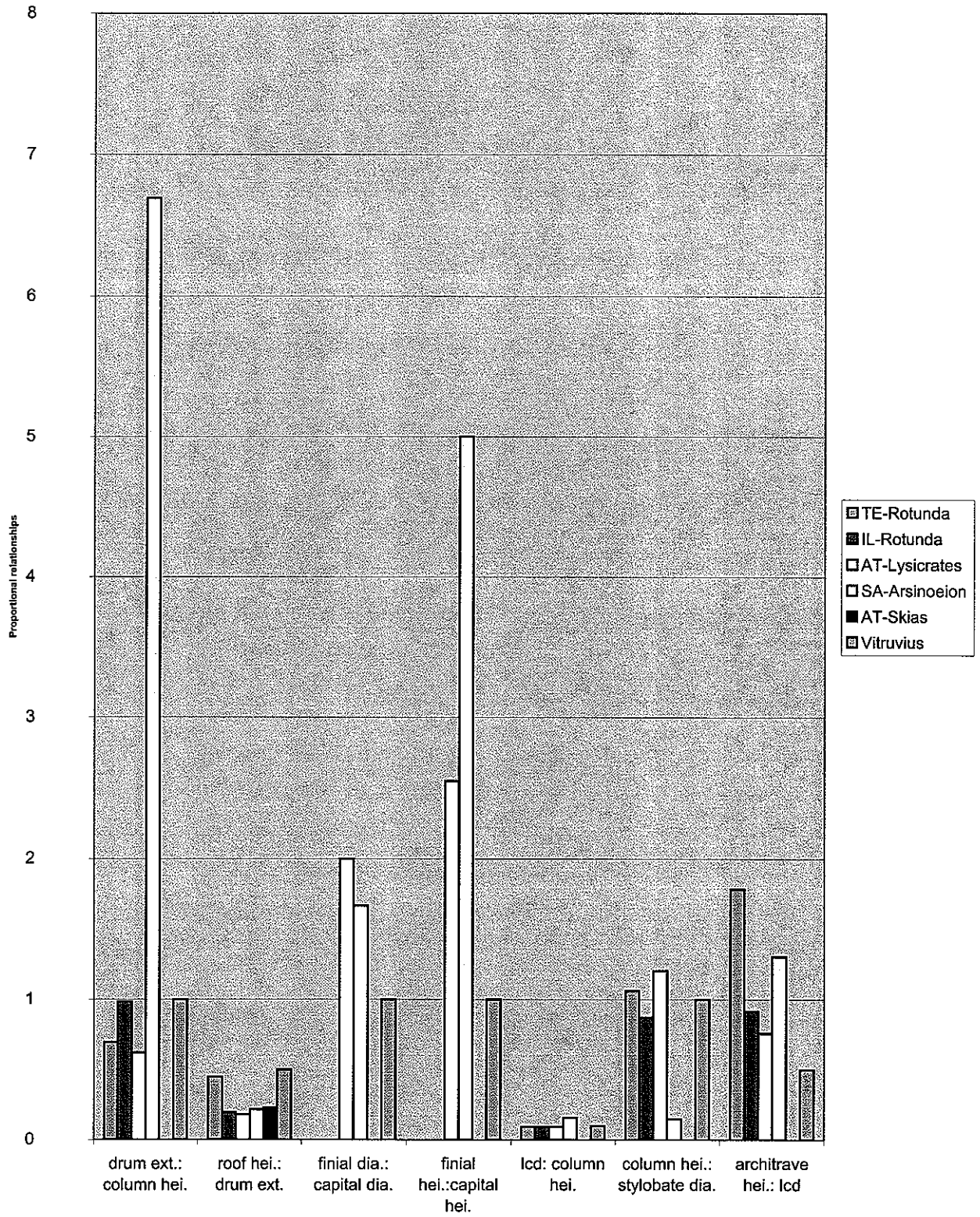


Chart IV.6. Greek tholoi: Vitruvius on columnar proportion

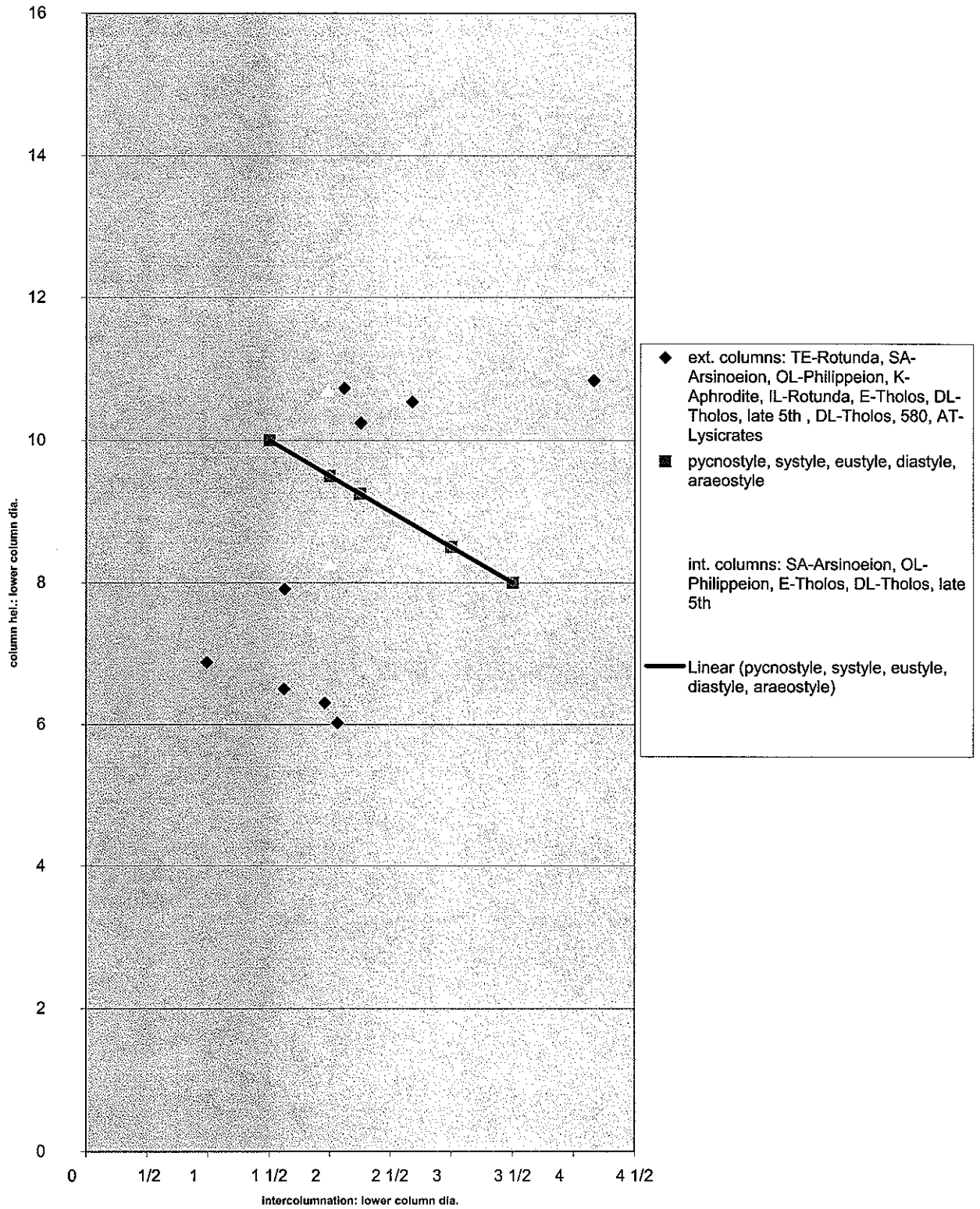


Chart IV.7. Roman round temples: Vitruvius on columnar proportion

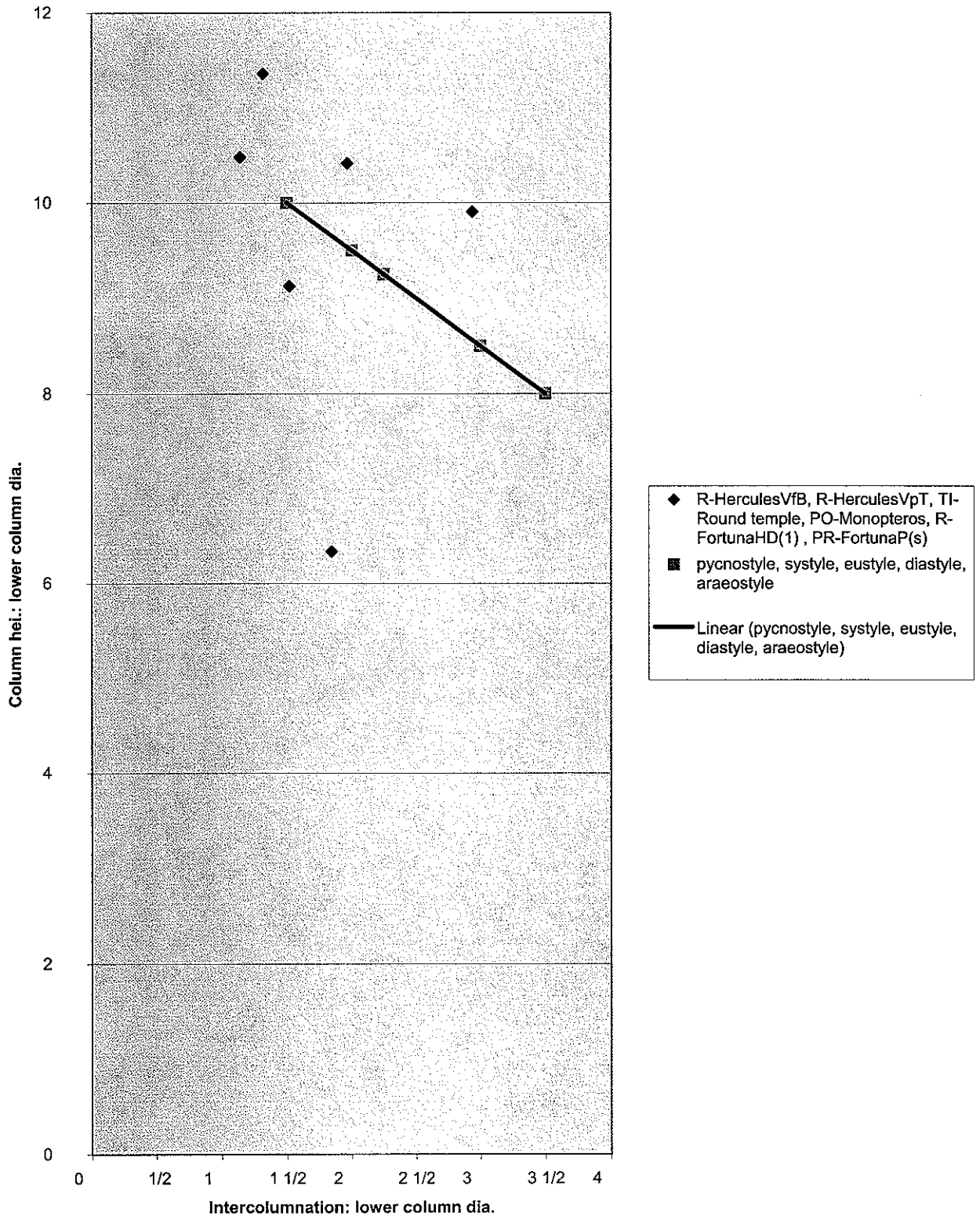


Chart IV.8. Greek tholoi: Vitruvius on Doric columnar order

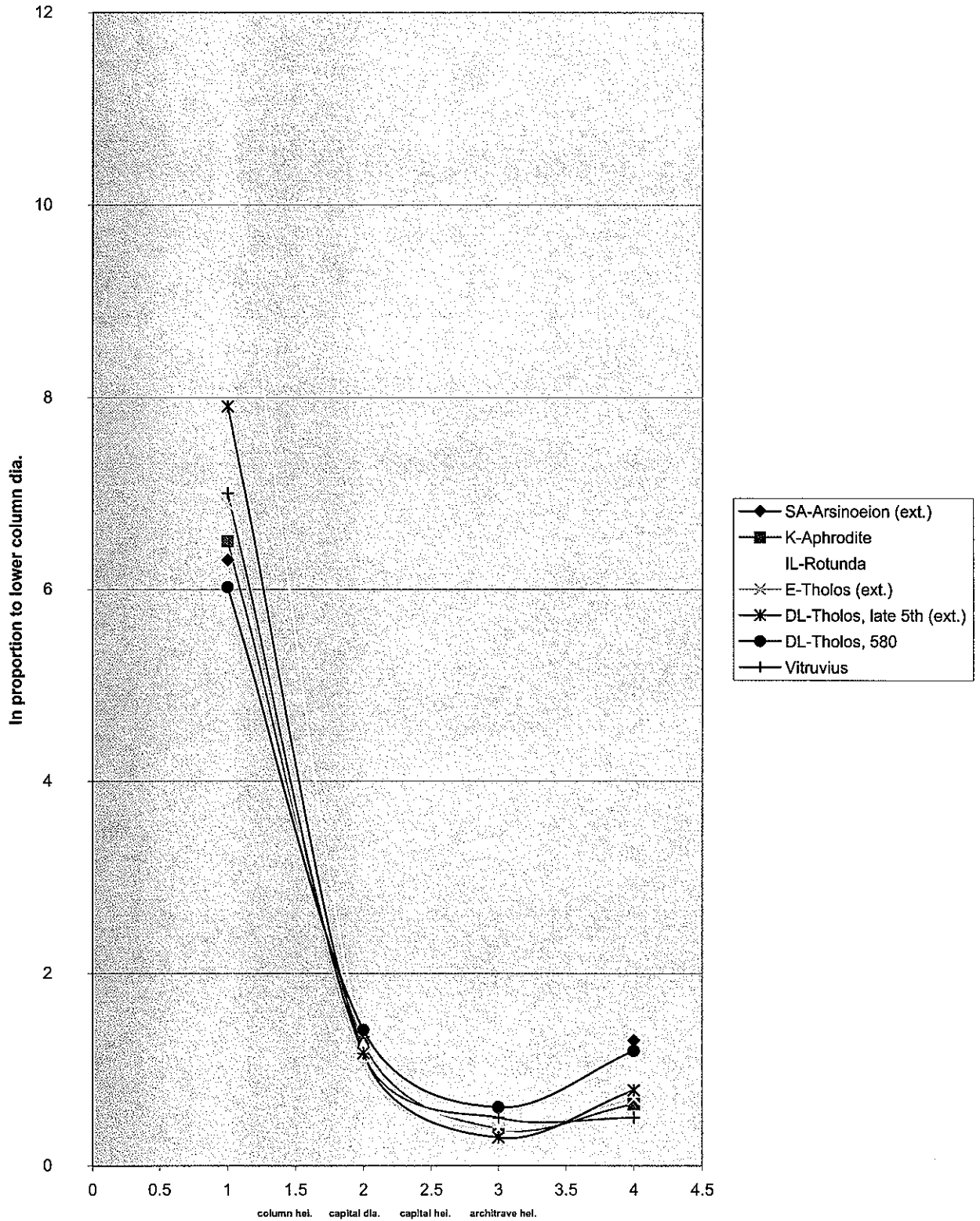


