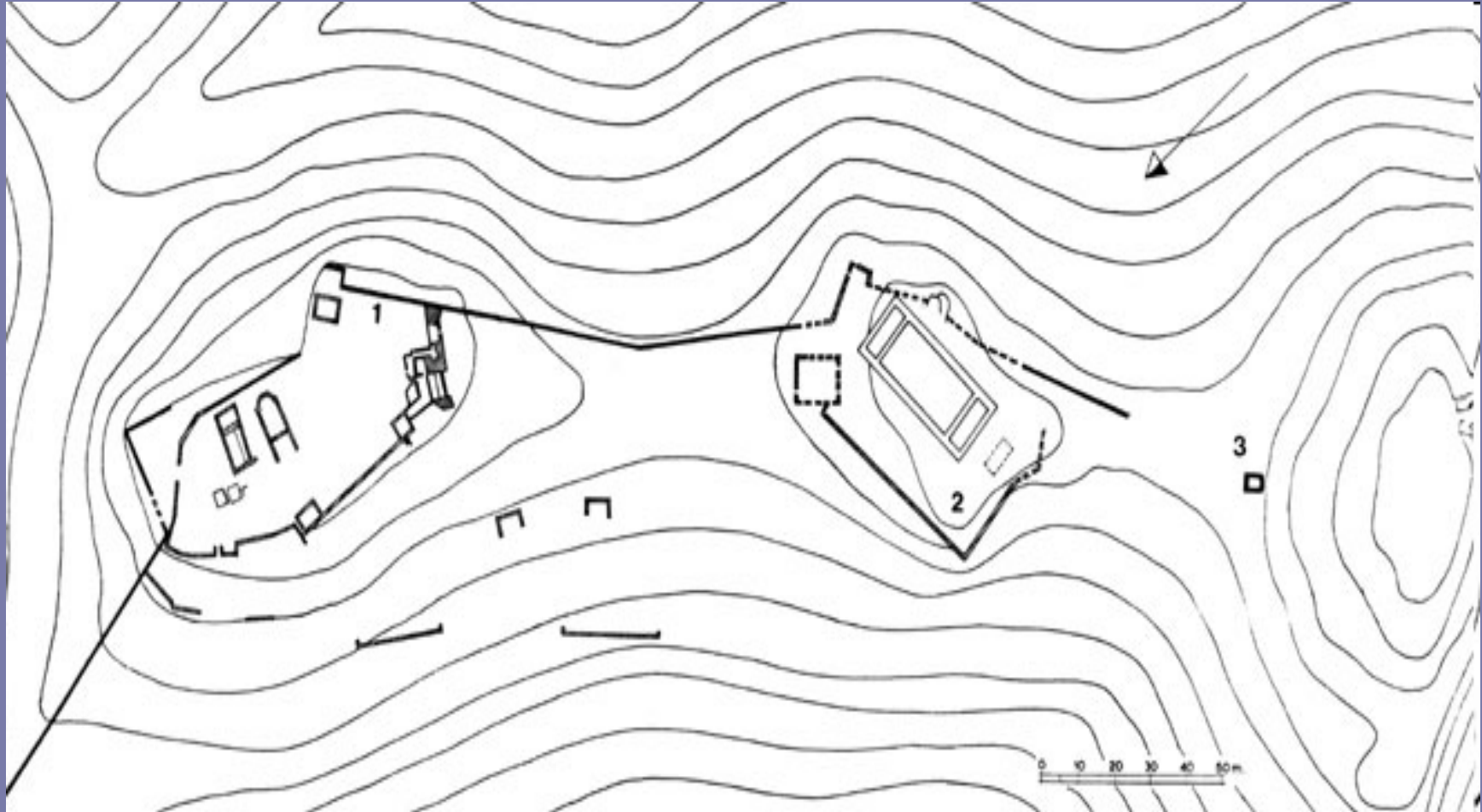


HISTORY OF CITY PLANNING IN ROMAN TIMES

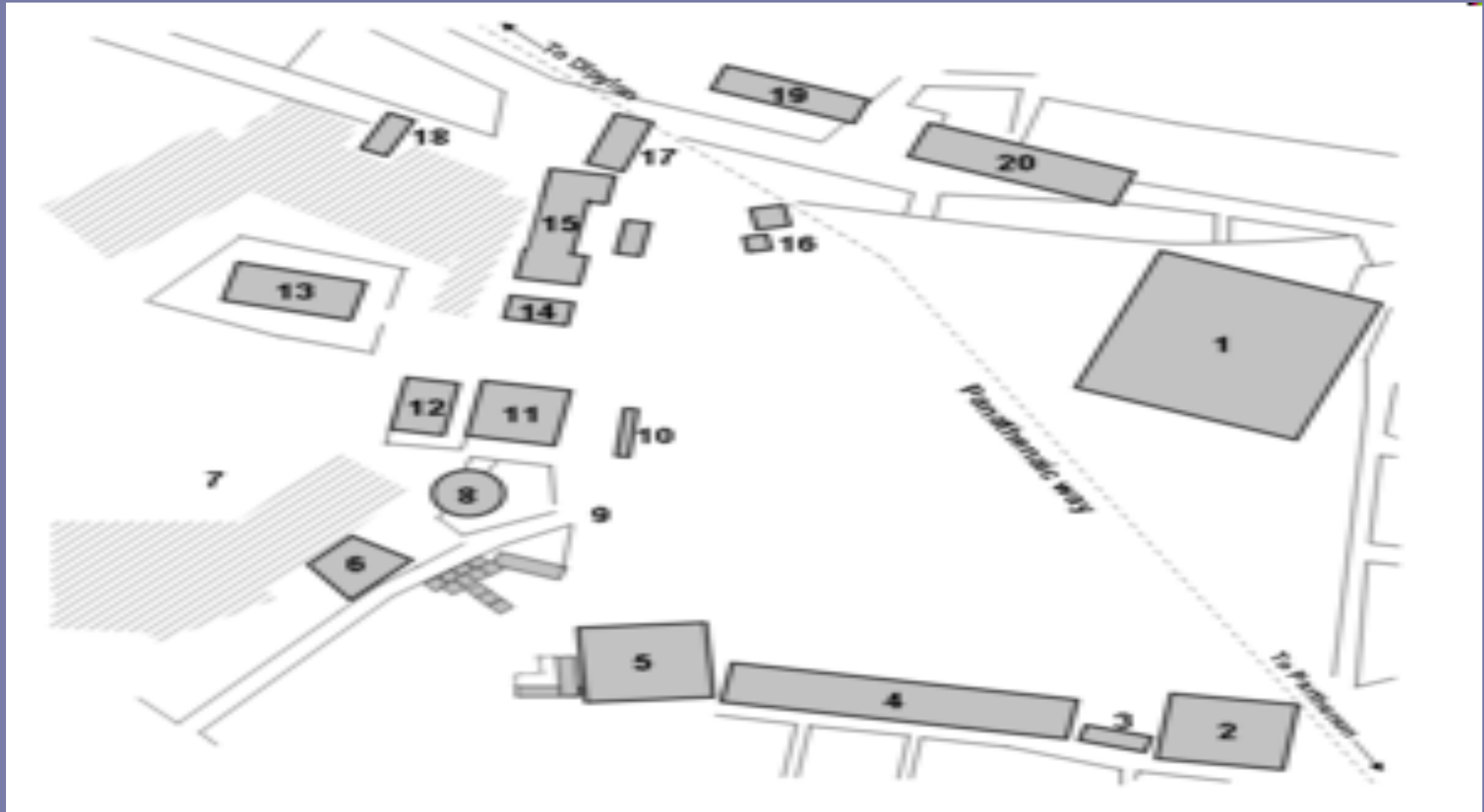
Eva Liebermann

- **Introduction and basic tenets**
- Definition of a city
- Resources for the study of city planning
- **Greek City planning**
- **Etruscan City planning**
- **City planning in Roman times**
- In Latium
- Around the Mediterranean, Near East
- In Gaul, Germany, Britain and the Balkan provinces
- The Military Camp (Castrum)
- New building techniques and architectural elements
- Monumentality and architectural assemblages
- Engineering feats: Aqueducts, Arenas, Roads and Bridges
- **Putting it all together:** Thamugadi (high plateau), Leptis Magna (port city), Palmyra (oasis)

