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ROMAN FORUM AND "ROMAN HOLIDAY", A MOVIE THAT MADE THE HISTORY OF CINEMA

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Rome is the city of echoes, the city of illusions, and the city of yearning...

Giotto di Bondone, Renaissance painter

This is the location of the meeting place of our heroes, Joe Bradley and Princess Anne, where she laying on the stone quots poetry (**see movie** "Roman Holiday"(1953) [25]. We'd like to visit this historic sight to be able to devote more time to it, along with the Pantheon [17], the Spanish Steps in Rome [2], the Spanish Square in Rome [7], the Castel Sant'Angelo, The Bridge of the Angels in Rome [15], Trinità dei Monti [41]. For a romantic view, arrive one day to Rome to enjoy the vista from the Campidoglio, looking down into the flood-lit Forum…



Fig. 1. Our project group: N. Vinohradova [41], B. Yudytskyi.



Fig. 2. The Roman Forum.

The Roman Forum (Fig. 2) would be a convenient place for Princess Anna and Joe Bradley to meet: she, on the escape from the palace; he, from a poker game at Irving Radovich's apartment. As Ann feels the effects of a sleeping pill, she rests on a brick bench near the Temple of Saturn (4th century BC) (Fig. 4) and the Arch of Septimus Severus (203 AD) (Fig. 6). That's where Joe finds her, takes pity on her and

tries to take her home. Never managing to get her address, he takes her to his place by taxi. The road seen in the film, close to the ancient arch no longer exists. There used to be a road running along the northwest edge of the Roman Forum, but it has been closed for quite some time, part of it remaining as a cul-de-sac. The Temple of Saturn and the Arch of Septimus Severus are parts of the Roman Forum, a complex of the oldest and most significant constructions of the ancient city (**see video** [13]).





Fig. 3. Anna rests on a brick bench near the Temple of Saturn. **Fig. 4. The Temple of Saturn, 497 BC.**





Fig.5. Joe finds Princess Anna. **Fig. 6. The Arch of Septimus Severus.**

(Joe Bradley walks along the street, hands in pockets. He slows down by a park bench. Princess Ann is lying on it and Joe glances at her curiously as he walks by) (Fig. 3), **see video [27].**

ANN: *(sounding drunk because of the drug's effect*) Sooooo happy. *(Joe stops, turning round to look at her. Interrupting, as Joe almost walks on)* How are you this evening?
(She stirs on the bench, luxuriously) Mmm.... hmm.... mmm..."
JOE: *(rushing over to prevent her from falling off)* Hey! hey, hey, hey. *(Turning her on her back)* Hey, wake up! (Fig. 5).
ANN: Thank you very much, delighted.
JOE: Wake up.



Fig. 7. Do you know that poem?

ANN: No, thank you. *(Raising her gloved hand to him)* Charmed.
JOE: *(tentatively, shaking her hand)* Charmed too.
ANN: *(after a pause)* You may sit down.
JOE: I think you better sit up; much too young to get picked up by the police.
ANN: *(as he straightens her)* Police?
JOE: Yes, po-lice.
ANN: Two-fifteen and back here to change. Two forty-five... *(she wavers slightly, not fully awake)*.
JOE: *(putting a foot up on the bench)* You know: people who can't handle liquor shouldn't drink it.).
ANN: *(she looks up at him)* If I were dead and buried and I heard your voice beneath the sod my heart of dust would still rejoice.
Do you know that poem? (Fig. 7).
JOE: Huh, what do you know? *(Sitting down)* You're well-read, well-dressed; you're snoozing away in a public street. Would you care to make a statement? (Fig. 8, 9).





Fig. 8. What do you know? Fig. 9. You're well-read, well-dressed. Fig. 10. Fig. 8. Joe takes pity on Ann.