Chart IV.9. Roman round temples: Vitruvius on the Doric columnar order

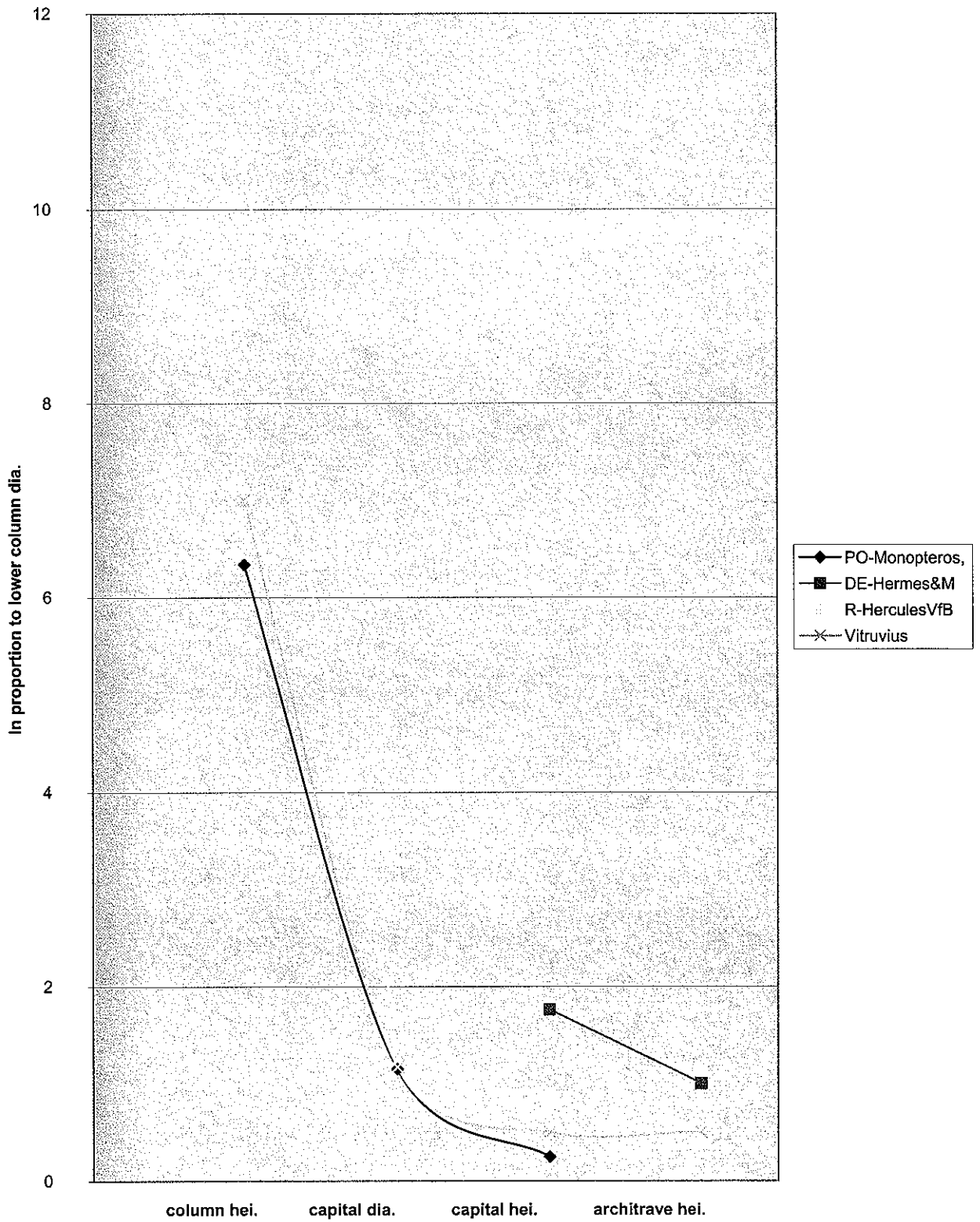


Chart IV.10. Greek tholoi: Vitruvius on Ionic columnar order

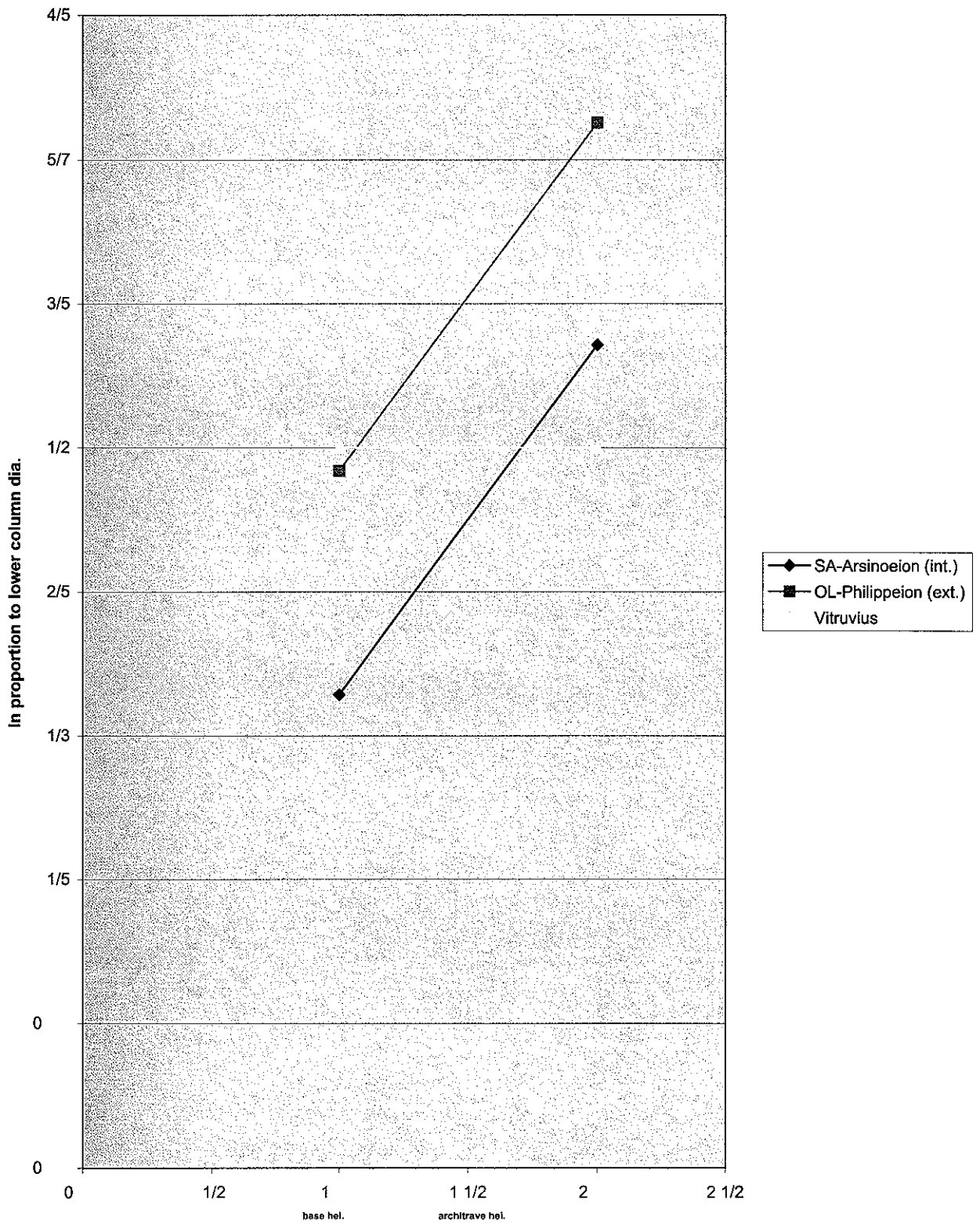
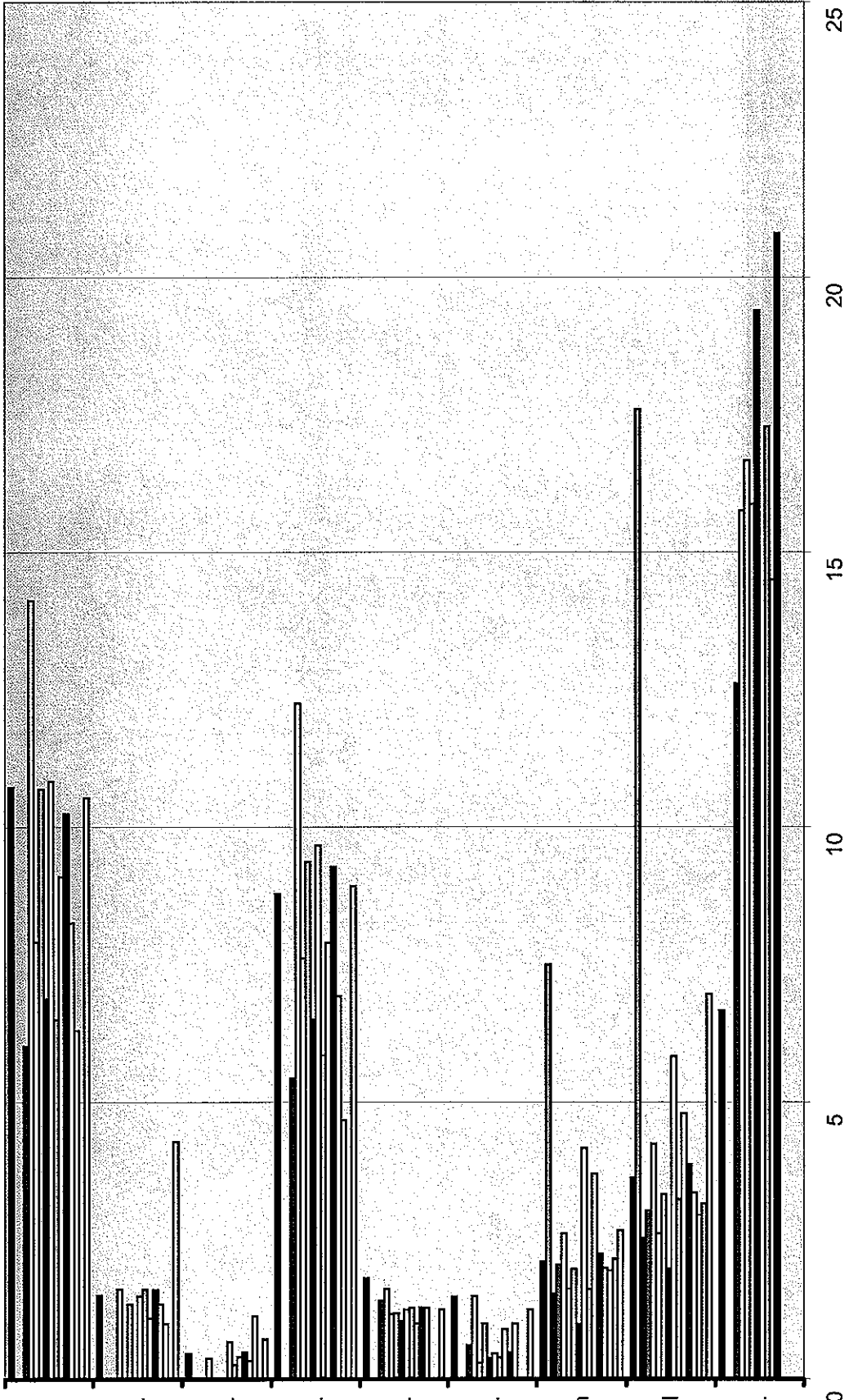


Chart IV.11. Greek tholoi: Columnar order



In proportion to lower column dia.