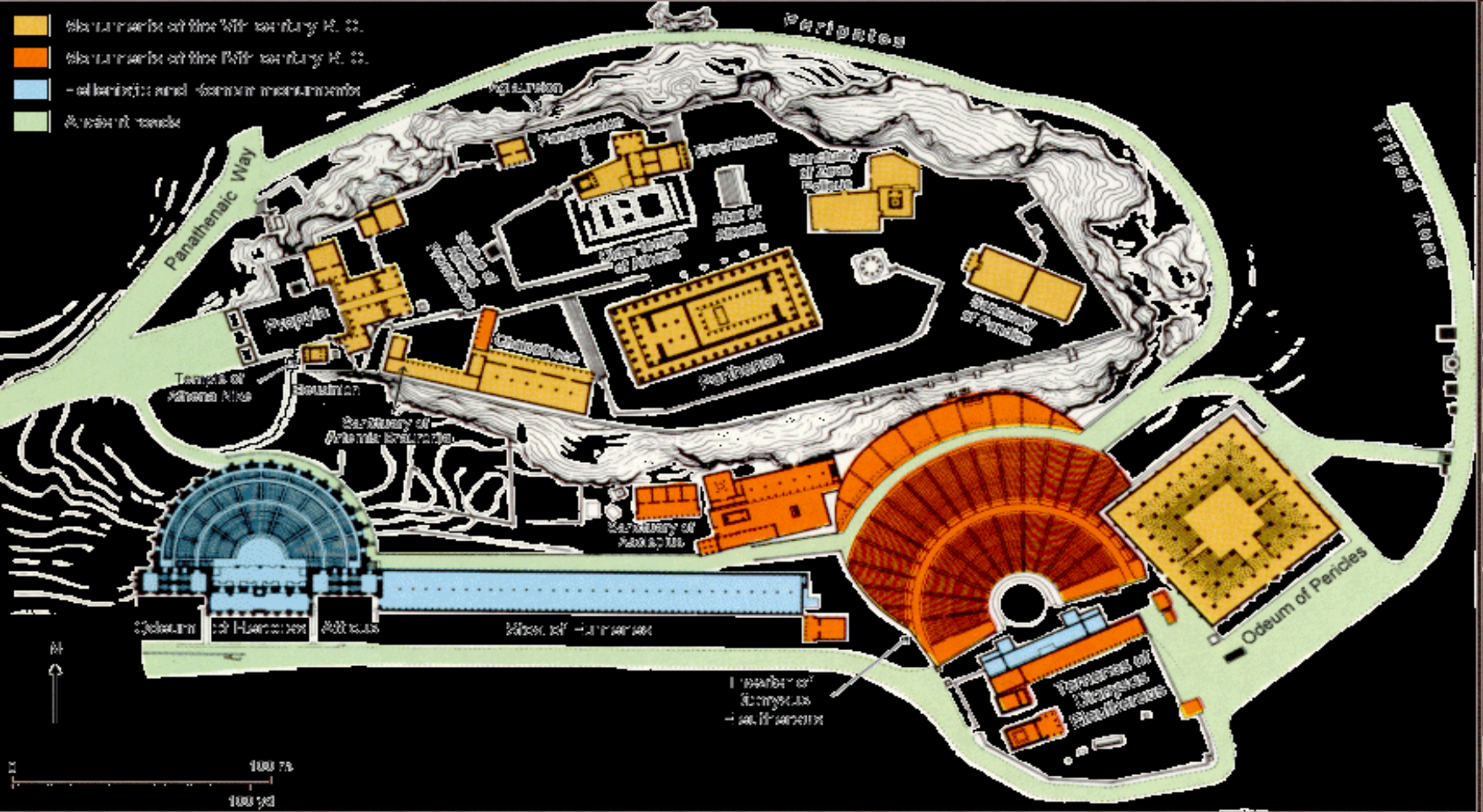
Ancient Thasos, Greece 6.C.BC



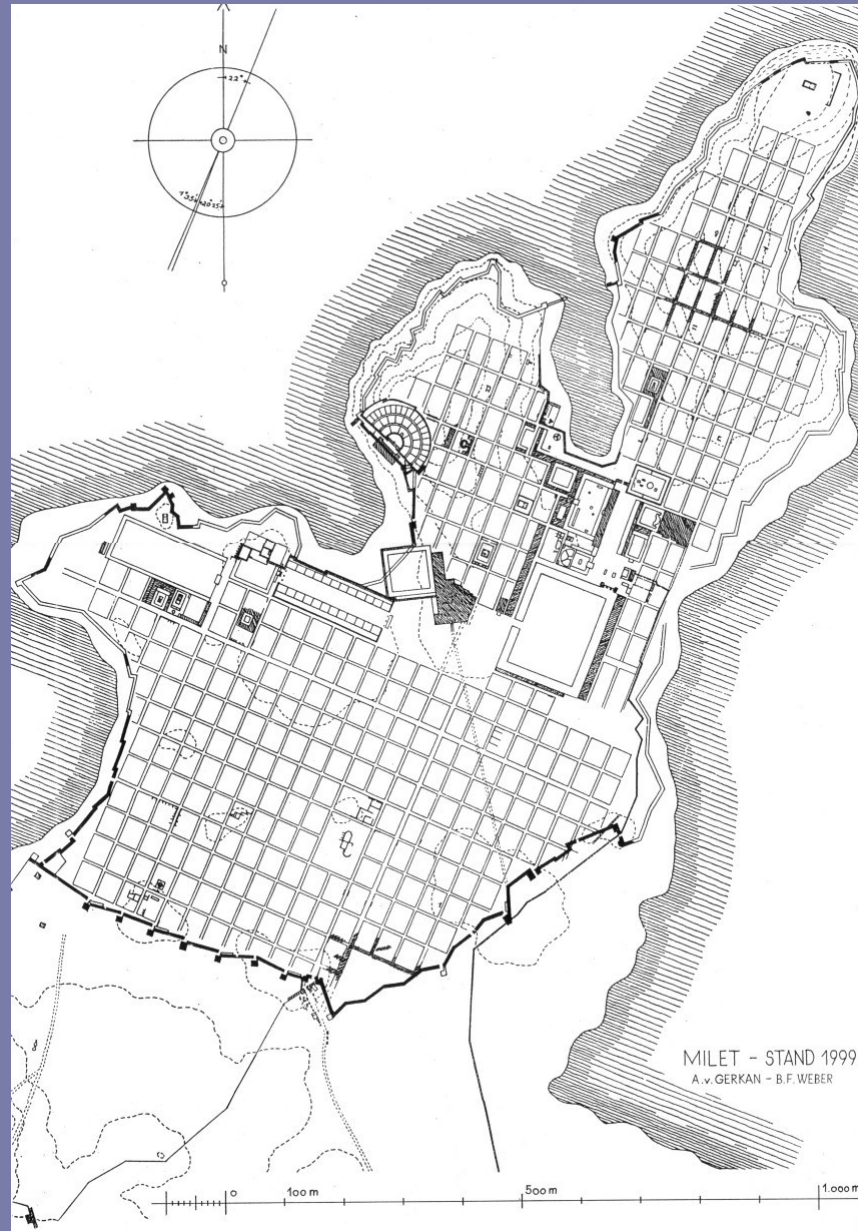
Athens, Agora 5.C.BC



Athens 5.C.BC



Plan by Hippodamus for Milet, Turkey



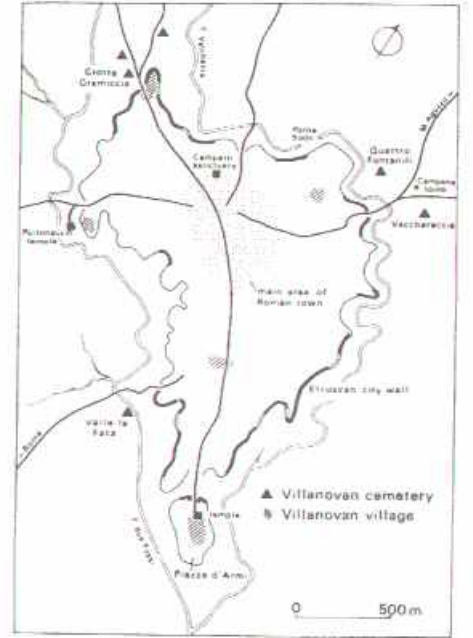
Hellenistic City Planning



Etruscan Territory
roughly present day Tuscany and the Po valley



Veii



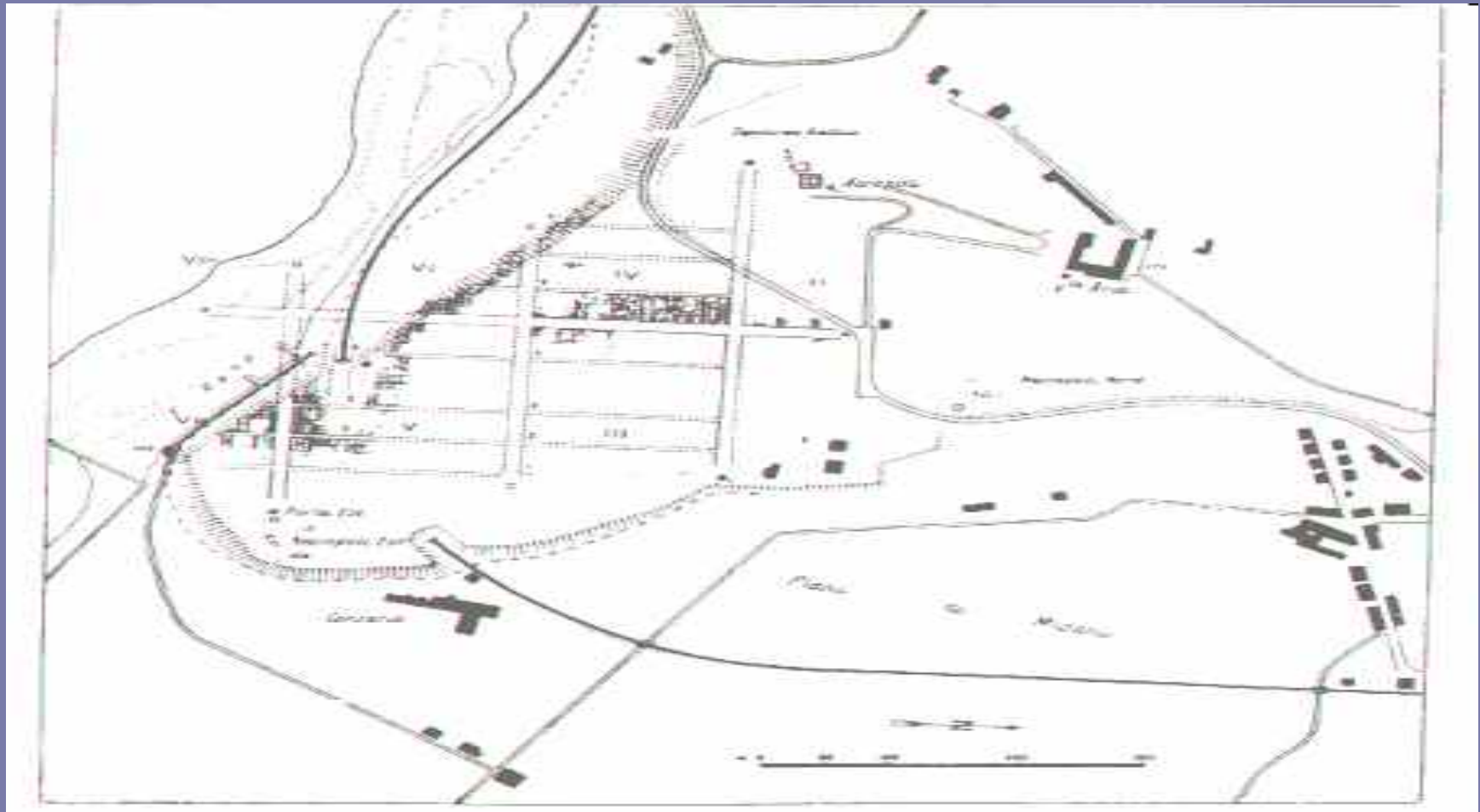
Model of Etruscan Temple