ANN: What the world needs is a return to sweetness and decency in the souls of its young men and- (unable to support it, her head falls on his shoulder) mmmhhhmmm...
JOE: *(he takes his money from his breast pocket and puts it into his trouser one)* (Fig. 9). Yeah, I er, couldn't agree with you more, but erm-*(hears a car approaches and whistles. A taxi pulls up. Joe gets up, pats her on the shoulder).*
Get yourself some coffee; you'll be alright. *(He goes over to the cab, looks back to see her lying back down. The driver notices too and looks away innocently when he sees Joe looking at him. Joe goes back over to Ann, trying to stir her).*
Look: you take the cab.
ANN: (without stirring) Mmm. *(Joe looks back at the driver who rests his arm against the window, impatiently).*
JOE: Come on; *(takes her up by the arm*) climb in the cab and go home.
ANN: *(as she drags herself to her feet, helped by Joe)* Mmm...mmm, so happy.
JOE: You got any money?
ANN: Never carry money.
JOE: That's a bad habit.
ANN: Mm…



Fig. 10. Joe tries to take Ann home by taxi.

JOE: Alright, I'll drop you off; come on.
(He leads her to the taxi).
ANN: *(brightly; noticing it for the first time)* It's a taxi!
JOE: Well, it's not the superchief. *(He follows her into the Cab).*
CAB DRIVER: *(says something in Italian)* Where are we going? [29].
JOE: (to Ann) Where do you live?
ANN: Mmmm? *(Closing her eyes)* Colliseum.
JOE: Now, come on, you're not that drunk.
ANN: *(laughing)* If you're so smart I'm not drunk at all. I'm just being (her head falls against his chest) verrrrry haaaappy... (Fig. 9).
JOE: Hey, now, don't fall asleep again.
CAB DRIVER: *(first speaks something in Italian)* Where are we- we going? *(Joe says something in Italian, impatiently).* Ok. *(Turns back around).*
JOE: Look, now where do you wanna to go? Hmm? Where shall I take you? *(Holding her jaw, shaking her head; Ann moans in annoyance)*
Where do- where do- where do you live? Huh? huh? Come on. Come on, *(lightly slapping her face with his hand)* where do you live?
(The driver looks back, unimpressed) Come on, where do you live?!
ANN: (mumbling, half-asleep) I...ohhh....Colliseum.
JOE: *(hopelessy; to the cab driver*)**.**



Fig. 11. Anna feels the effects of a sleeping pill.

She lives in the Colliseum.
CAB DRIVER: *(shakes his head)* It's wrong address. Now look, senor: for me it is very late tonight ... *(some Italian)* ... wife ... *(more Italian)* ... I have three bambinos-three bambinos, you know, bambino? (he pretends to cry like a small child) My- my taxi go home. I, I go home er… to- together. Senor..
JOE: *(giving up, sitting back)* Villa Marguta, fifty-one.
CAB DRIVER: *(pleased, finally)* Villa Marguta, fifty-one. *(Pleased)* Oh, *(some Italian)*! The taxi drives off. The cab arrives outside the address.
CAB DRIVER: Yes, Villa Marguta fifty-one. *(some Italian)* I am very happy. *(Joe looks grimly at Ann, asleep beside him).* Thousand lira *(some Italian). (Joe responds in Italian. He reaches into his breast pocket then, remembering, his trouser one and gives the driver the money)* [29].

Roman Holiday (1953) was nominated for ten Academy Awards, and Audrey Hepburn captured an Oscar (1954) for her portrayal of a modern-day princess rebelling against her royal obligations who explores Rome on her own. She meets Gregory Peck, an American newspaperman who, seeking an exclusive story, pretends ignorance of her true identity. But his plan falters as they fall in love. Eddie Albert contributes to the fun as Peck's carefree cameraman pal. Stylishly directed by William Wyler, this romantic movie ranks as one of the most enjoyable films of all Times (26; 29, **see** [25]).

Who doesn’t dream about a love story like that of Anna and Joe? We've known that their first meeting was right at the Arch of Settimio Severo, in the Roman Forum. Joe at the beginning confuses Anna with a drunk woman in the middle of a hangover not knowing instead, that Princess Anna is under the effect of a sedative. The construction of the Arch of Settimio Severo dates back to 202 AD (Fig. 6). It was

constructed to celebrate the first 10 years of his empire. The reliefs that are above the Arch refer to the Emperor's military victories in Partia (Iran and Iraq today) and in Arabia.

The Temple of Saturn and the Arch of Septimus Severus (Fig. 4) are parts of the Roman Forum, a complex of the oldest and most significant constructions of the ancient city.