Chart IV.12. Roman round temples: Columnar order

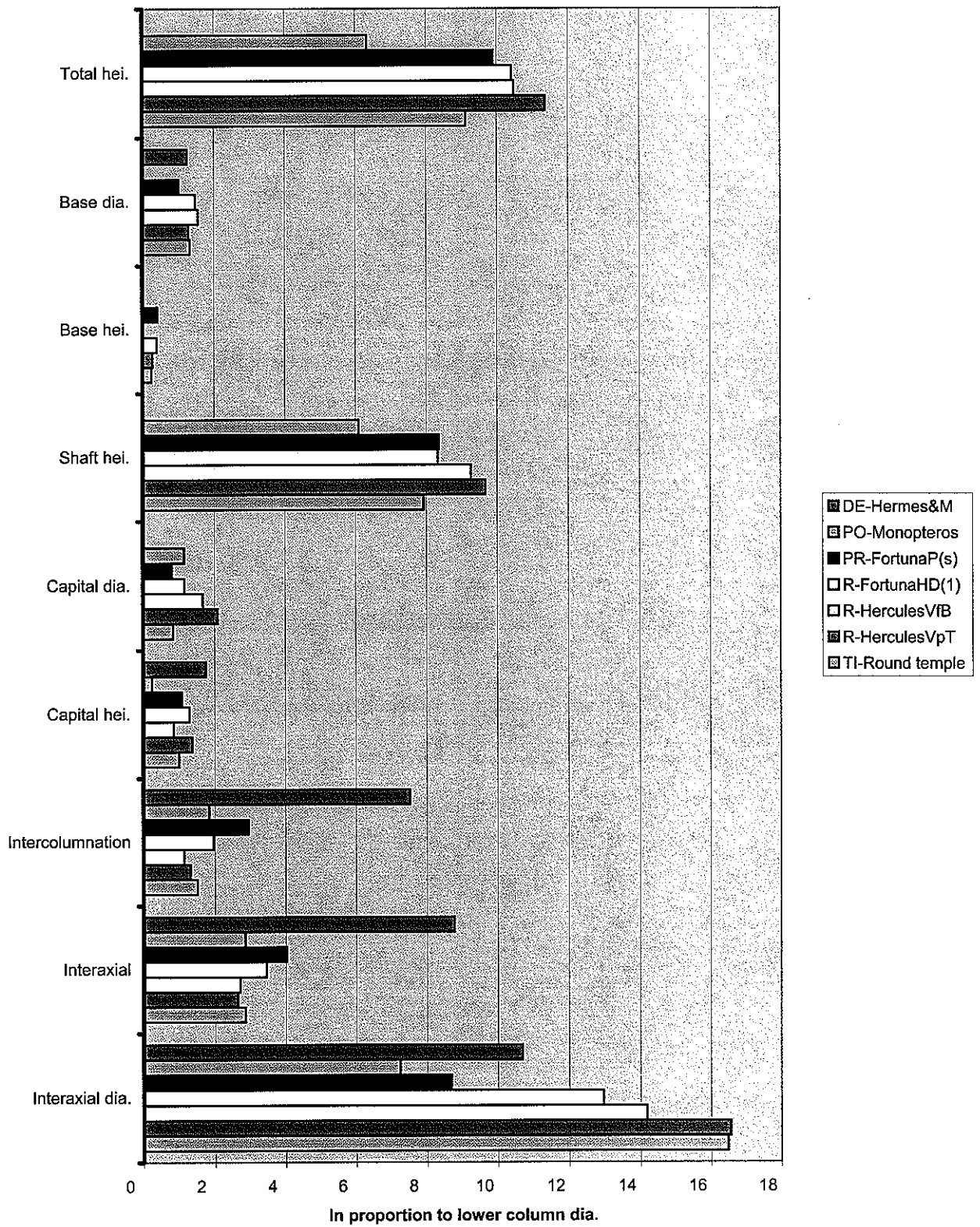


Chart IV.14. Roman round temples: Structural elements

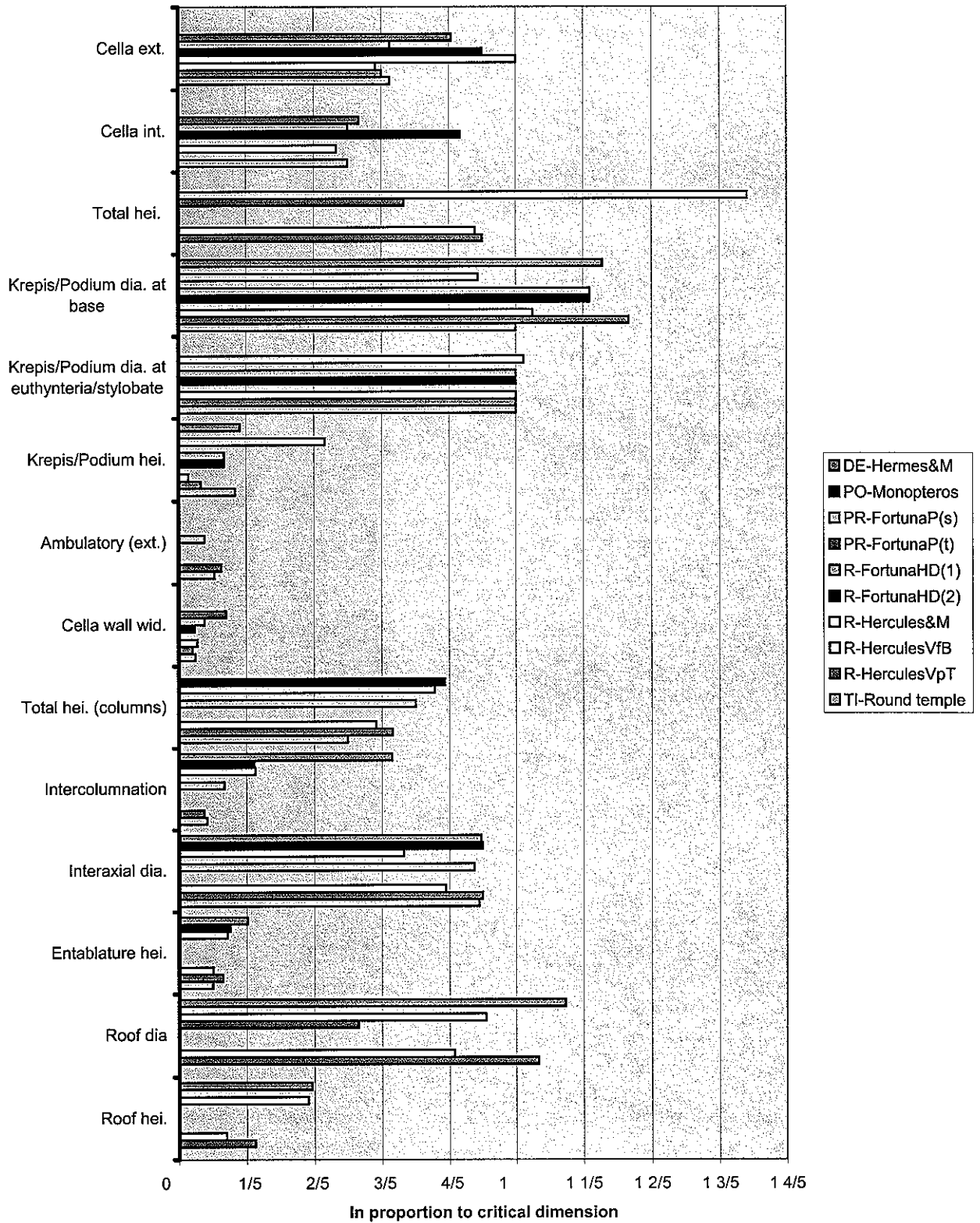


Chart IV.15. Greek tholoi: Floorspace and volume

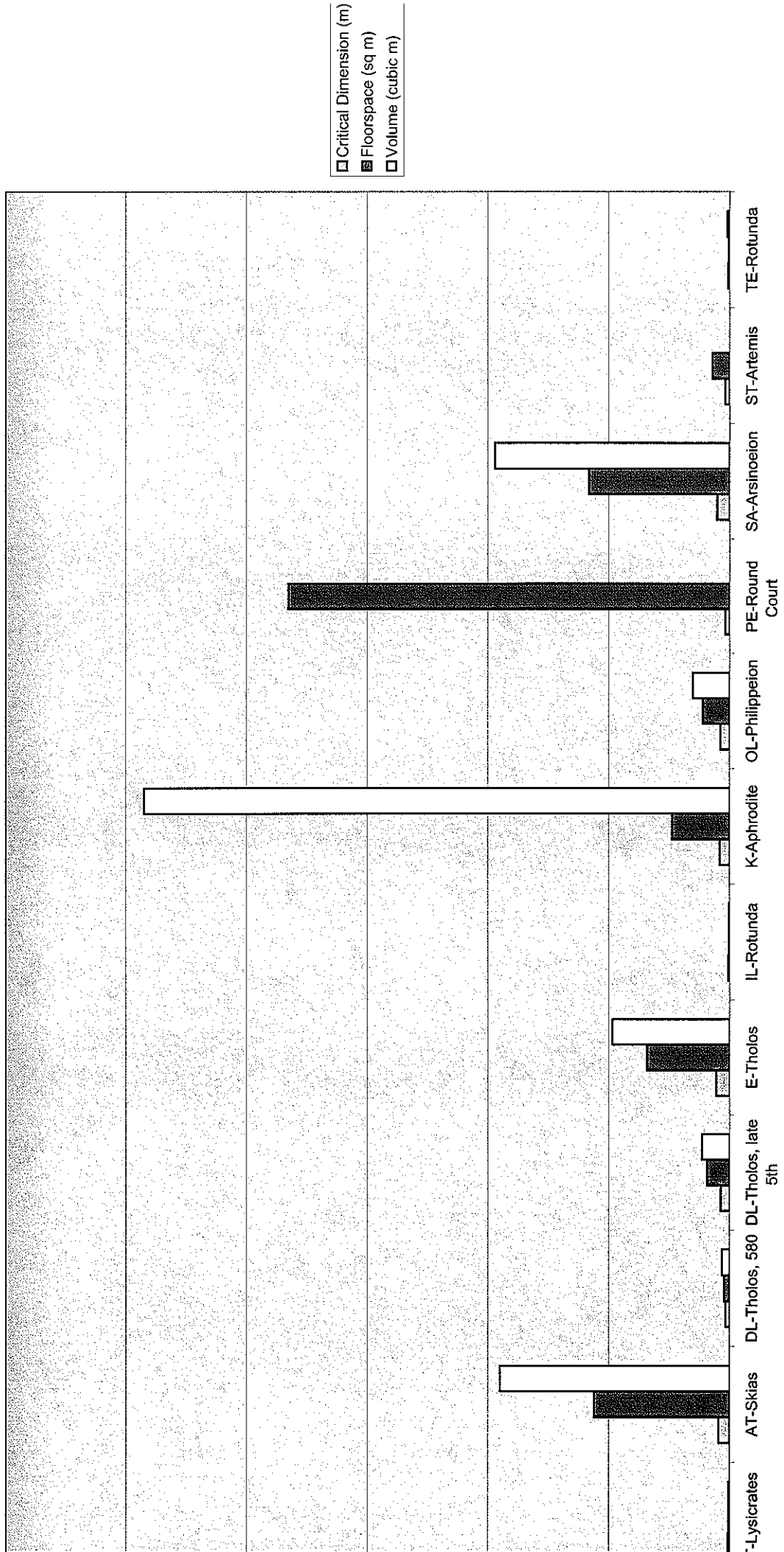


Chart IV.16. Roman round temples: Floorspace and volume

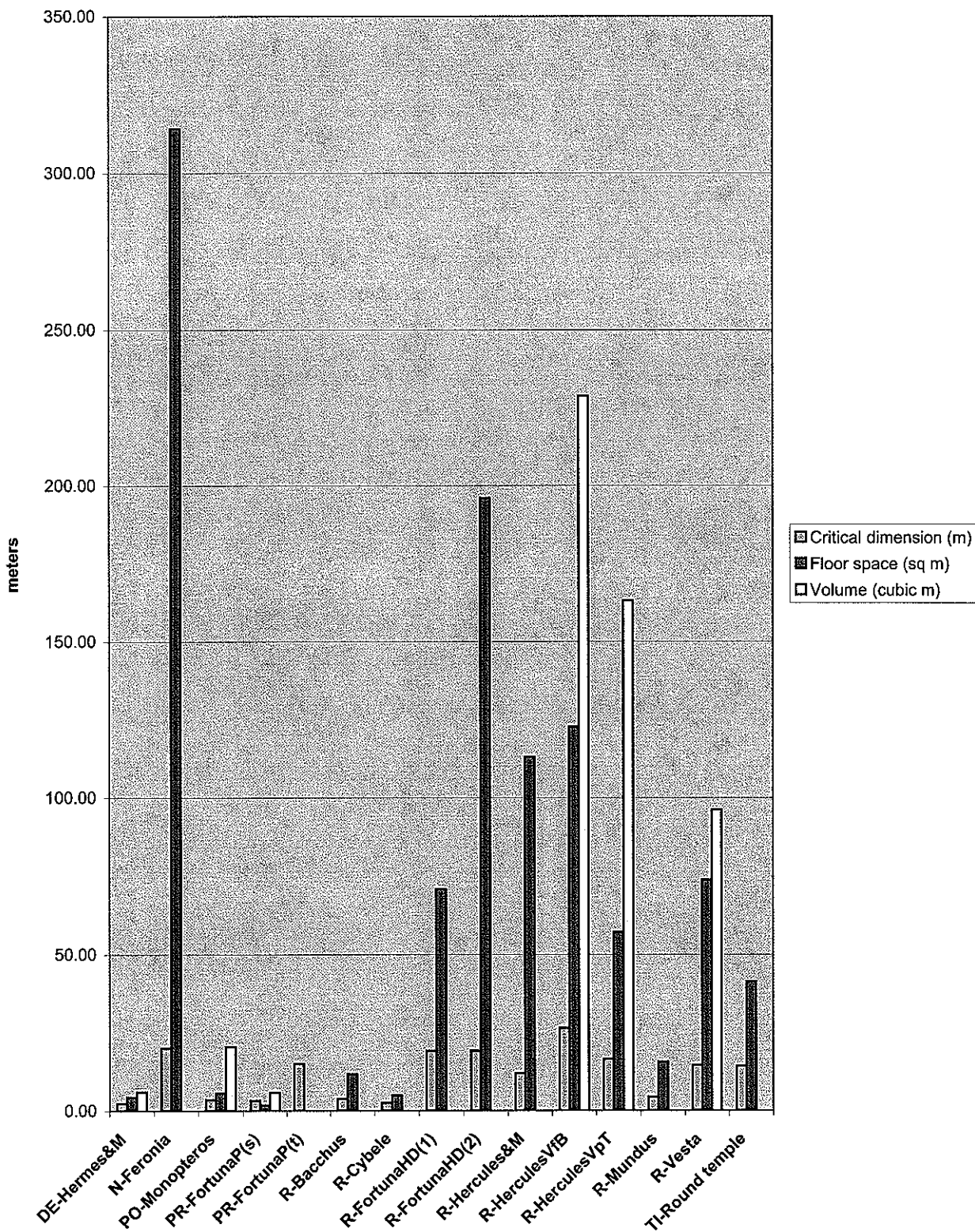


Chart V.1. Vitruvius on monopteroi design