Etruscan Hill Town Bagnoregio



Etruscan Marzabotto

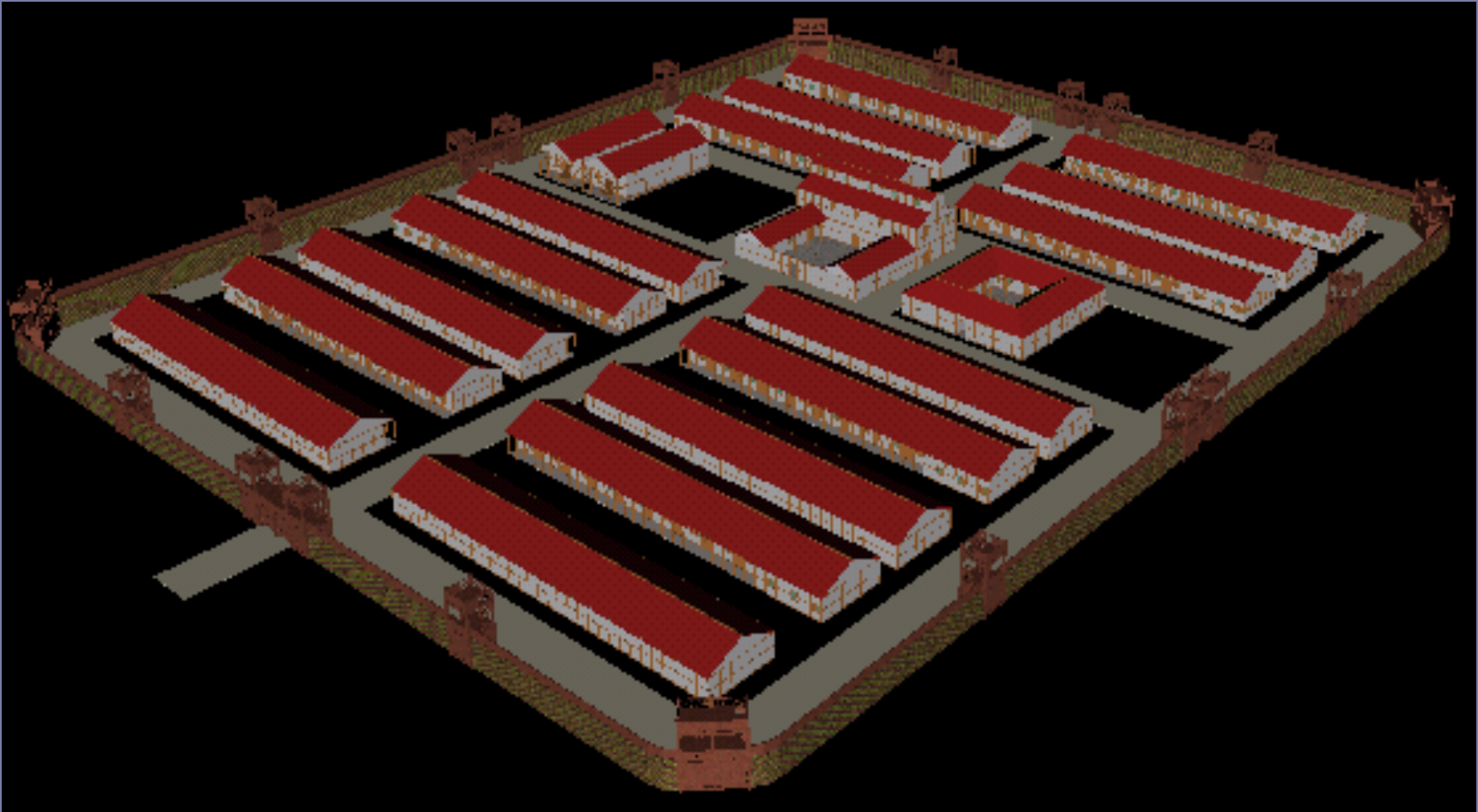


according to Lewis Mumford the Romans founded 5,627 cities

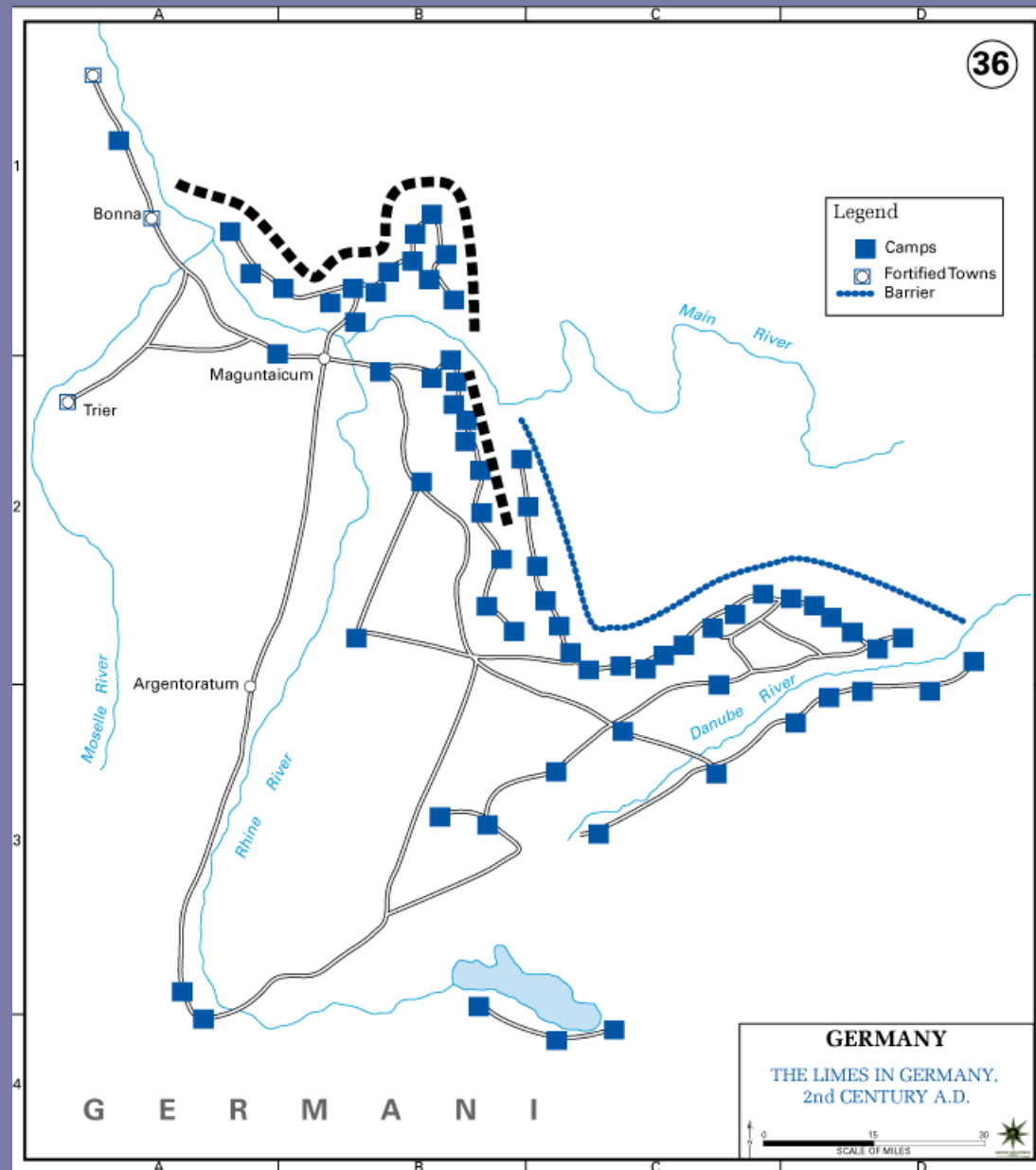




Roman Castrum (military camp)



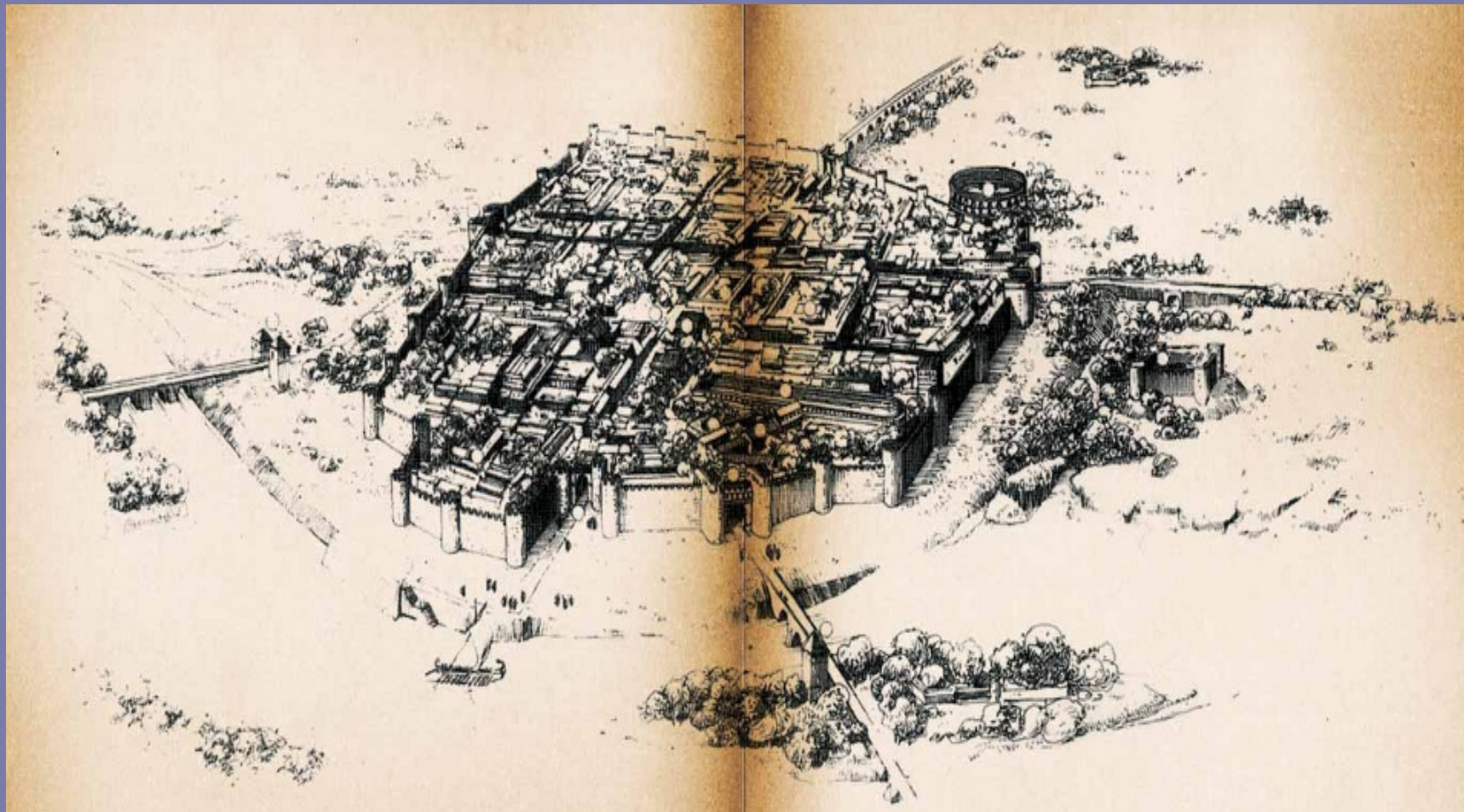
Roman military camps and fortified border (limes) in Germany



Location of fortified borders of the Roman Empire stone/brick walls, ditches, forts, towers



