
Forum of Nerva

Foro Nerva Imperiale
ill. 22 The Forum Boarium in the late imperial period, as seen from Tiberina Island. In the foreground is the *portus Tiberinus* and *pons Aemilius*. Left to right: *ianus quadrifrons*, *fornix Augusti*, *aedes Portuni*, *aedes Aemiliana Herculis*, *aedes Herculis Victoris*, and the *consaep tum sacellum*. In the background, from left to right, are the *horrea* at the food of the *Cernalus*, *insula*, *titulus Anastasiae* on the *maenianum* of the *domus Augusti* and Circus Maximus. *Reconstruction by C. Bariviera, illustration by Inklink.*
Domitian’s Palace

Domitian’s Palace

ill. 13 Palatium, domus Augustana, AD 117-138. From right to left: in contact with the Augustan constructions—arcus C. Octavii, domus private Augusti, aedes Appolinis and in front of the portico—were imperial palaces; domus Tiberiana, with a substructed base used for a garden (bottom right), and domus Augustiana, facing the area Palatina (bottom left). The public buildings, surrounded by a portico on two sides, included two large receiving halls, with the so-called aula Regia in the center, sumptuous architectural decoration and a roof in imitation of a temple, and the apsed basilica to the right; these were followed by an octagonal peristyle and the so-called triclinium or cenatio Jovis. Next to the public group of buildings was another body of buildings in the palace, with a colonnaded entrance courtyard, a second peristyle, and apartments on two levels reserved for the private life of the imperial family. Finally, on the edge of the palace was a garden with porticos in the shape of a hippodrome. Reconstruction by D. Bruno, illustration by Inklink.
ill. 23 Circus Maximus in the late imperial period. In the foreground is the curved side and the *arcus Titi*. Inside, on the steps are the *aedes Solis* on the left and the *pulvinar* on the right. In the arena are the small Temple of Murcia near the curved side and the spine with the tubs and buildings in the center. In the background are the *carceres*. Outside the circus, from the bottom, are the *Septizodium*, *domus Augustiana*, *domus Augusti* with the *titulus Anastasiae* and the Forum Boarium and Tiberina Island in the back. **Reconstruction by C. Bariviera, illustration by Inklink.**
Emporium on the Banks of the Tiber

Tevere Horrea Testaccio

ill. 21 Emporium on the banks of the Tiber (now the Testaccio quarter), post AD 117. In the foreground is the river with the embankments in masonry from the early imperial period, with quays and docks and raised squares for loading and unloading activities; in the midground are the large warehouses for the storage of merchandise, such as the gargantuan one known as porticus Aemilia, that was probably old navalia that were transformed into a horreum; behind them are the cohortes tres horreorum Galbianorum, warehouses and dwellings for the service staff in the mercantile quarter; in the background are Aventinus Minor on the right and Major on the left, with the Temple of Diana and Temple of Minerva on the Arx. Reconstruction by D. Bruno, illustration by Inklink.
1. Colossus, *Nomen of Augustus*
2. Entrance from the Subura
3. Stair
4. Cult statues: Mars Ultor placated by Venus with cupid
5. Entrance from the Subura, known as the Arco dei Pantani
6. Head of the portico of the *summi viri*
7. Passage to Arx etulum
8. Statue group of Aeneas, Anchises and Ascanius
9. Tribunus praetoris urbani?
10. Porticus Iulia and hall of the Colossus, Genius Augusti?
11. *Manio Salarum*
12. Entrance to the *manio Salarum*
13. Doors of the temple decorated with weapons (Ovidius, Fasti, 5.553 and following section)
14. Base for altar or imperial suggestum
15. Tribunus praetoris perigrina?
16. Romulus with the *spolia opima* of Acrón
17. Fountain (see tab. 38, section d-d')