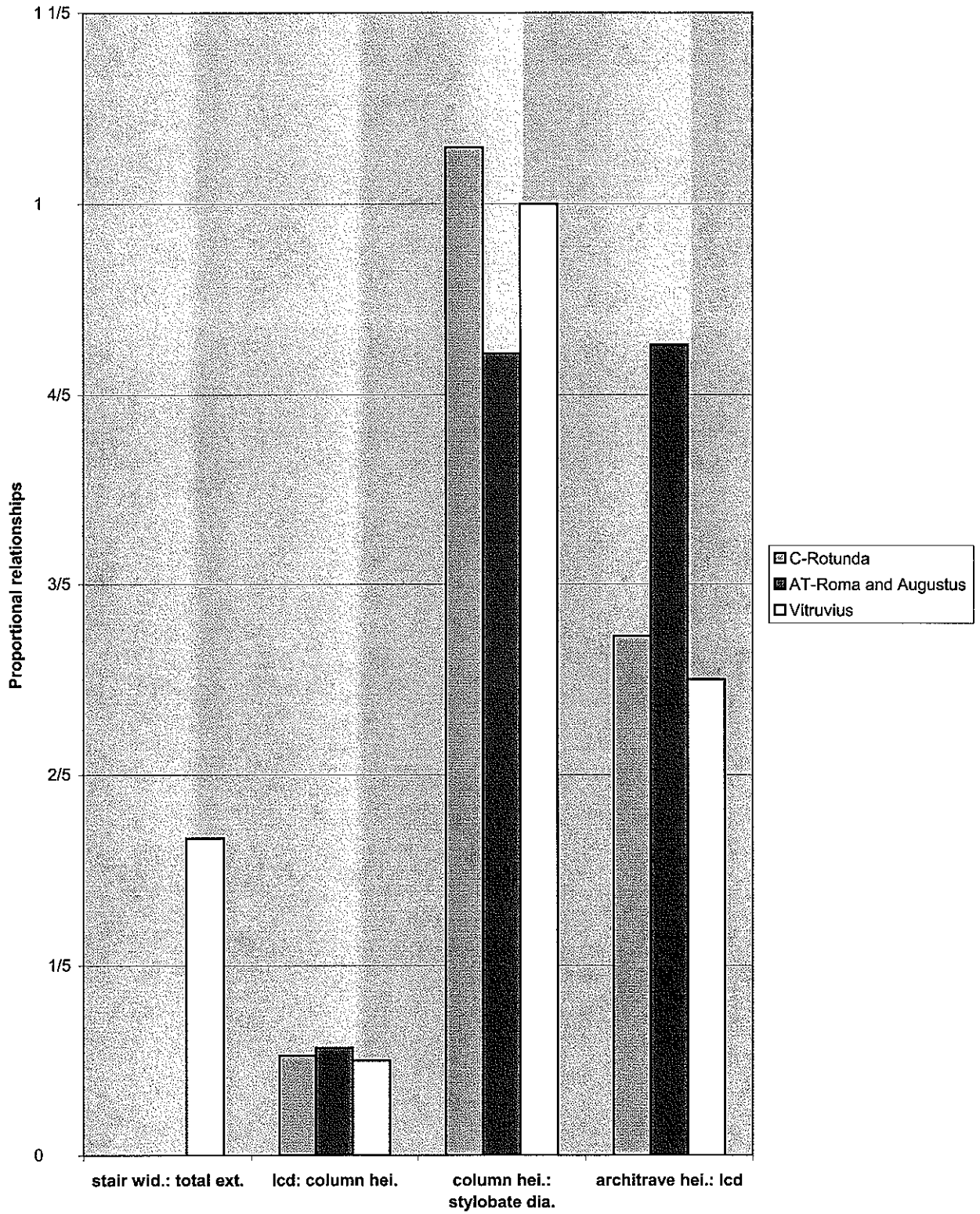


Chart V.2. Vitruvius on columnar proportion

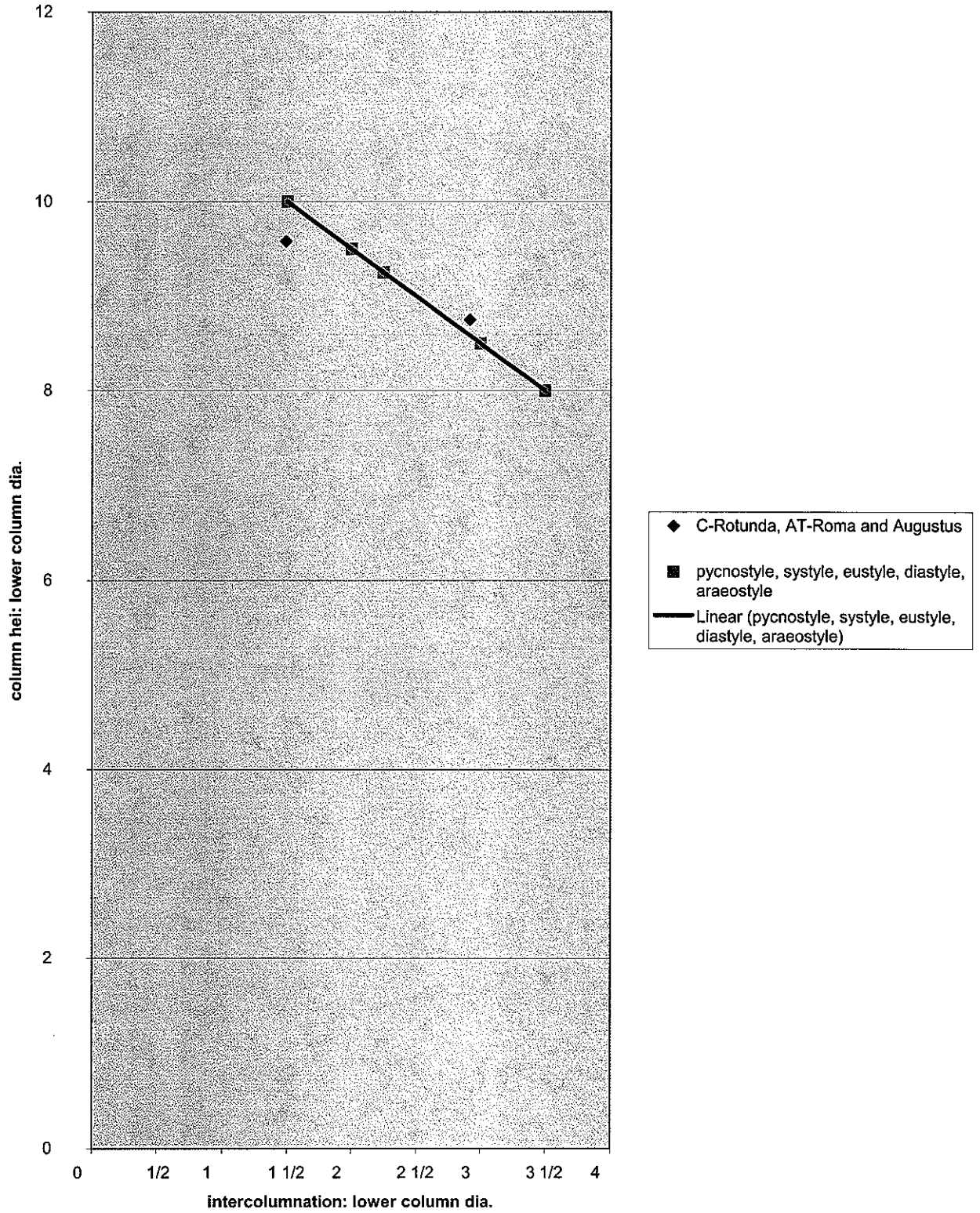


Chart V.3. Vitruvius on the Ionic order

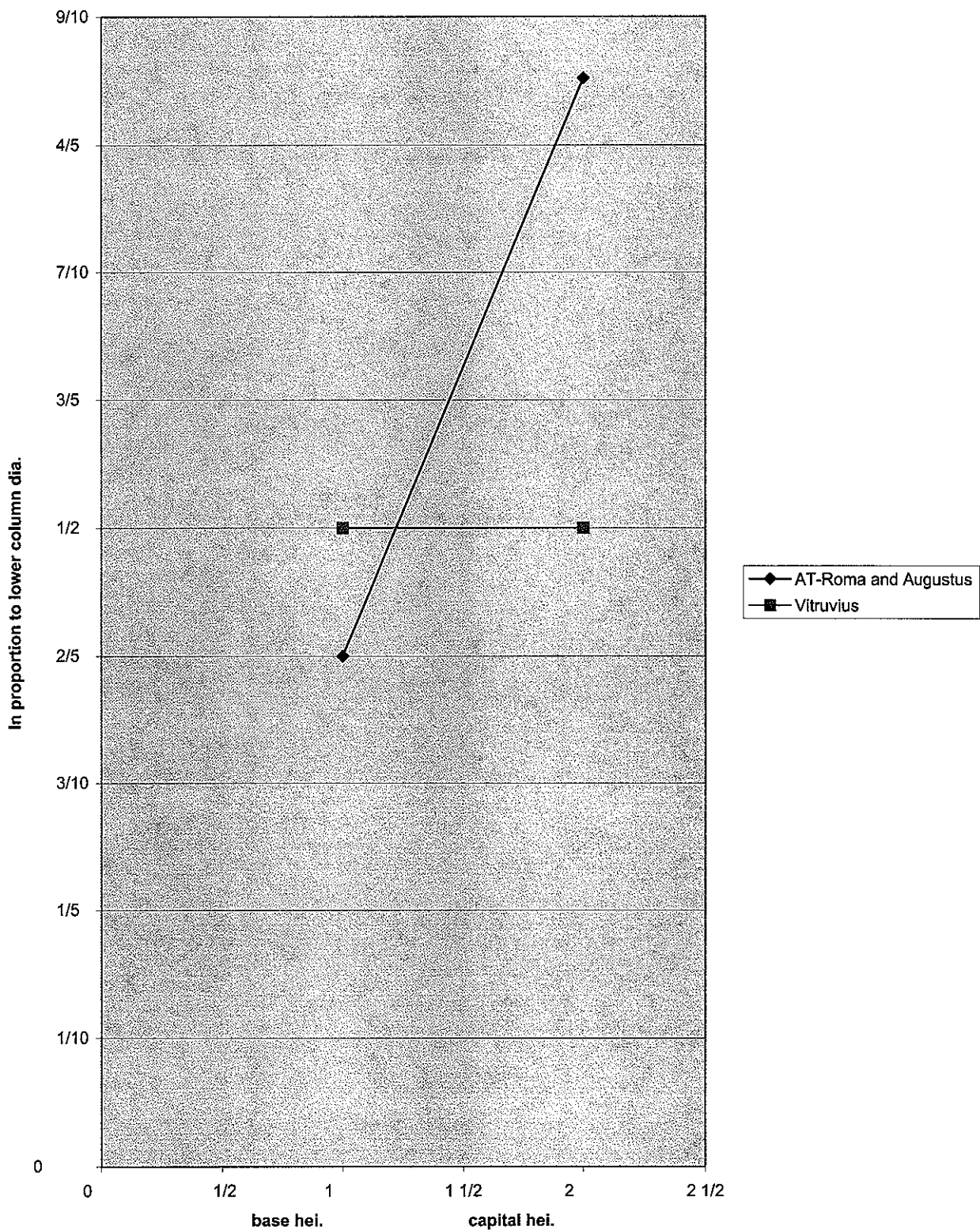


Chart V.4. Columnar order

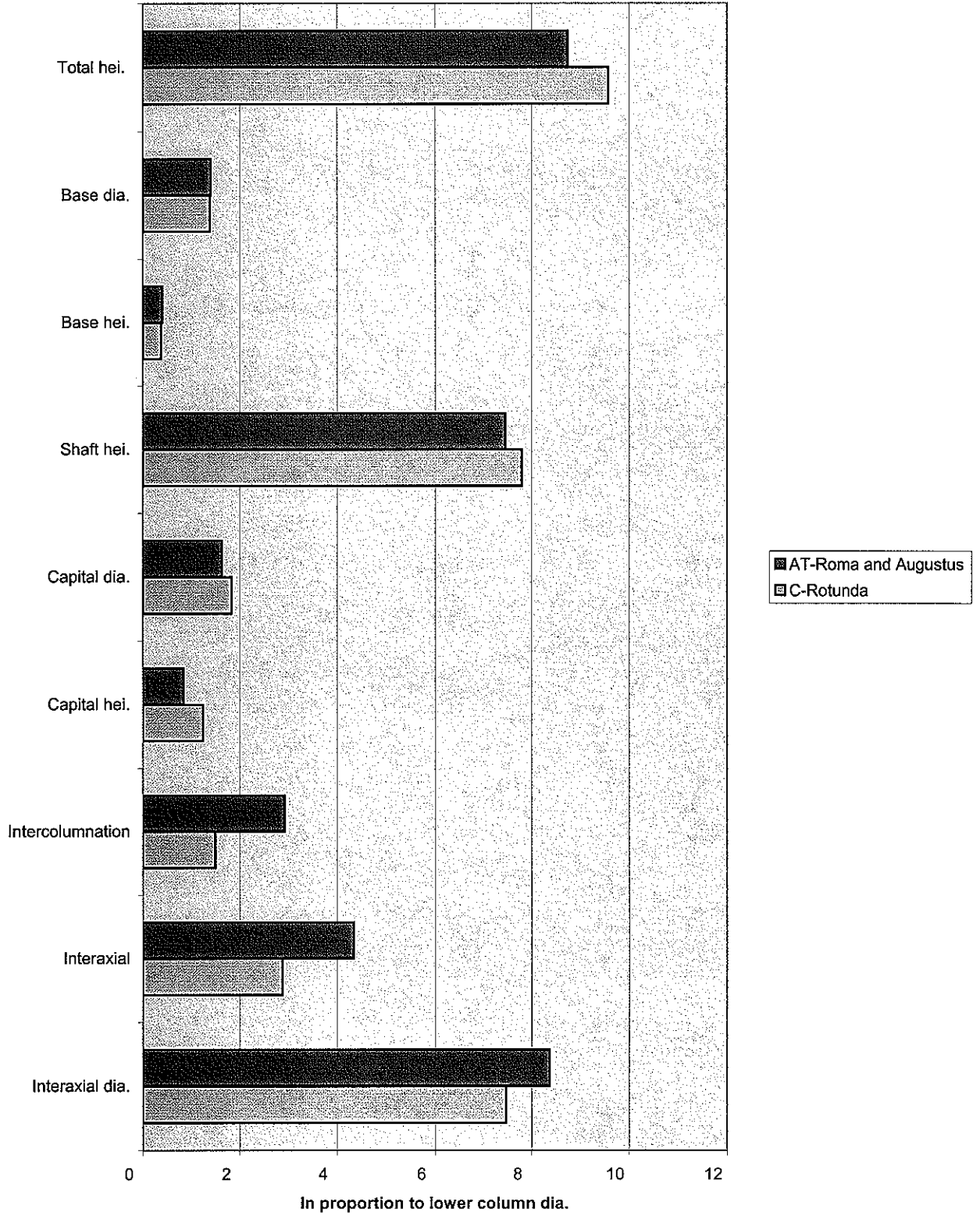


Chart V.5. Structural elements

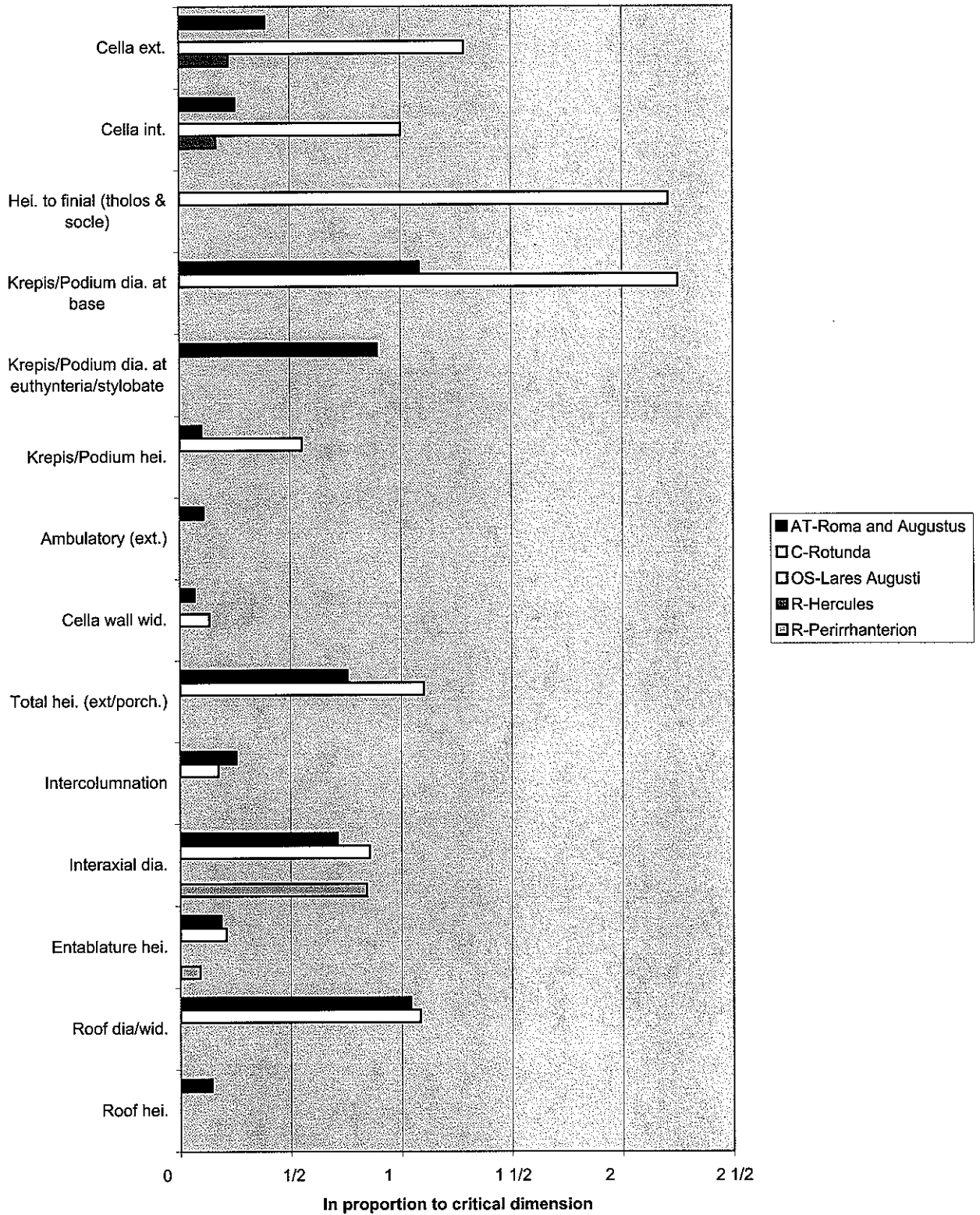


Chart V.6. Floor space and volume