Sirmium, Serbia



Lime, gravel and fine grain volcanic sand (pozzuolana)



Opus africanum



Opus incertum



Opus reticulatum

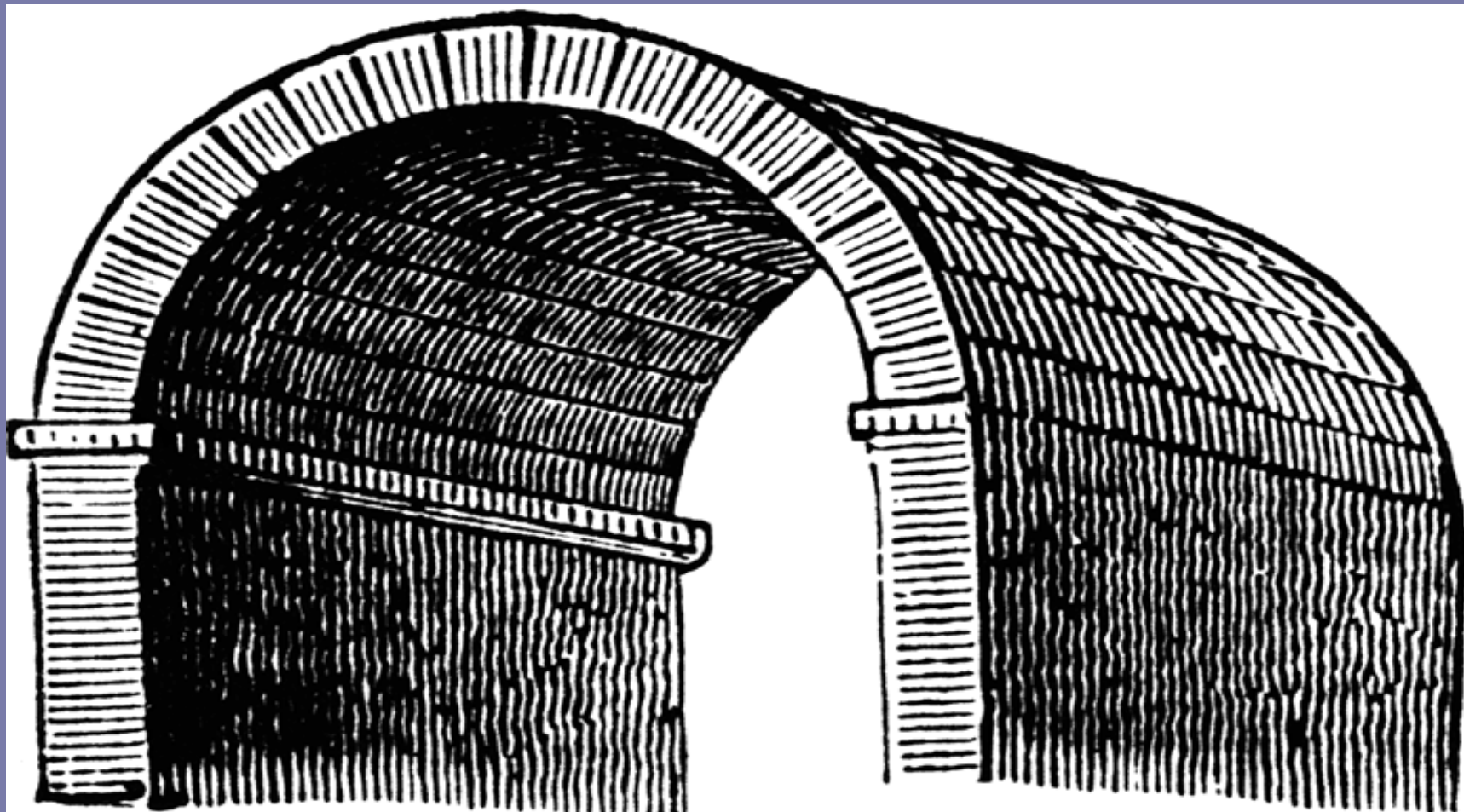


Post and Lintel Construction





Barrel Vault



Pantheon, Rome



Pantheon, Rome



Bacchus Temple in Baalbek, Lebanon



Arch of Constantine, Rome

Iconography: addressing the troops, battle scenes, victory, prisoners, trophies, sacrifice



