

## IMAGE LIST

### I. Iberia to 711 C.E.: Romans and Visigoths

#### A. The Pan-Mediterranean Roman Legacy in "Hispania"

##### 1. The ruler as a "builder of cities"

- the examples of Timgad (2<sup>nd</sup> c. C.E.) and **Italica** (into the 4<sup>th</sup> c. C.E.): the *castrum* and the grid plan

##### 2. The visual vocabulary of Roman structure

- arches, barrel vaulting, groin vaulting, piers, engaged columns, and pilasters: the Roman amphitheatre (in Rome, Nîmes, and **Italica**)
- colonnades, arcades, and Corinthian capitals: the Maison Carrée (c. 19 B.C.E.) and Diocletian's Palace in Split (c. 300 C.E.)
- verticalizing towers: the "**Tower of Hercules**" (2<sup>nd</sup> c. C.E. and late 18<sup>th</sup> c.)

##### 3. Water as power

- the aqueducts in **Segovia**, Spain (1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. C.E.), and **Mérida**, Spain (1<sup>st</sup> c. C.E.); the bridge at **Alcantara** (106 C.E.)

##### 4. Imagery: luxuriance, and a commanding presence

- mosaics from **Italica**
- precursors of the "icon": late-Roman imperial portraits (the emperor Constantine, early 4<sup>th</sup> c. C.E.)