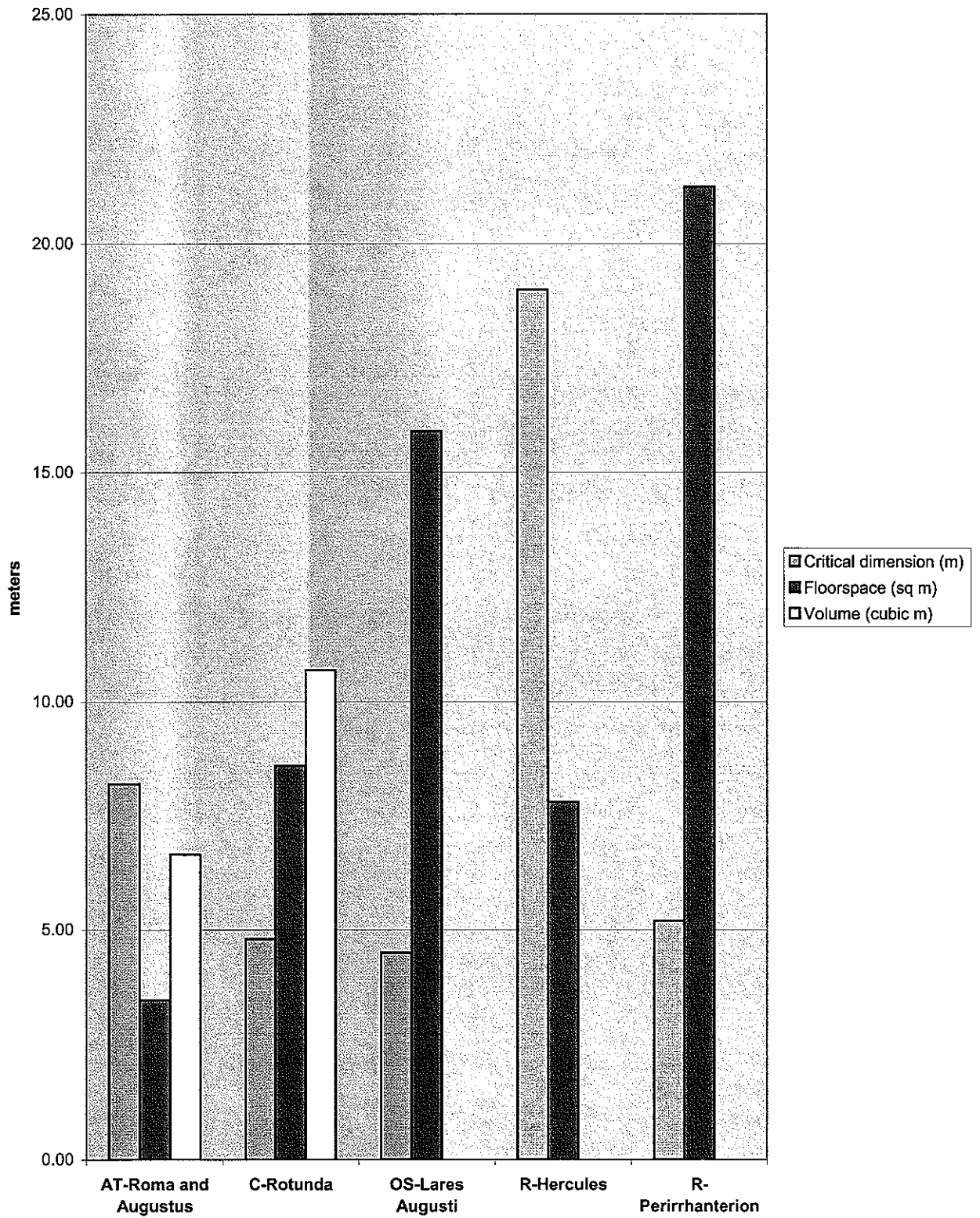


Chart VI.1. Vitruvius on monopteroi design

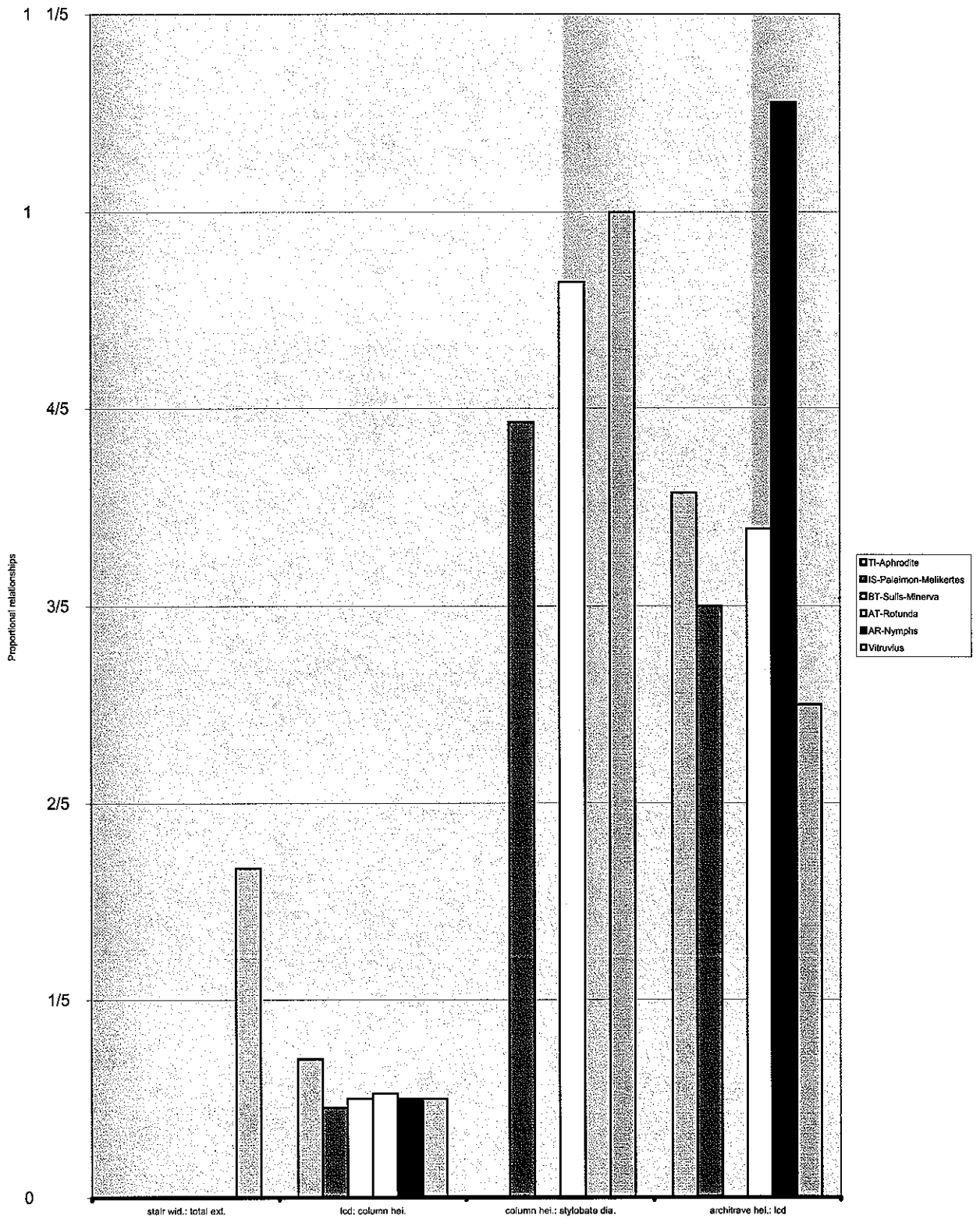


Chart VI.2. Vitruvius vs drum design

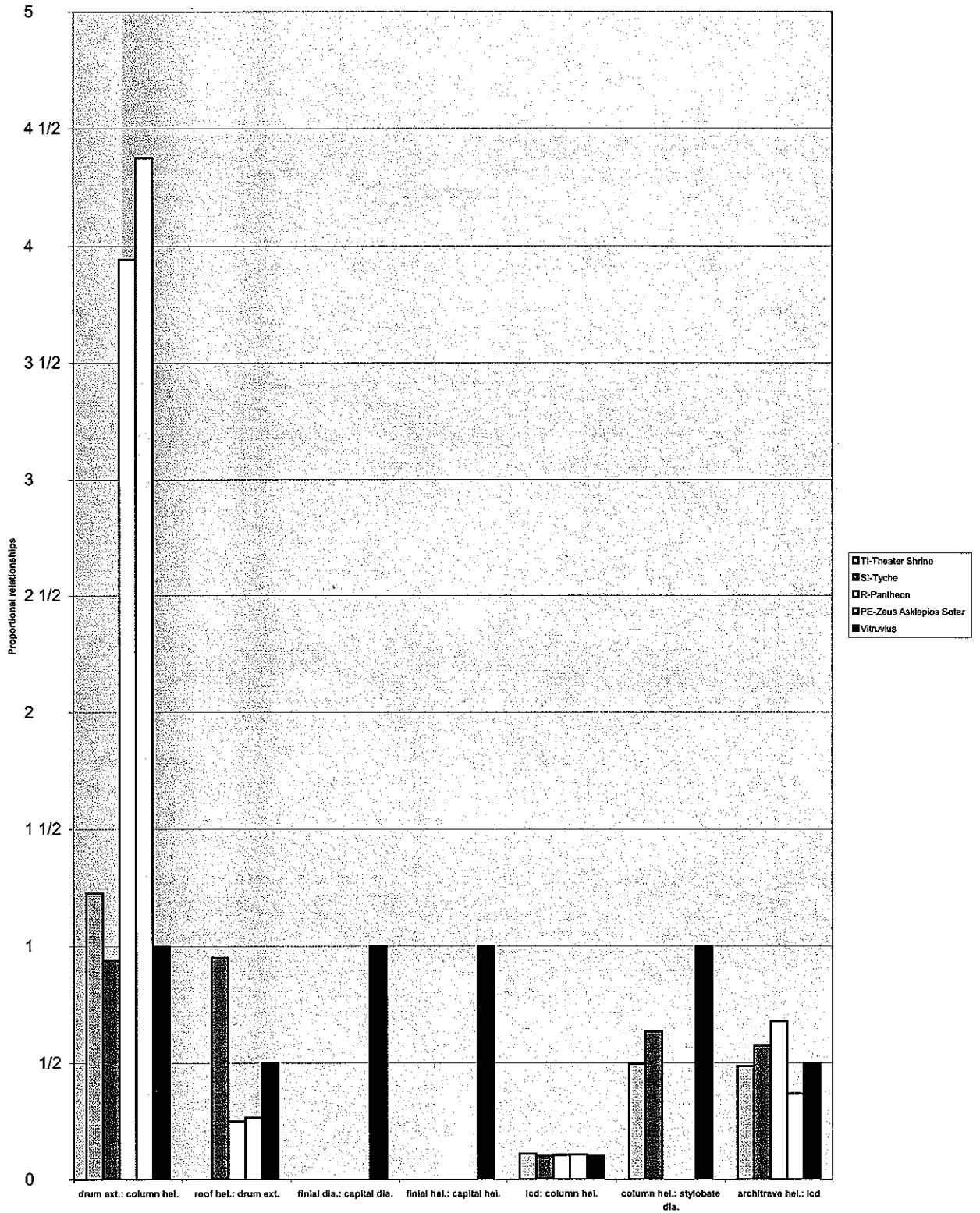


Chart VI.3. Vitruvius on columnar proportion

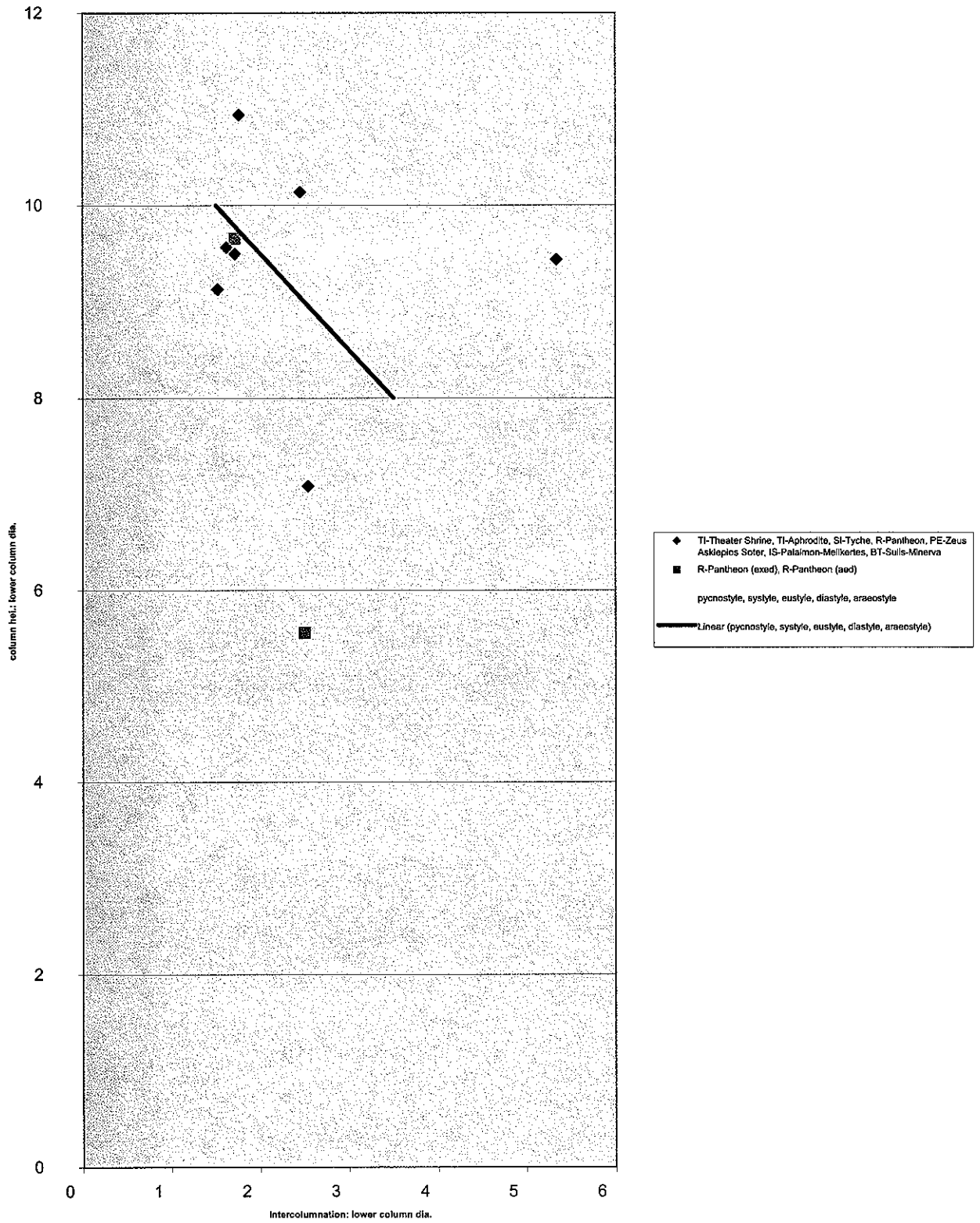


Chart VI.4. Vitruvius on Doric columnar order

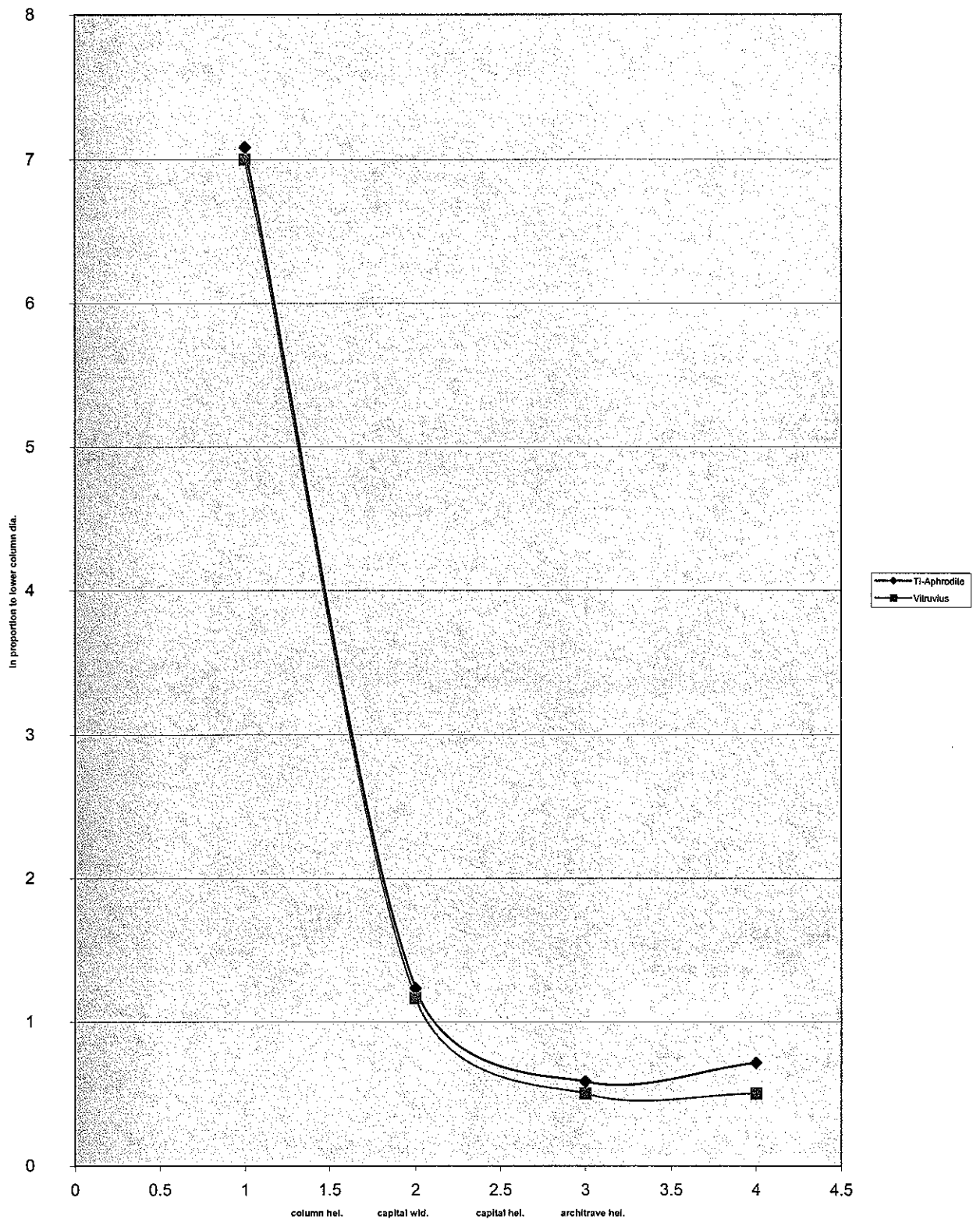