Arch of Titus



Spoils from the temple in Jerusalem



Mausoleum of Hadrian in Rome (Castel de Sant'Angelo)



Theatre in Sabratha, Libya



Library of Celsus in Ephesus, Turkey



Forum of Jerash, Jordan



Forum of Trajan, model (Apollodorus of Damascus)
temple, basilica (administration, court, business), court yard (statue), Greek and Latin
libraries, shops, colonnades



Forum of Trajan, today

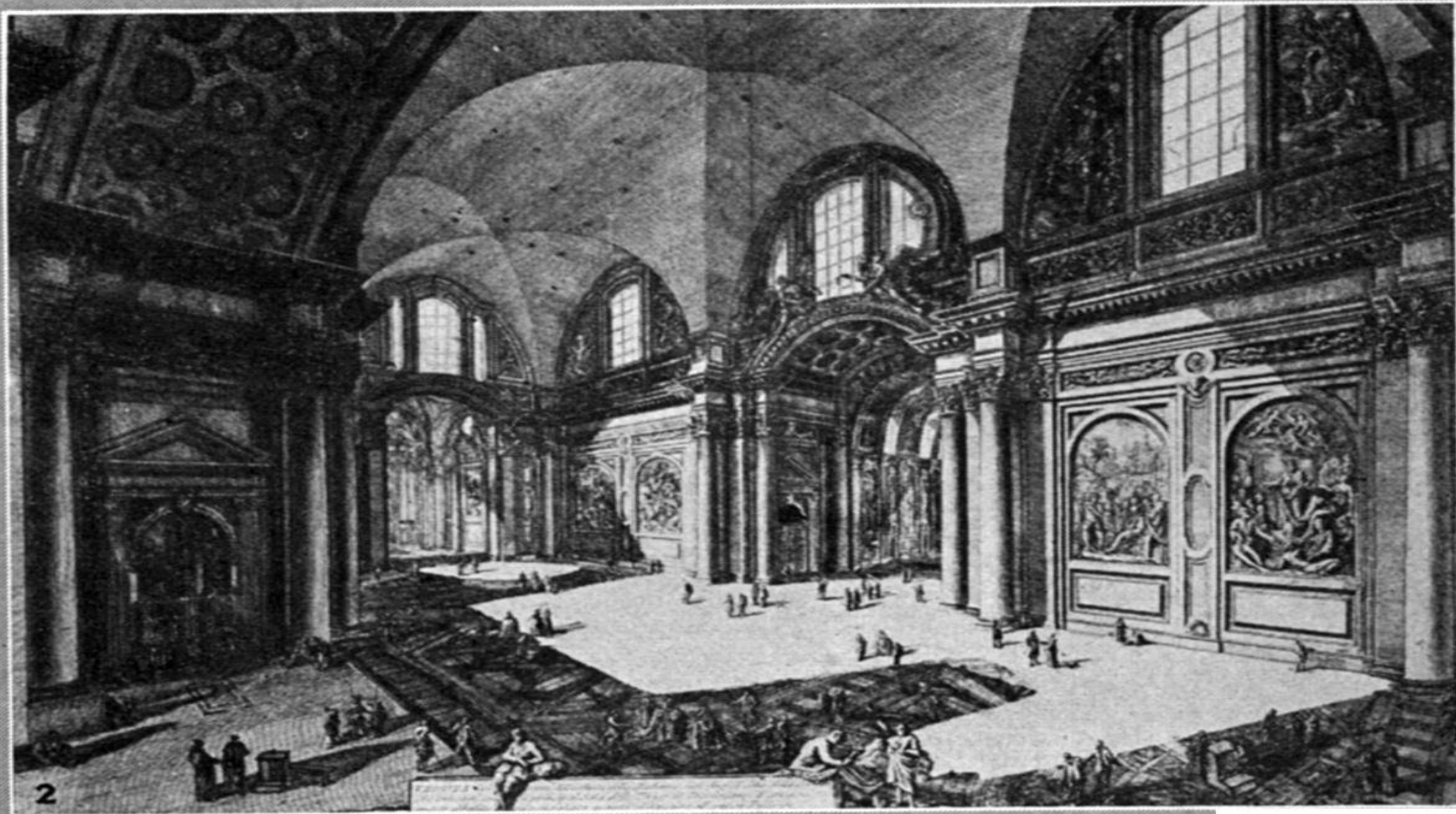


Bath of Diocletian, Rome (model)

pools, exercise rooms, meeting place, food service, library, massage rooms, gardens
hygiene, exercise, leisure, business political social contacts



Bath of Diocletian, reconstruction



Bath of Caracalla, Rome



Sanctuary of Fortuna Primigenia at Praeneste, model





Roman Wall in Lugo, Spain with 71 towers and 10 gates



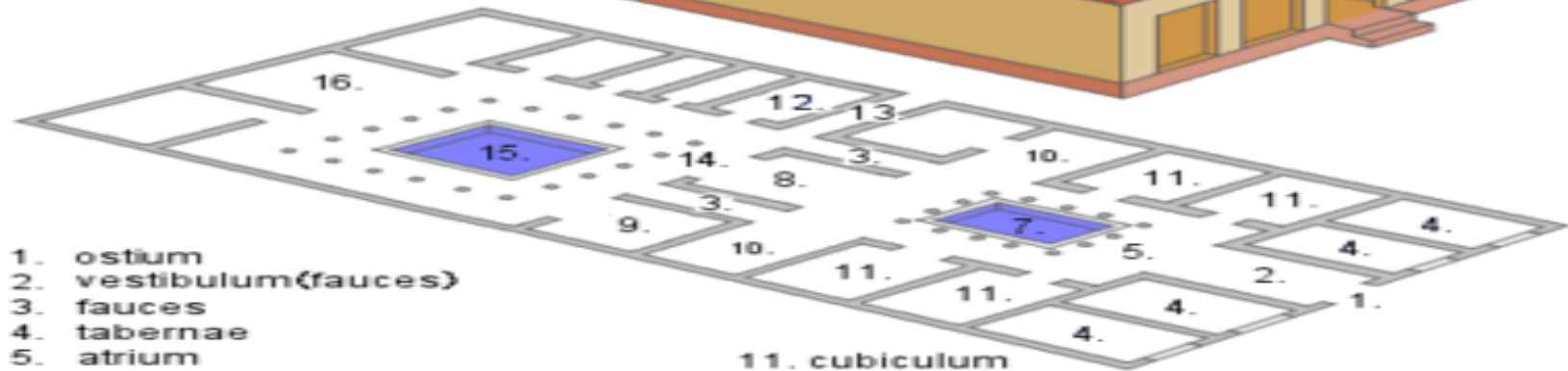
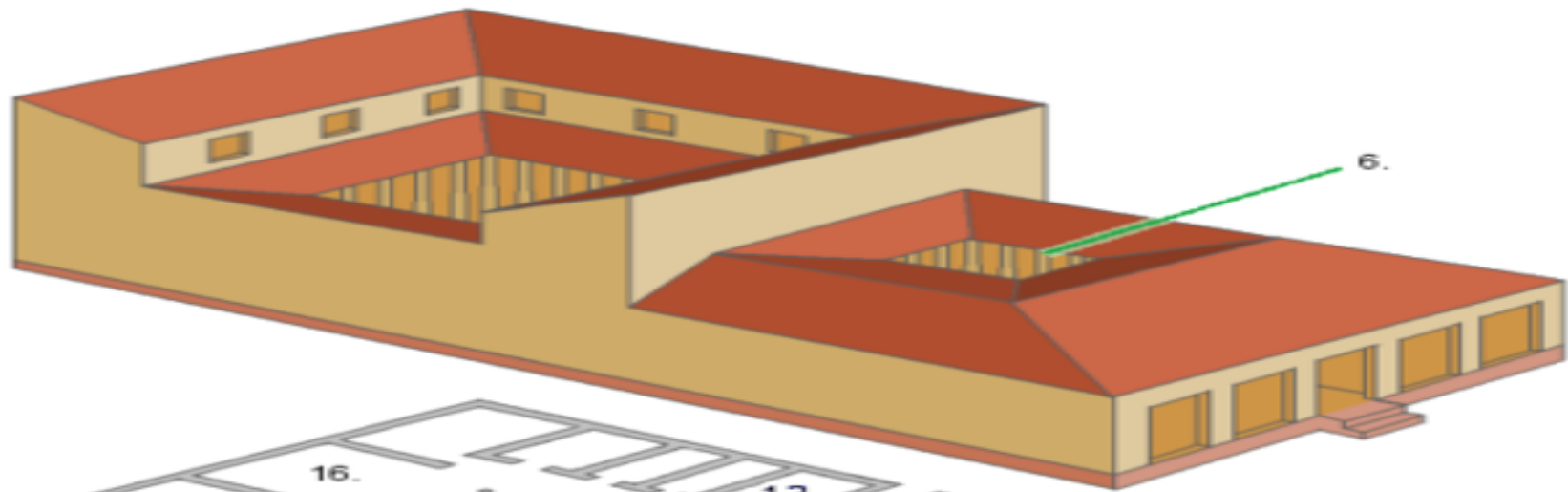
Roman tenements







