

Classical Rome

1. Title

Artistically two very distinctive portraiture styles took turns being in vogue

Classical—much like the Greek High Classical, representing the “ideal”—perfect proportions, strong, youthful appearance of those in power, serene or neutral expression

Verismo—persons as they actually were, with all the warts and wrinkles

To some degree the style in vogue depended on the political make-up and level of well-being of Rome. Verismo was popular during the republic when the populace wanted leaders of age and experience and during times of military, political or economic stress in the empire. Classical flourished during times of military expansion, economic and governmental stability, and exceptionally good emperors.

2. Roman patrician, portrait bust, Otricoli, Italy, 75-50 bce
3. *Togato Barberini* or Man with ancestor busts, late 1st century bce
4. Plan of Augustan urban redevelopment projects
5. Ara Pacis Augustae, marble, Rome, 13-9 bce, view with steps up to the altar itself visible
6. Ara Pacis Augustae, decorative elements of interior of enclosure
7. Ara Pacis Augustae, sacrifice panel above and behind altar
8. Ara Pacis Augustae, decorative elements of altar
9. Ara Pacis Augustae, view of west façade
10. Ara Pacis Augustae, Luperical and Aeneas and the Penates panels
11. Ara Pacis Augustae, East façade
12. Ara Pacis Augustae, Roma panel, Tellus panel
13. Ara Pacis Augustae, South procession panel, figure missing portion of body is Augustus
14. Ara Pacis Augustae, South procession panel, figure with veil is Agrippa
15. Ara Pacis Augustae, procession panel, figures are quindecimviri and augures(?)
16. Augustus of Prima Porta, marble, early 1st century ce
17. Augustus of Prima Porta, detail of cuirass
18. Domus Aurea, palatial home of Nero, originally with marble, jewels, gilt, ivory, Rome, after 64 ce, as it appears now and in reconstruction drawing
19. Vespasian, marble, 69-70 ce
20. The Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheatre), stone and concrete, Rome, 72-80 ce, aerial view

21. The Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheatre), stone and concrete, Rome, 72-80 ce, ground view
22. Plan of Imperial Fora showing location of Trajan's forum and markets
23. Apollodorus of Damascus, Forum of Trajan, plan, Rome, 106-112ce
24. Apollodorus of Damascus, Forum of Trajan, remnants of Basilica Ulpia, Rome, 106-112ce
25. Apollodorus of Damascus, Markets of Trajan, Rome, 106-113ce
26. Trajan's Column, constructed under supervision of Apollodorus of Damascus, 107-113ce
27. Trajan's Column, constructed under supervision of Apollodorus of Damascus, 107-113ce
28. Segment of Trajan's Column, constructed under supervision of Apollodorus of Damascus, 107-113ce
29. Segment of Trajan's Column, constructed under supervision of Apollodorus of Damascus, 107-113ce
30. Segment of Trajan's Column, constructed under supervision of Apollodorus of Damascus, 107-113ce
31. Base of Trajan's Column, constructed under supervision of Apollodorus of Damascus, 107-113ce
32. Equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, Rome, bronze, 175 ce
33. Column of Marcus Aurelius in Piazza Colonna Rome put up by son Commodus
34. Segment of Column of Marcus Aurelius
35. Portrait of Caracalla, marble, 211-217 ce
36. Basilica Nova or Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine, Rome, 307-312 ce
37. Head from colossal statue of Constantine, 315-330 ce
38. Head from colossal statue of Constantine, 315-330 ce
39. Arch of Constantine, Rome, 312-315 ce
40. Arch of Constantine, Rome, 312-315 ce
41. plan of Arch of Constantine, Rome, showing placement and origins of spolia
42. detail of Hadrian tondi on Arch of Constantine, Rome, 312-315 ce