**Tab. 39**
Region VIII • Forum Augusti, aedes Matis Ultor: 2 BC

**B. Relief probably portraying the cult statues**

**C.1. Shelf**

**C.2. Antefix with lioness protome**

**C1. Archeological data**
**C2. Ancient iconography**
**C3. Comparison**
**C4. Reconstruction**
**C5. Marble tablets**

**Section b-b'**

**Section c-c'**
Domus Augusti
Domus Augustus Lutezio Catulo

ill. 10 Cernalus, domus Augusti, 36-12 BC. The Complex of Augustan buildings facing onto Circus Maximus. At the top is the aedes Apollinis between the domus Privata of the princeps on the left and what my be the domus Publica on the right; in front of the temple is the area Appolinis, with the altar in the center of the plaza of the so-called portico of the Danaids; to one side there is the bibliotheca Apollinis, which functioned as curia; stairs lead from the portico to a terrace supported by a substructure at a lower altitude, where a second plaza with porticos stood, which may have been the Silva Appolinis, and whose center was dominated by a second altar, perhaps the so-called altar of Roma Quadrata, and had a balcony (maenianum) that overlooked the circus; numerous rooms located in the substructure were for services and perhaps the Lupercal as well. Reconstruction by D. Bruno, illustration by Inklink.
ill. 12 Cermalus, domus Augusti, 36-12 BC, domus privata. Left to right: the body of buildings around the atrium (the so-called House of Livia) behind the luxurious façade of the home (transparent) at the top of the scalae Caci; below the atrium tetrastylum was the testudinatum, whose underground sections (which can still be visited) were accessible then as now by means of the stairs next to the vicus; three rooms open onto the atrium, perhaps the tablinum with the alae, a room with stairs leading up to the partially underground level used for services, and a fourth room that may have been a triclinium, which was decorated like the others with frescoes from the late II style (figures 57 and 58). Next to the atrium buildings around the peristyle, with the double oecus facing onto another courtyard decorated with semicolumns and a small Lararium; above the oecus, there may have been Syracusae or the princeps’ study with windows facing onto the hortus of the Lares and the so-called portico of the Danaids. In the back of the arcus C. Octavii are the aedes Apollinis and the biblioteca-curia. Reconstruction by D. Bruno, illustration by Inklink.
Tempio Quirino

Temple of Quirinus

ill. 25 Quirinalis, aedes Quirini, with a cult statue and statue of Caesar, 45 BC. Reconstruction by M. C. Capanna, illustration by Inklink.
ill. 26 Aedes Serapidis on the terrace, flanked by the porticos over the stairs; with the gardens or vineyards outside of them; behind the terrace is the templum Herculis et Dionysi. Reconstruction by M.C. Capanna, illustration by Inklink.
ill. 17 Oppian Hill, residential building made up of the so-called *domus Transitoria* on the left and the *domus Aurea* on the right, facing onto the *xystus* and a service building. On the bottom is a close up of the octagonal *cenatio*. The roof terrace above the oculus is the result of a comparison: fig. 76 upper left. **Illustration by Inklink.**
ill. 8 Palatium, the construction of the Romulan Walls. Sequence of the building and ritual activities reconstructed from literary sources and archeological data. From left to right: the Romulan rex-augur with a plow pulled by a cow and a bull making the *sulcus primigenius* at the base of Palatine Hill; the turf raised by the plow accumulated along the inner side of the furrow, while large stones or *termini* (because they were sacred to the god *Terminus*) were arranged along the path; these same stones, which had sacred value, were thrown into the furrow that was widened to a trench, which together with the earth and wooden poles, were part of the foundation of the wall and the gates of the walls that also had a sacred value. The reconstructed segment of the wall ran in the valley between Palatine Hill and Velian Hill where *porta Mugonia* was located. Reconstruction by A. Carandini, illustration by Inklink.
ill. 15 Velia, view from the valley of the Colosseum. In the lower left is the Flavian Amphitheater and behind it the Temple of Venus and Rome; in the lower right may be the horrea Chartaria and behind it the Temple of Tellus along with the offices of the praefactura Urbi from the late ancient period; at the top right is the Basilica of Maxentius connected to the late ancient domus, probably the office/site of the praefectus urbi. In the background is the Temple of Peace. Illustration by Inklink.