Atrium house



1. ostium
2. vestibulum(fauces)
3. fauces
4. tabernae
5. atrium
6. compluvium
7. impluvium
8. tablinum
9. triclinium
10. alae

11. cubiculum
12. culina
13. posticum
14. peristylum
15. piscina
16. exedra



The aqueduct (aqua=water; ducere=to lead) of ancient Rome consisted of 260 miles of tunnels, canals, ditches, arched structures(30 miles)> cisterns>lead pipes to fountains throughout 300 ft. apart, baths, villas of the upper classes



Aqueduct in Les Ferreres, Spain



Segovia, Spain





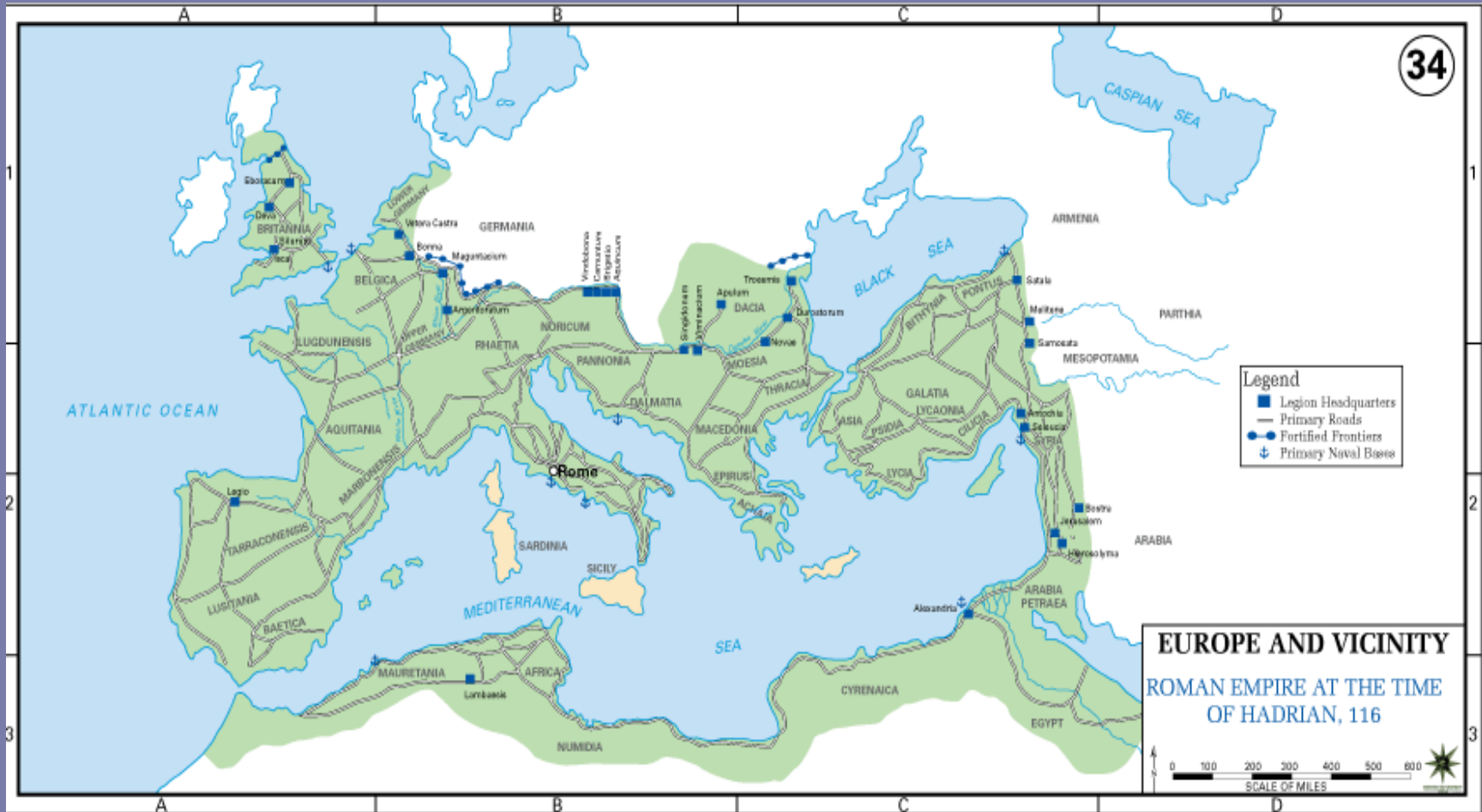
Arena in Nimes, France



Arena in Arles, France



Roman Roads (62 000 miles)