The Temple of Saturn (Latin: Templum Saturni or Aedes Saturni; Italian: Tempio di Saturno) was an ancient Roman temple to the god Saturn. Its ruins stand at the foot of the Capitoline Hill at the western end of the Roman Forum [39].

For centuries, the Roman Forum (Forum Romanum) was the civic, juridical, and social heart of the ancient city of Rome, a place where civic buildings, sacred buildings, and monuments were to be both found and admired. Beginning in the first century B.C.E., a new series of public spaces, also dubbed as fora (fora being the plural form of the Latin noun forum) began to be created. These fora (called Imperial fora since they were built by Roman emperors during the Roman imperial period) would eventually number five in all and were important public spaces that relied upon the visual potential of monumental art and architecture to reinforce ideological messages [3], **video** [28].

Rome was built upon seven hills. The center of the city, the Roman Forum, was surrounded by three − the Capitoline, from where this view was taken; the Quirinal and the Palatine Hill (Fig. 12). According to legend, it was on the Palatine that Romulus founded the city **(see videos [6; 13], see movie [46]).**



Fig. 12. Locations of the Fora on a map of present-day Rome [9].

Historians believe people first began publicly meeting in the open-air Forum around 500 B.C., when the Roman Republic was founded **(see video [28]).** The rectangular-shaped area, sited on low-lying land between Palatine Hill and Capitoline Hill, was home to many of the ancient city's most impressive temples and monuments. Today, the Roman Forum is one of the most famous tourist sites in the world, attracting more than 4.5 million visitors annually [21], **see video** [3].

The ancient Romans were incredibly well organized and the placement of sites within the Forum still makes a lot of sense even today. The best-known sights here include the Senate House, the Temple of Saturn (48), the Arch of Titus, the Temple of Vesta (Fig. 20), the Rostra, the Temple of Castor and Pollus (Fig. 22), Via Sacra, and others **(video [4]).**

Unlike the Imperial Fora [9] modeled on an ancient Greek town square, the Roman Forum developed gradually and organically. It was reconstructed many times throughout the existence, attesting to which are the traces of influence of different architectural styles from different periods. Most of the ancient Forum was destroyed in the 5th century AD, around the time when the Roman Empire fell into decline [21], **see videos** [35; 36; 37], Fig. 13.



Fig. 13. The Roman Forum.

The Roman Forum was considered the heart of Rome (**see video** [23], (Fig. 14). While there were many other forums in ancient Rome, the Roman Forum was the most significant. It was a multi-purpose site that accommodated various functions. Events taking place in the Forum included:

- Elections (Fig. 18)
- Public speeches (Fig. 17)
- Criminal trials
- Social gatherings
- Business dealings
- Public meetings
- Gladiator matches (before the Colosseum was built)
- Religious ceremonies
- Buying, selling and trading of items [33; **see video** [35; 36; 37].



Fig. 14. The Roman Forum. View of the Roman Forum from Palatine Hill (Author: Chalaph).

The Roman Forum (*Forum Romanum*) includes existing and former buildings, memorials and other built structures in the famous Roman public plaza during its 1,400 years of active use (8th century BC–ca 600 AD). It is divided into three categories: those ancient structures that can be seen today as ruins or reconstructions, ancient structures that have vanished or exist only as fragments, and churches of the later, Christian, era (**videos** [20; 30]).

Many of the Forum's monuments were originally built in the periods of the Kingdom (753 BC–509 BC) and the Republic (509 BC–27 BC), although most were destroyed and rebuilt several times. The existing ruins generally date from the Imperial period (27 BC–476 AD) [16], **video** [14].

Dedicated in 498 BC, **the Temple of Saturn** is the oldest sacred place in Rome (Fig. , 3, 10, 16, **video [32]),** after the Temples of Vesta (Fig. 19, 20) and Jupiter. It was rebuilt in 42 BC and again, in the fourth century AD, by the senate and people of Rome, as recorded on the architrave. The surviving ionic columns, with their scrolled volutes, date from this period. Because of the link of Saturn with agriculture, the original source of Rome's wealth, the temple was the repository for the State treasury [38].

