

**AGRIPPA'S
BUILDING ACTIVITIES
IN ROME**

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PREFACE

THE present paper is the second of a series of articles dealing with the rebuilding of Rome in the period from the death of Caesar to the death of Augustus. The first was published in the *Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome*, Vol. IX, 1931. In addition to a chronological summary for the entire period, based upon inscriptions and ancient authors, it contained a chapter on the building operations of the *Triumphales*, exclusive of Augustus, pp. 9-44. This second paper deals with the building operations of Agrippa, who, though more deserving of a triumph than any of the *Triumphales* whose buildings are recorded in the previous chapter, persistently declined that honor. With the single exception of Augustus himself, Agrippa is more entitled to the credit of changing the Rome of the Republic into the imperial city than is any Roman of the period. In Regions IX and VII, the plain which lay between the hills (the Pincian, the Esquiline, and the Capitoline) and the Tiber, his building operations were even more significant than those of Augustus himself.

Much of the area covered by the structures of Agrippa was swept by the fire of Titus, and the more important buildings underwent wholesale reconstruction, notably by Hadrian. The scanty, and sometimes conflicting, evidence of the ancient authors can therefore be supplemented only by equally scant archaeological evidence dating from the time of Agrippa himself. Future excavations, especially in the Campus Martius, may add much to our knowledge of Agrippa's actual work. In the meantime I have done what I could *pro parte mea*, with the evidence thus far available, to recover what can be gleaned from our present sources of information in regard to the building activities of this self-effacing man, who not only played an important part in the building of the Empire itself, but also in the building of the new Rome of the time of Augustus.

I am indebted to Dr. Axel Boethius of the Swedish Arch-

aeological Institute in Rome, who on his recent visit to the United States patiently listened to the reading of this study, for many valuable criticisms. He is not responsible for any of its errors. I also desire to make grateful acknowledgment to my former teacher in the field of Roman topography, Dr. Christian Huelsen, whose various articles, particularly those dealing with the Campus Martius, have laid the foundation for much of the material contained in this study. Though no longer active in this particular field, his work as pioneer must always be reckoned with.

I am also indebted to Professor Huelsen for the kind permission to reprint the plans which appear in Figs. 1 and 2 and to Dr. Armin von Gerkan for a similar courtesy in allowing me to reproduce his ground plan of the Pantheon in Fig. 3. The map given in Fig. 4 is necessarily a sketch, indicating merely the location of Agrippa's structures, since in most cases we lack the details necessary for a complete ground plan of the buildings as they stood in Agrippa's day. With regard to the Diribitorium, the Basilica Neptuni and the Sepulcrum Agrippae, we are not even sure of their exact location.

All citations from ancient authors as well as from inscriptions are given in the footnotes. Where the passage is important the text is given in full. The text of certain passages has been given in the Appendix, either because of their length, or because of the frequency of reference. For reasons of economy in type-setting, as well as consideration for the appearance of the page, passages from the Greek have been given in translation (*Loeb Library*) in the body of the text, but where the passage is important, or frequently referred to, the Greek text has been printed in the Appendix.

Where modern authorities are cited but once the full bibliographical reference is given in the footnotes. Where a work is cited frequently I have resorted to abbreviated titles, a key to which immediately follows the table of contents.

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
August 14, 1933.

FREDERICK W. SHIPLEY.

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KEY TO ABBREVIATED TITLES USED IN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Full titles of books and articles, cited but once or rarely, are given in the footnotes.¹ Abbreviated titles used for works frequently cited, and particularly for standard works and scientific periodicals are given in full below.

- Acque* = R. Lanciani, *I commentarii di Frontino intorno le acque e gli acquedotti*. Rome, Salviucci, 1880.
- Anderson, Spiers, Ashby = *The Architecture of Ancient Rome*. London, 1927.
- Athenaeum* = *Athenaeum, Studii Periodici di Letteratura e Storia dell' Antichità*. Regia Università, Pavia.
- BMC* = *British Museum Catalogue of Coins of the Roman Empire*, Vol. I. London, 1924.
- Bull. Com.* = *Bulletino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma*. Rome, 1872—.
- Bull. Inst.* = *Bulletino dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica*. Rome, 1829-1885.
- CIL* = *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. Berlin, 1863—.
- Class. Mon.* = G. Lugli, *The Classical Monuments of Rome and Its Vicinity*, translated by G. Bagnani. Rome, 1928.
- Curiosum* = *Curiosum Urbis Romae Regionum XIV cum Breviariis suis*. This is one form of the so-called Regionary Catalogue (the *Notitia* being the other). *App.* following *Curiosum* refers to its Appendix.
- Dar. Saggio* = Daremberg et Saggio, *Dictionnaire des Antiquités*. Paris, 1887-1919.
- Eph. Epig.* = *Ephemeris Epigraphica*. Berlin, 1872—.
- Eranos* = *Eranos, Acta Philologica Suecana*. Goteburg, 1903—.
- FUR* = *Forma Urbis Romae Regionum XIV*. Ed. Jordan. Berlin, 1874.
- Gnomon* = *Gnomon, Kritische Zeitschrift für die Gesamte Klassische Altertumswissenschaft*. Berlin, 1924—.
- Jour. Rom. Stud.* = *Journal of Roman Studies*. London, 1911—.
- Klio* = *Klio, Beiträge zur alten Geschichte*. Leipzig, 1907—.
- Lugli = See under *Class. Mon.*
- Mem. Am. Acad.* = *Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome* (Vol. IX). Rome, 1917—.

¹ Absence of reference in the bibliographical notes to the excellent dissertation of Meyer Reinhold entitled *Marcus Agrippa, a Biography*, is due to the fact that this recent study appeared after the present article was already in page proof.

- Mitt.* = *Mittheilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Römische Abtheilung.* Rome, 1886—.
- Mon. Antich.* = *Monumenti Antichi pubblicati per cura della R. Accademia dei Lincei.* Milan, 1890—.
- Mon. Germ. Hist.* = *Monumenta Germaniae Historica Auctorum Antiquissimorum*, Vol. IX. Berlin, 1892.
- Notitia* = See under *Curiosum*.
- Not. Scav.* = *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità comunicate alla R. Accademia dei Lincei.* Rome, 1876—.
- Paully-Wissowa* = *Realencyclopädie des Klassischen Altertums.* Stuttgart, 1894—.
- Platner-Ashby* = *A Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome*, by Samuel Ball Platner, completed and revised by Thomas Ashby. London, 1929.
- R. and E.* = R. Lanciani, *The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome.* London and New York, 1898.
- Rom. Build. Rep.* = Tenney Frank, *Roman Buildings of the Republic (Papers of the American Academy in Rome, No. iii).* Rome, 1924.
- Rosch.* = Roscher, *Lexicon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie.* Leipzig, 1884—.
- Top.* = *Topographie der Stadt Rom in Altertum.* Vol. I, Parts 1, 2 and Vol. II are by H. Jordan, Berlin, 1871-1875. Vol. I, Part 3 (referred to in notes as I³) is by Ch. Hülsen, Berlin, 1906.
- Top. Dict.* = See Platner-Ashby.
- Year's Work* = *The Year's Work in Classical Studies.* London, 1908—.