Chart VI.5. Vitruvius on Corinthian columnar order

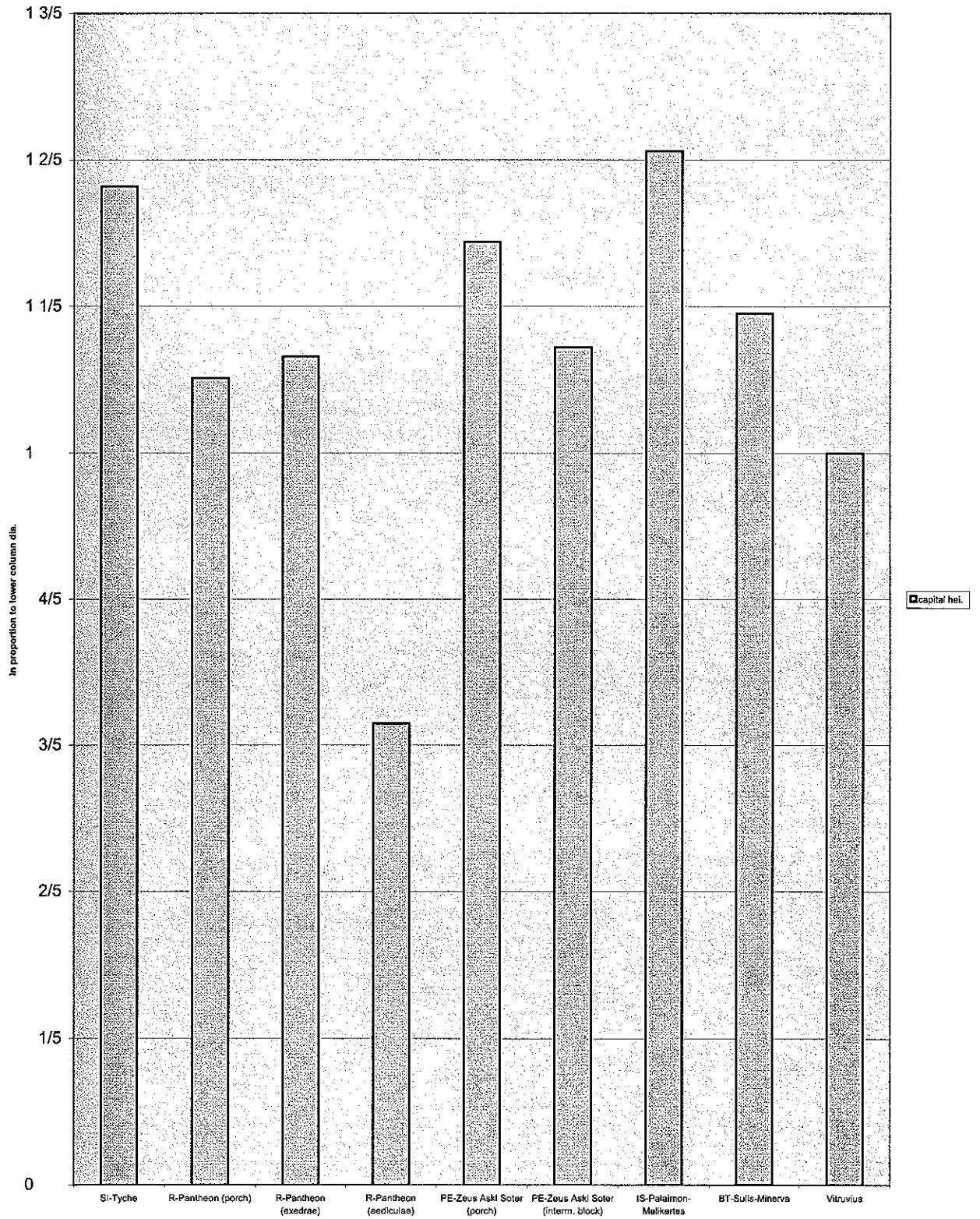
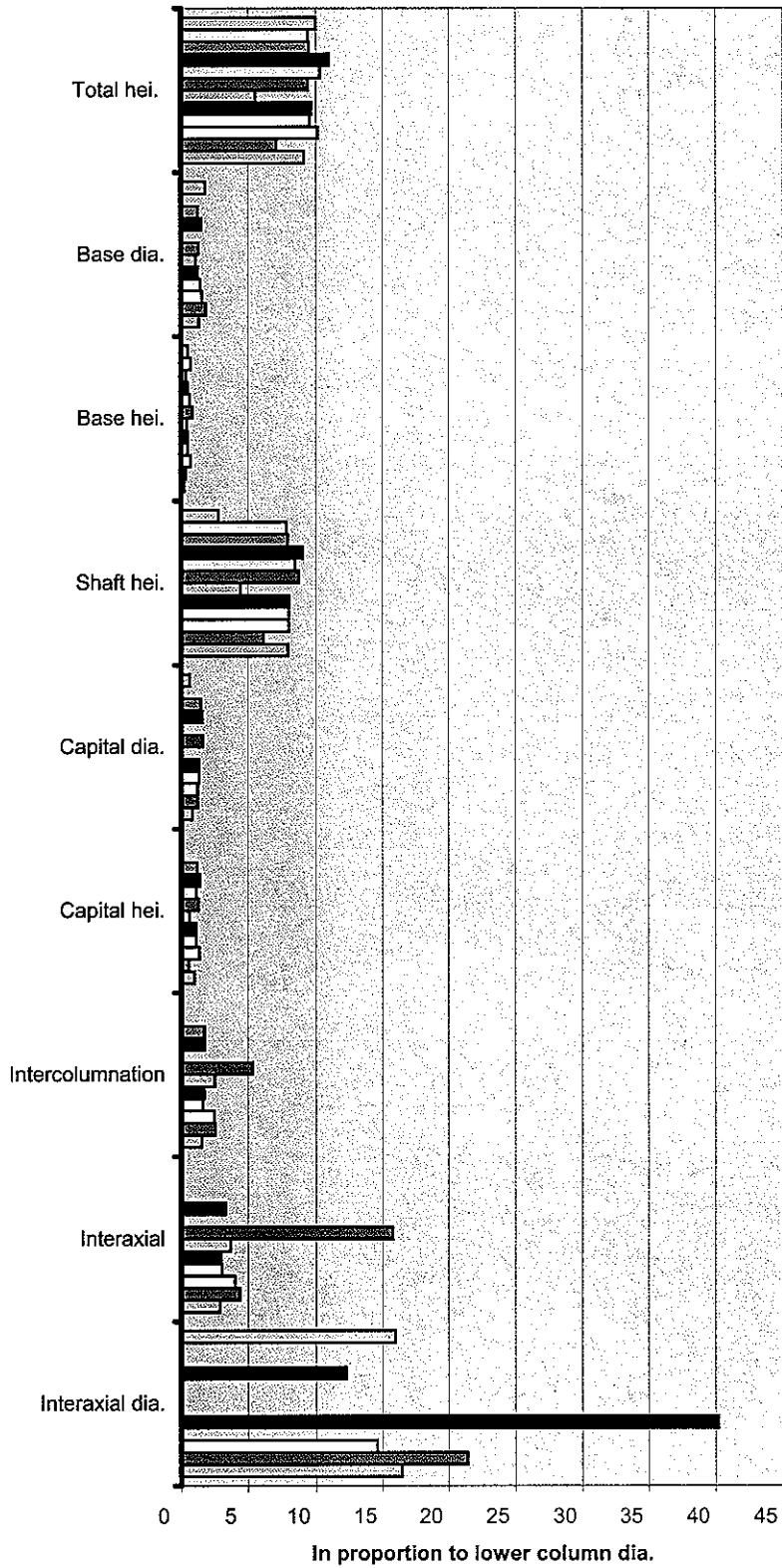


Chart VI.8. Columnar order



- AR-Nymphs
- AT-Rotunda
- BT-Sulis-Minerva
- IS-Palaimon-Melikertes
- PE-Zeus Asklepios Soter (interm block)
- PE-Zeus Asklepios Soter (porch)
- R-Pantheon (aediculae)
- R-Pantheon (exedrae)
- R-Pantheon (porch)
- SI-Tyche
- TI-Aphrodite
- TI-Theater Shrine