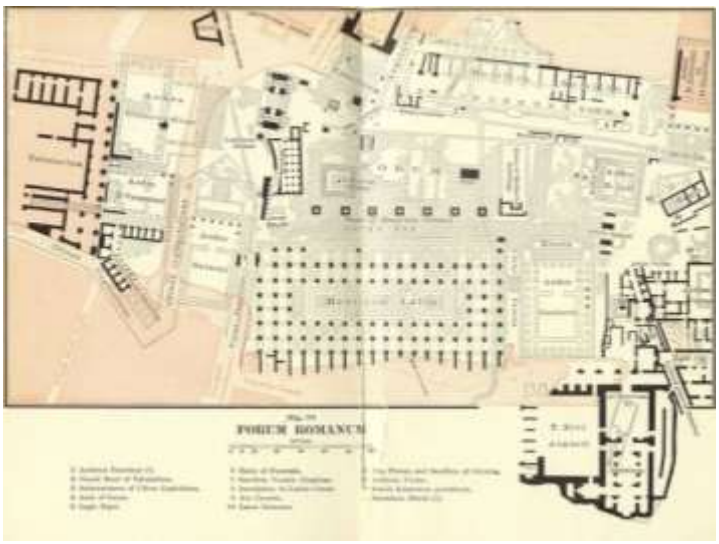


Fig. 15. A detailed archeological layout of the Forum (From Platner, 1904)



Fig. 16. The Temple of Saturn.



Fig. 17. Roman Senate.



Fig. 18. Roman Forum bas-relief depicting voting [31].

The columns are all Egyptian granite: the front six in a grey color from Mons Claudianus, the two side ones in a pink granite from Aswan. Only three of them are true monoliths; the remainder were made of two pieces joined together. The Ionic capitals were carved of white Thasian marble for the 4th-century restoration.

The architrave with its frieze of acanthus leaves has been dated to about 30 BC; it was most likely salvaged from the restored temple begun in 42 BC. Four of the column bases also date from this period. Of the remaining four, two were made in the 4th century and the other two are spoils from two different buildings.

The agricultural god **Saturn** was associated with sowing and equated with the Greek god Cronos. According to classical mythology, he was expelled from Olympus by Zeus and ruled Latium in an age of peace and happiness, during which he taught people agriculture and other peaceful skills. He gave his name to Saturday and was honored with the Roman festival of Saturnalia (**video [32]),** celebrated originally on December 17 [8].

The **Temple of Vesta** (Latin *Aedes Vestae*; Italian: *Tempio di Vesta*) is an ancient edifice in Rome, Italy, located in the Roman Forum near the Regia and the House of the Vestal Virgins. The temple's most recognizable feature is its circular footprint. Since the worship of Vesta began in private homes, the architecture seems to be a reminder of its history. The extant temple used Greek architecture with Corinthian columns, marble, and a central cella. The remaining structure indicates that there were twenty Corinthian columns built on a podium fifteen meters in diameter. The roof probably had a vent at the apex to allow smoke release [22].



Fig. 19. Reconstructed remains of the Temple of Vesta.



Fig. 20. The most prominent feature of the ruins that were once the Temple of Vesta is the hearth.

The circular Temple of Vesta, dedicated to the Roman goddess of the hearth, was first built in the 7th century BCE. By the late Republic the temple had been transformed into the form of a primitive house with columns around its perimeter, inside of which was a hearth and other sacred objects but no statue of the goddess. Legend has it the Palladium, a small wooden statue of Minerva, which was taken from Troy by Aeneas in Roman mythology, was kept here in an underground chamber.

Today only the base and a short elevation of reconstructed travertine blocks survive [1].

The Temple of **of Castor and Pollux** (aka Dioscuri) was erected in the final decade of the 1st century BCE, replacing the earlier temple to the twin sons of Jupiter which had stood on the site since 484 BCE. Every 15th of July the temple was the focus of a cavalry parade − the *transvectio* − of 5,000 men led by two impersonators of the demigods who were thought to have guided the Romans to victory over the Latins at the Battle of Lake Regillus (499 or 496 BCE). The twins were seen afterwards watering their horses at the Juturna spring which was the very spot where
their temple was built [1] (Fig. 21, 22).