euratlas.com



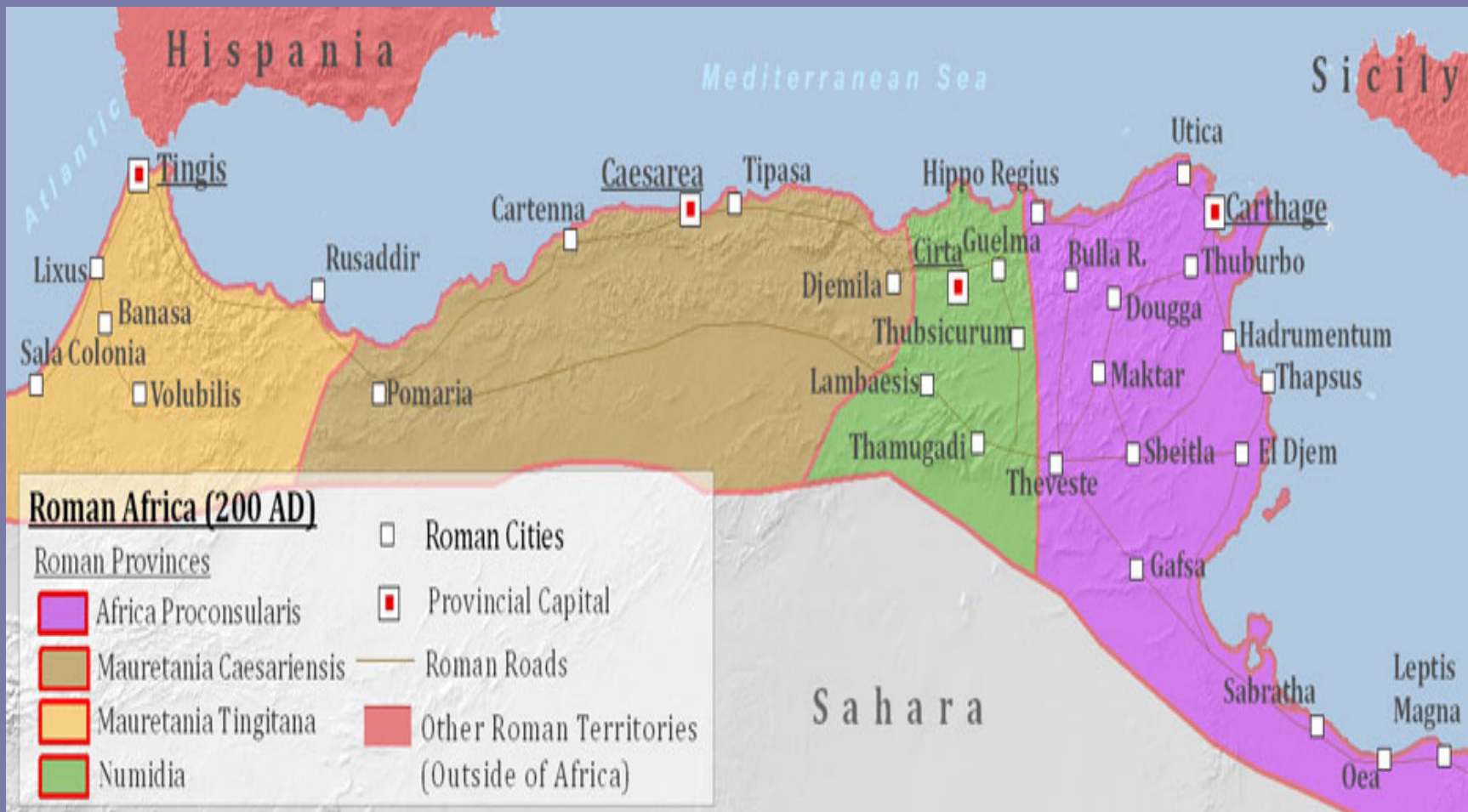
Alcantara Bridge, Spain



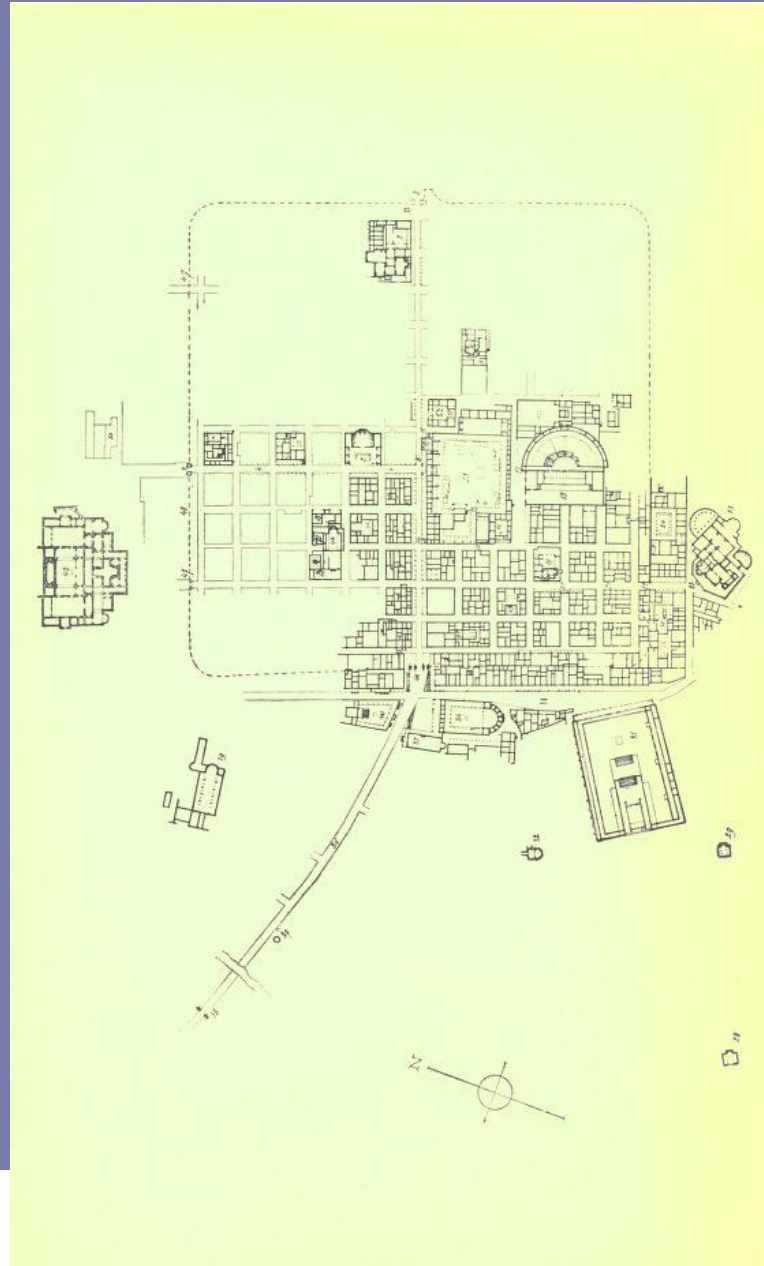
Bridge in Apt, France



Thamugadi, Algeria on a high plateau



typical walled military camp, with 3 gates; wall fell into disuse; capitolium, market etc. built outside; forum in center, surrounded by assembly, court house and colonnades



Colonia Marciana Ulpia Traiana Thamugadi

Founded by Trajan in 100AD as settlement for Parthian war veterans



Timgad, l'arc de Trajan.
<http://www.gannarthusbertrand.org>

Capitoleum

temple dedicated to Jupiter



Corinthian Capitals



Market and West gate



Arch of Trajan

Western access, inside





Cardo Maximus, looking north



Temple near forum



Theatre



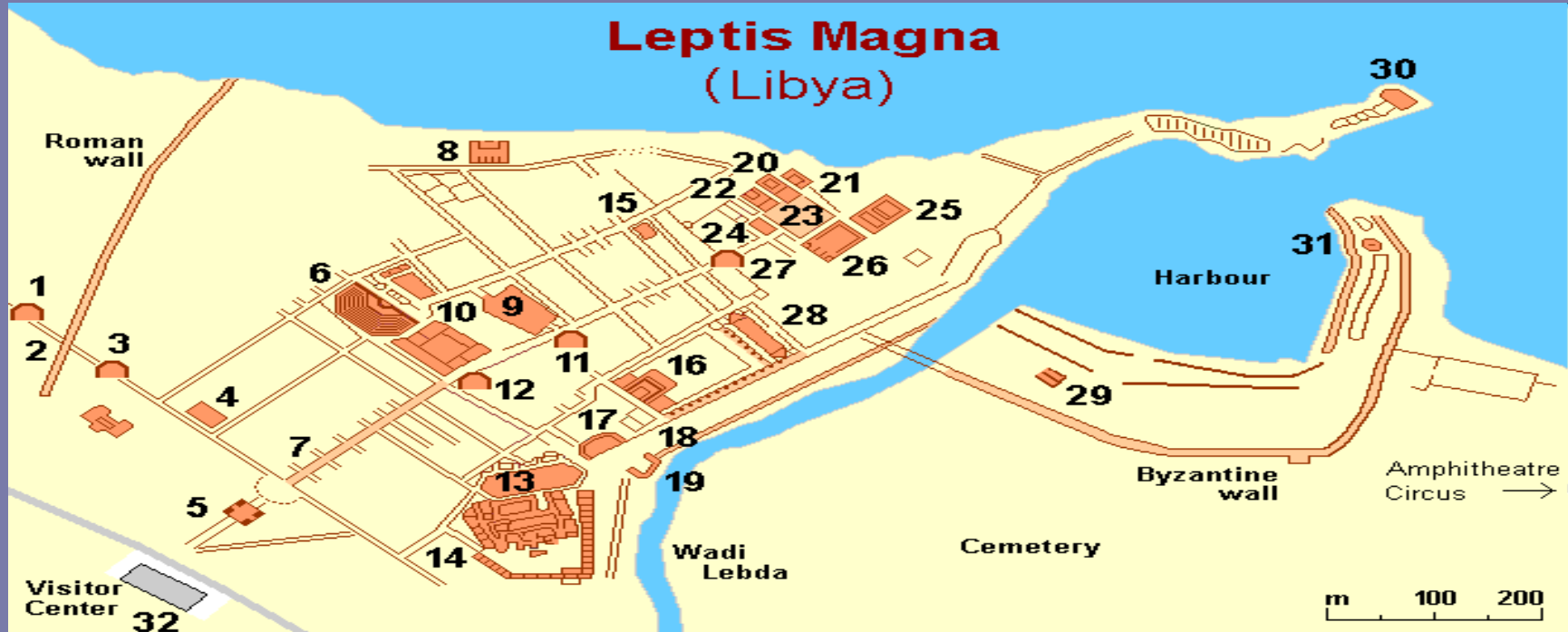
Leptis Magna, Libya



Leptis Magna, founded in 1100BC by Phoenicians, became Roman in 146BC, flourished from 193AD on, when Septimius Severus became emperor and lavished great wealth on the city, rivaling Carthage and Alexandria



Leptis Magna (Libya)



- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Marcus Aurelius Arch | 9 Market | 17 Church | 25 Curia |
| 2 West Gate | 10 Chalcidicum | 18 Colonnade | 26 Old Basilica |
| 3 Antonius Pius Arch | 11 Tiberius Arch | 19 Nymphaeum | 27 Byzantine Gate |
| 4 Schola and Baths | 12 Trajan Arch | 20 Roma & Augustus temple | 28 Severan Basilica |
| 5 Septimius Severus Arch | 13 Palaestra | 21 Hercules temple | 29 Jupiter temple |
| 6 Theater | 14 Hadrianus Baths | 22 Liber Pater temple | 30 Light House |
| 7 Via Trionfale | 15 Serapaeum | 23 Old Forum | 31 Dorian temple |
| 8 Baths | 16 Severan Forum | 24 Old Forum Church | 32 Museum |

Arch of Septimius Severus





Nymphaeum (fountain house)





Basilica



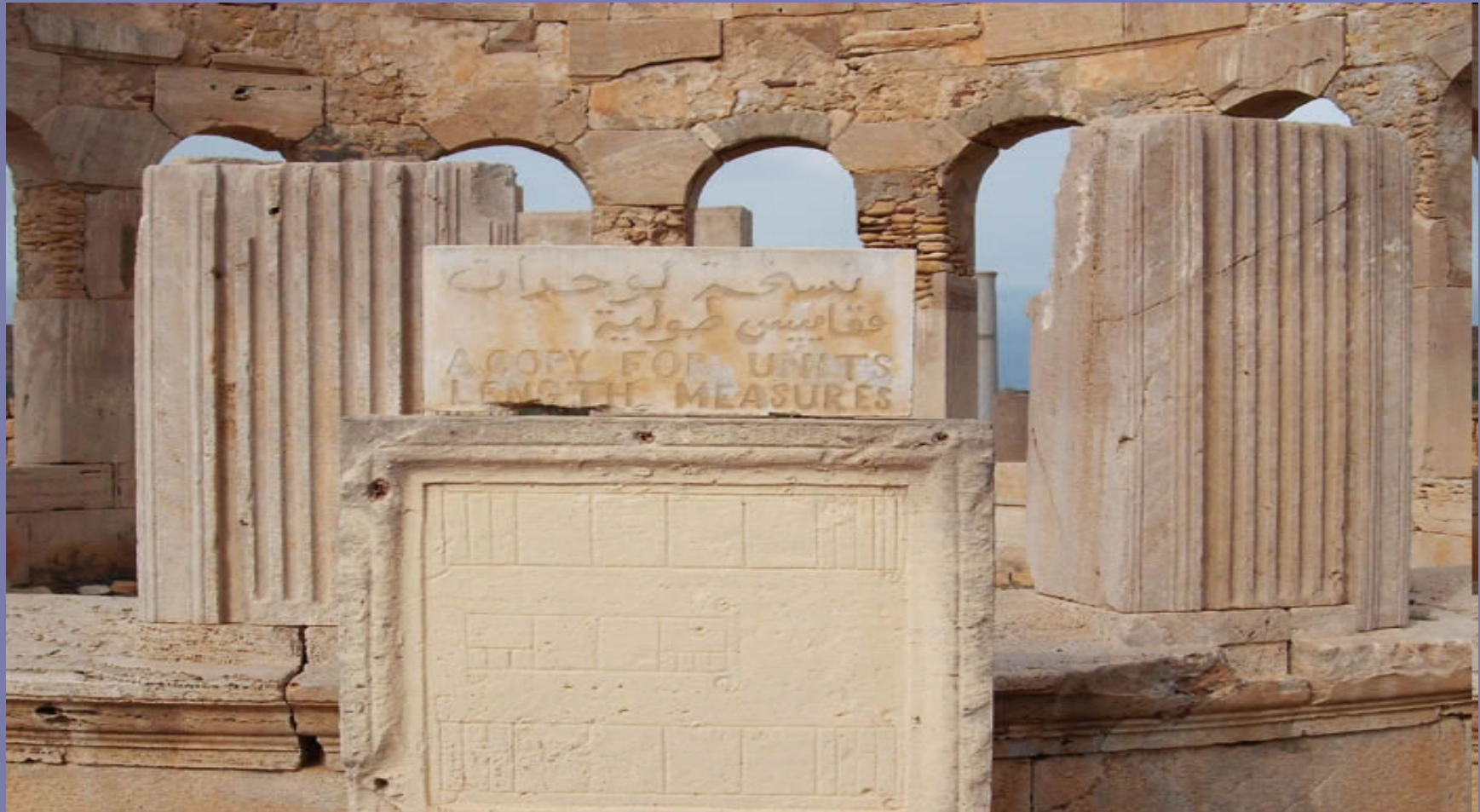
Severan Forum



Fabric Market



Fabric Measuring Stone



Hadrian's Bath



Theatre



Arena











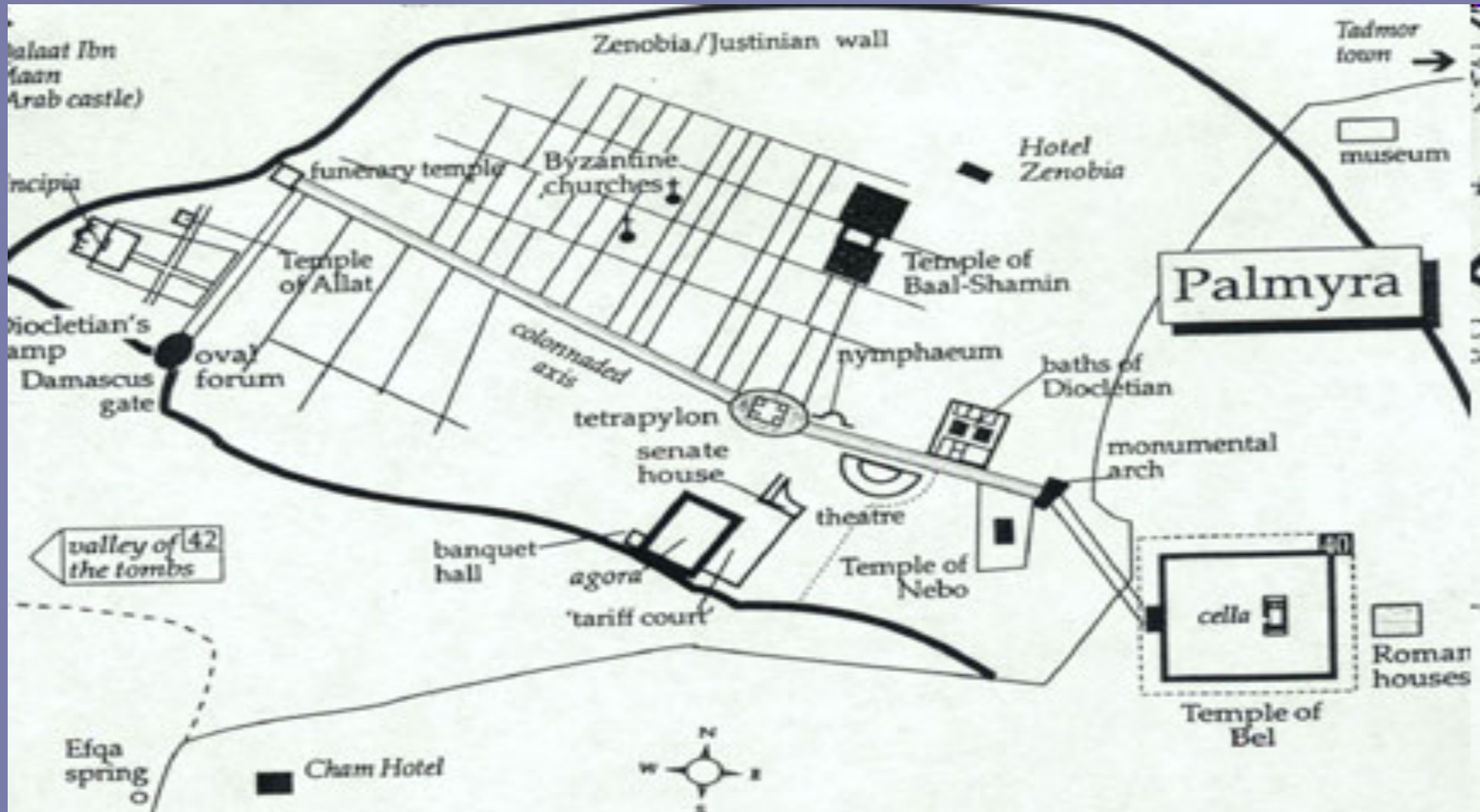


20 Reference Map of Asia Minor under the Greeks and Romans.



C. V. & K.

Palmyra, oasis in the Syrian desert
flourished in 1.C.AD
important in the Babylonian/Syrian trade



Temple of Bel

Mixture of Aramaic, Semitic, Hellenistic and Roman elements



Gateway



Great Colonnade (Decumanus Maximus)
shelves supporting statues of local dignitaries



Tetrapylon





Theatre



Theatre
view towards tetrapylon and temple of Bel