Chart VI.8. Floorspace and Volume

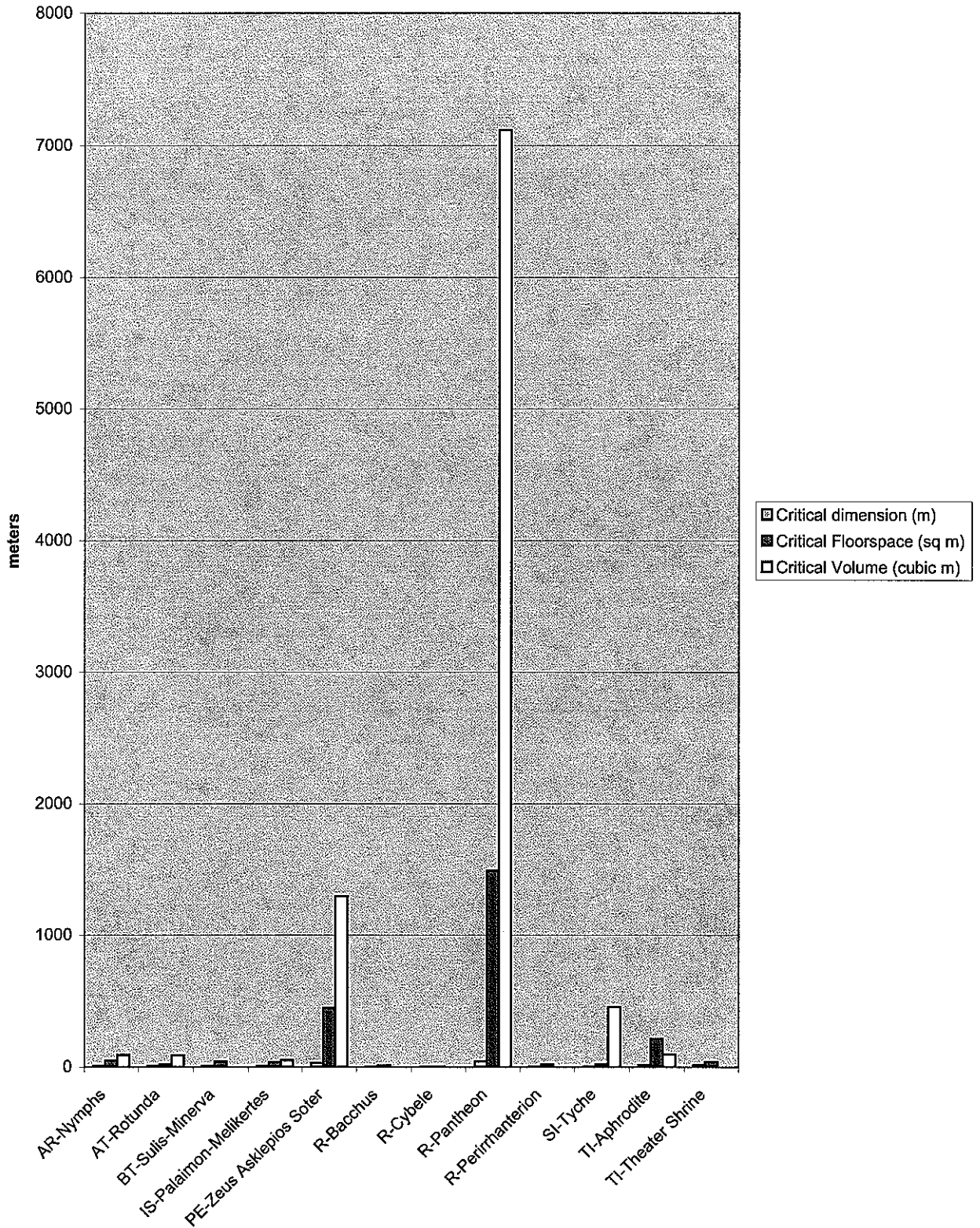


Chart VII.1. Vitruvius on monopteroi design

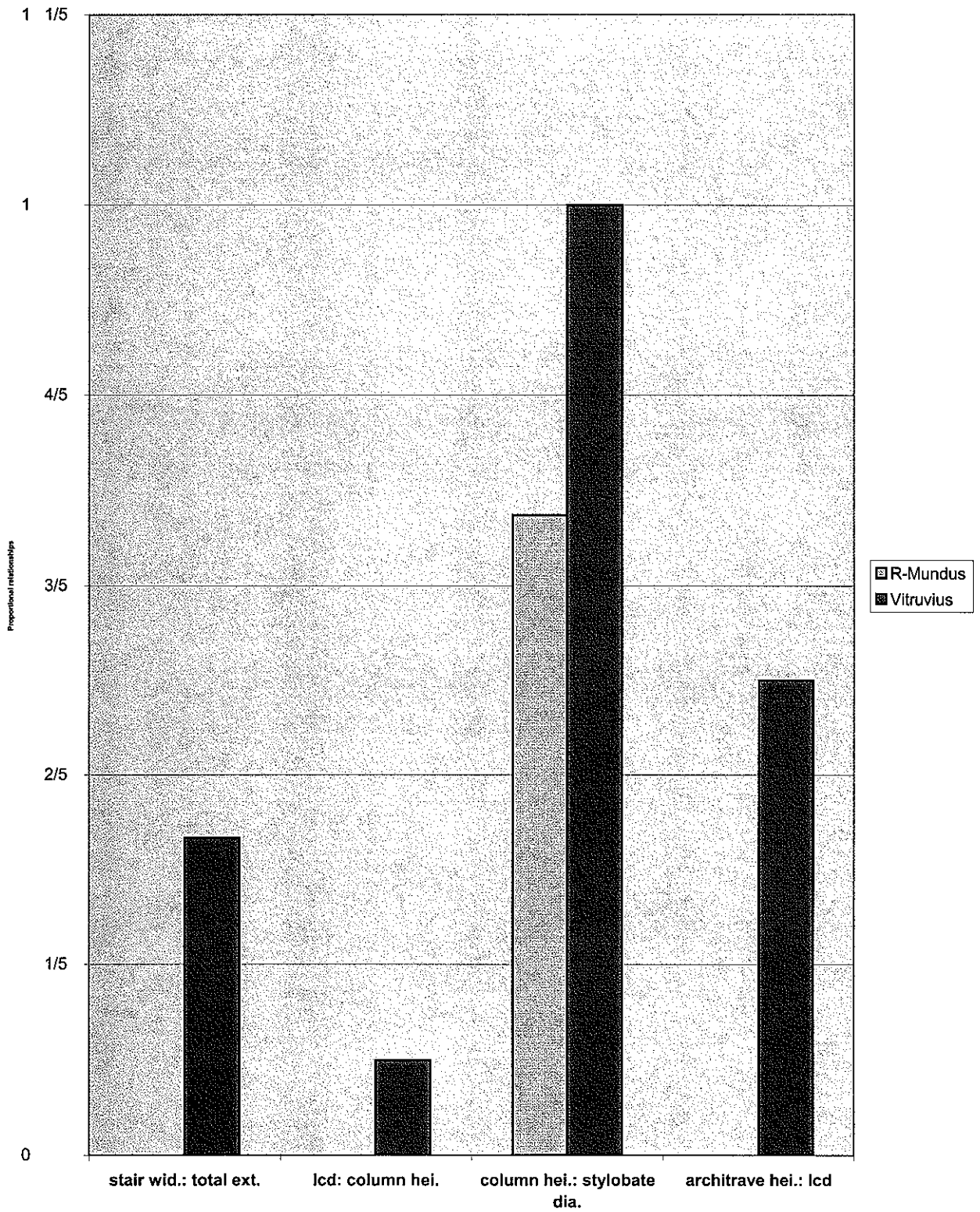


Chart VII.2. Vitruvius on peripteroi design

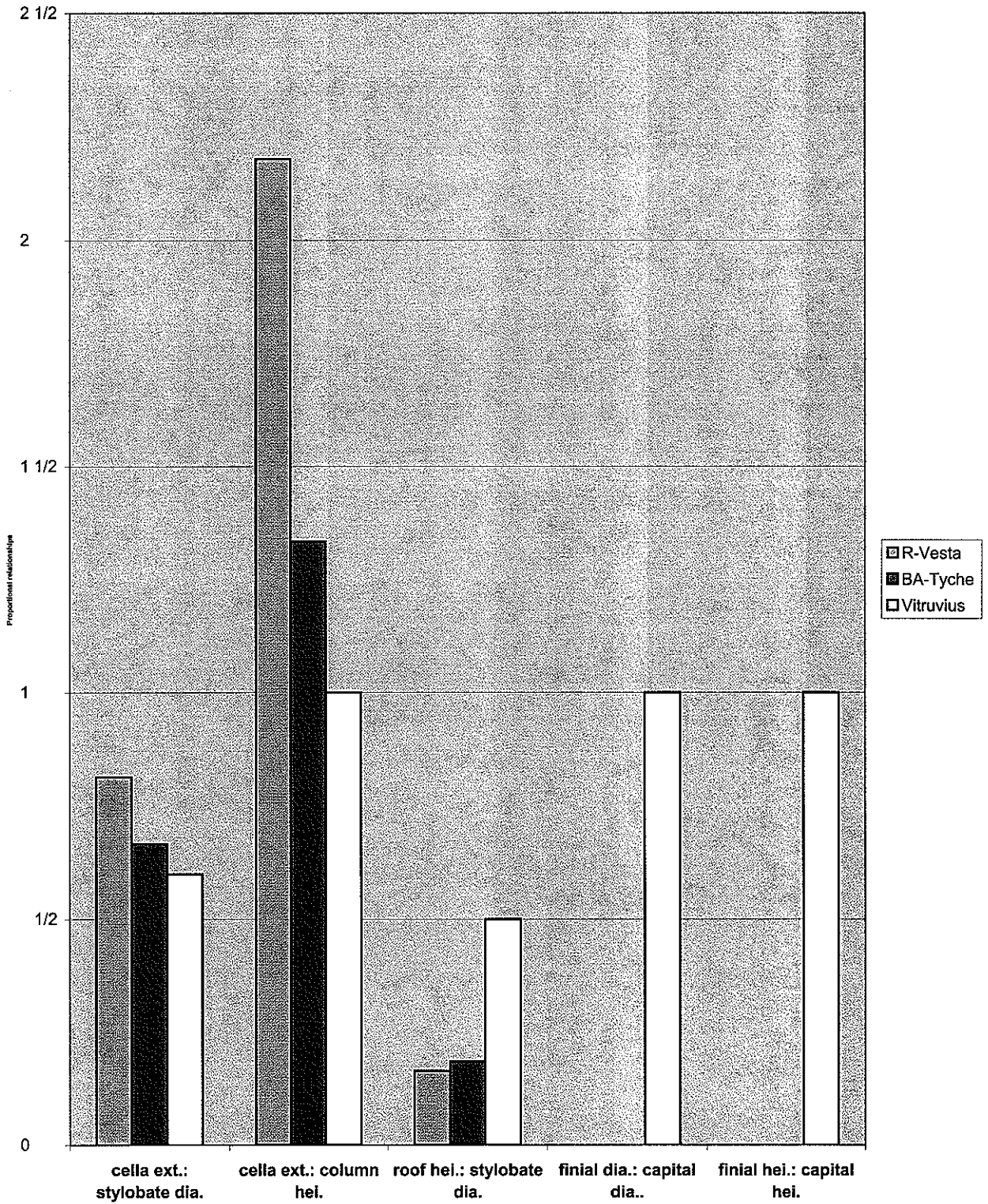


Chart VII.3. Vitruvius vs drum design