The **Temple of Castor and Pollux** is a Roman temple that worshipped the Gods, Castor and Pollux. This temple was based in the famous Roman Forum which is now in ruins [22]. Three sad columns (Fig. 21) that are all that's really left of the Temple of Castor and Pollux which was used by the Senate as a meeting place sometimes (Fig. 22).



Fig. 21. Three columns.



Fig. 22. **The Temple of Castor and Pollux (three columns on the right).**

The Arch of Septimius Severus, erected in 203 CE, commemorates the Roman victories over the Parthians in the final decade of the 2nd century CE. The



Fig. 23. The Arch of Septimius Severus.



Fig. 24. The Niger Lapis, or "Black Stone".

larger central archway was used for traffic, whilst the two outer arches were closed off by steps. The foundations are of travertine and the main structure of Proconnesian marble, a feature of which is its grey and white bands. The arch was richly decorated with sculpture which depicted scenes from the military campaigns in Parthia, the triumph procession, the seasons, various deities, and victories. On top of the structure, as indicated in coins of the period, there would once have been a six-horse chariot in gilded bronze on which rode a statue of Septimius Severus. The emperor was also originally flanked by his two sons on horseback, possibly rendered in silver [1].

One of the more curious remains in the Roman Forum is a small area, surrounded now by a metal railing, of grayish limestone slabs visible in the pavement of the Forum near the Arch of Severus today and originally alongside the Republican Rostra. The level of this pavement can be dated to the C1 BC, and was originally surrounded by a pluteus, an enclosure formed by waist-high stones. These darker slabs of limestone pavers are **the Niger Lapis**, or "Black Stone" (Fig. 24) [33; 34], (**video [33]).**

Second-century AD Roman historian Festus claims that the stone is "a place associated with death, because the death of Romulus was assigned to it," although Romulus is not buried there. On the other hand, Roman scholar Varro claims it is an actual grave, "because two stone Lions have been erected to guard it, like that of a hero, and because funeral orations in praise of great men are still delivered from the Rostra close by." What Varro is referencing is the two tufa bases underneath that may have supported two crouching lions, the supposed marker of the grave of Tullus Hostilius. Modern scholars have even interpreted the site as the Volcanal, the sanctuary of the god Vulcan, where the ancient senators murdered King Romulus… Further excavations of this area in 1955 have accordingly confirmed the absence of any burial [5], **video [13].**

The Curia was the most commonly used building for meetings of the Roman Senate. The first building was the Curia Hostilia, used in the Early Kingdom, then the Curia Cornelia, built by Sulla, and finally, the Curia Julia, built by Caesar, finished



Fig. 25. The Curia.



Fig. 26. Marble mosaic inside the Curia.

by Augustus and used thereafter. The sessions were open to the public with a literal open-door policy that allowed ordinary people to sit outside and listen in if they wished. The Curia was restored by Domitian in 94 CE, and rebuilt, as mentioned, following the fire of 283 CE. The rectangular building measures 25.6 x 17.8 m, has a height of 31.6 m, and was built using brick with a concrete facing. The flooring has survived well and is an excellent example of opus sectile marble mosaic; the doors, in contrast, are bronze replicas of the originals. The Curia was converted into the church of Saint Hadrian in 630 CE [1], **video [13].**

To sum up. Princess Ann fled her country's embassy after yet another night of reviewing the next day's schedule and a bedtime snack of milk and crackers. She escaped in the back of a truck, and Joe Bradley found her half-asleep on a low wall in front of the arch. To the right, the eight remaining pillars of the Temple of Saturn, built in 476 B.C. This location is at the northwest end of the Roman Forum, and we can lean against the very wall where Ms. Hepburn pretended to slumber [10].

A love story that merits being fully understood, and definitely a movie that is worth seeing. It is also worth a visit to all the attractions that appear in the "Roman Holiday", that together make the city of Rome, the Ancient capital of the world, a destination that deserves to be seen and loved, Rome [26].



Fig. Anna in the back of a truck.



Fig. Joe Bradley found Anna.



Fig. Roman Forum at night.

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