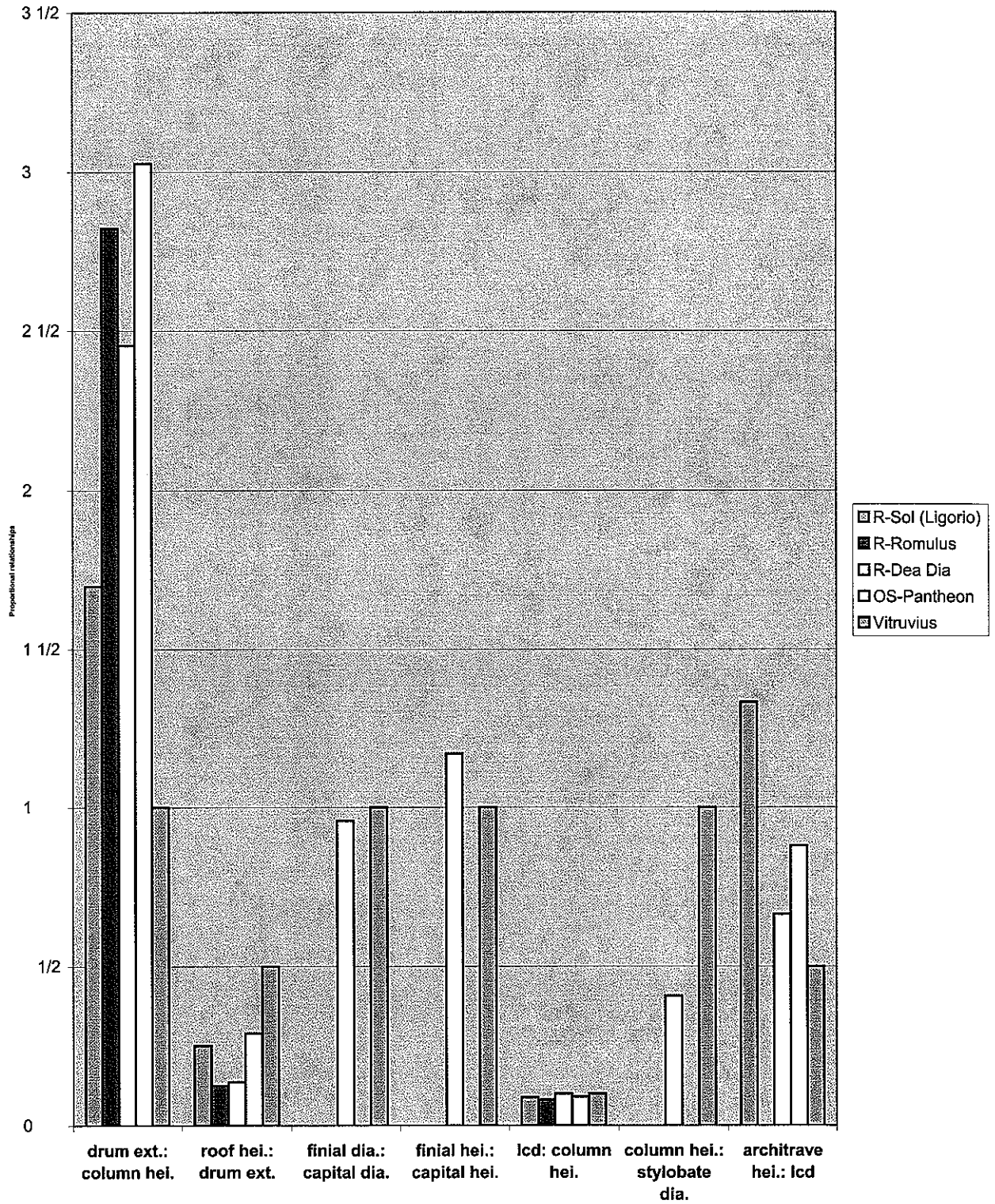


Chart VII.4. Vitruvius on columnar proportion

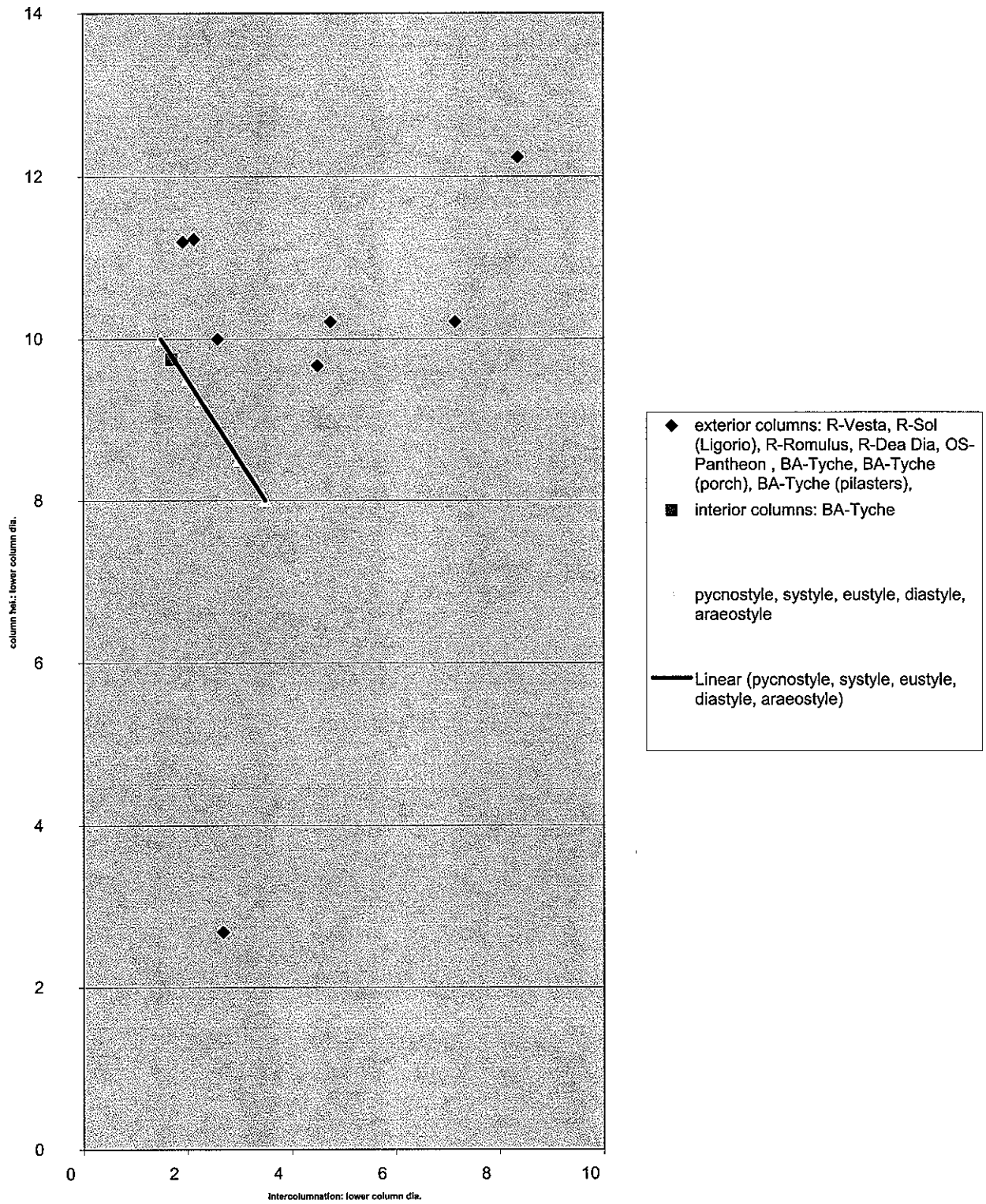


Chart VII.5. Vitruvius on the Corinthian order

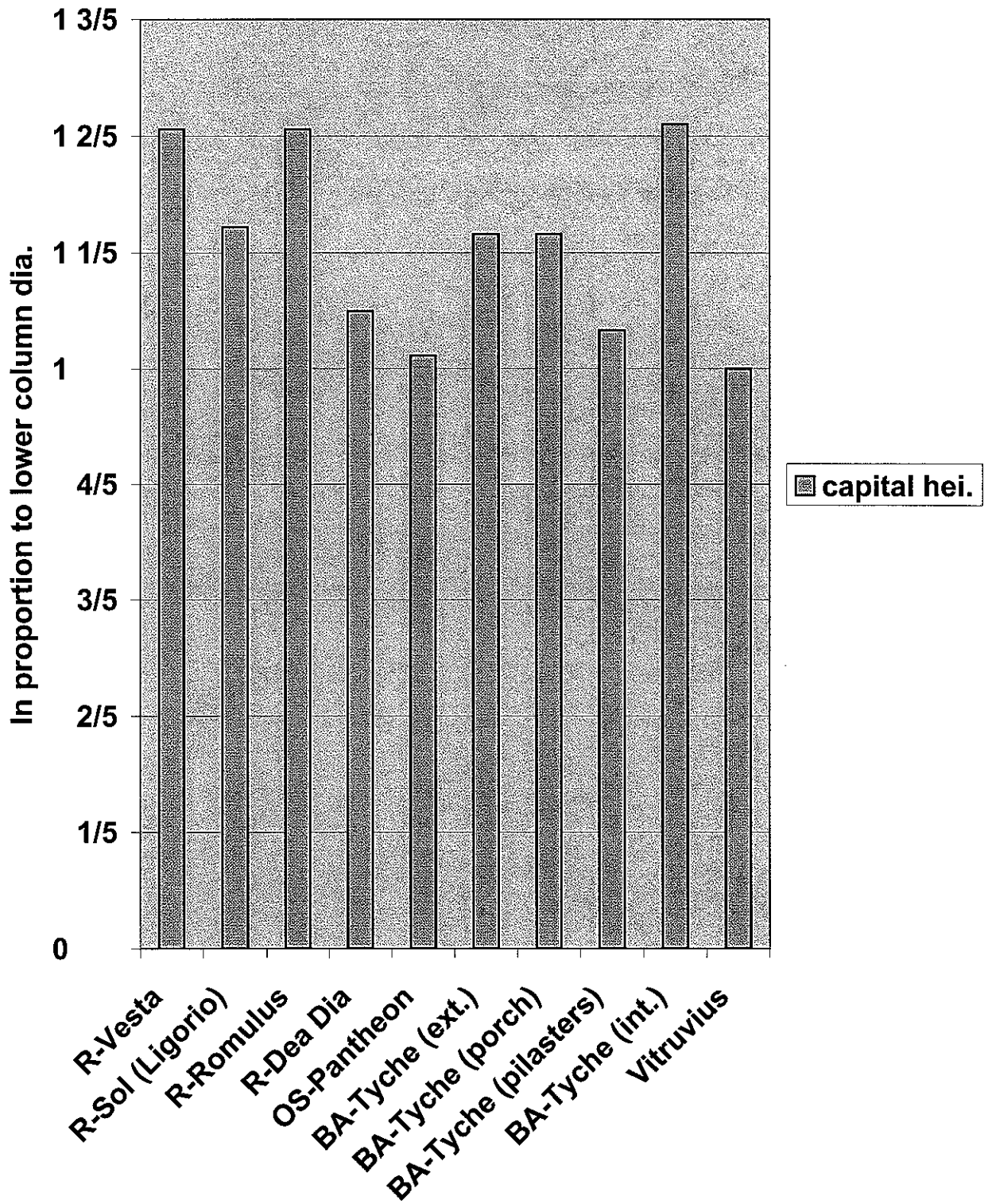


Chart VII.8. Floor space and volume

