

100 WHAT ROME WAS BUILT WITH

The quarries at Synnada were at first only few, but were rapidly developed in the time of Augustus, when neither trouble nor expense were considered; and in spite of the fact that every block or column had to be carried over 100 miles before shipment to Rome, vast quantities of the stone were sent to that city.

This marble was the principal source of trade and renown to the citizens of Synnada and Docimium, who even boasted of it on their coins.¹

The earliest instance we know of Synnadian marble being brought to Rome is that of the columns of the Basilica Emilia, erected in 179 B. C. Of the date of Augustus are the columns of the interior of the Pantheon, and a block bearing the name of Agrippa which was found in Ficoroni's time under the Piazza di San Luigi de' Francesi.¹

An inscription was found at Docimium with the names of Sura III and Palma II, of the time of Trajan. Of Hadrian's reign is a block found in the Emporium, bearing the name of the Consul Augurinus, A. D. 132; two columns discovered near the Marmorata in 1842 with the names of Helius Caesar and of Balbinus, Consuls in A. D. 137; on one of these was a lead medal, now in the Museo Kircheriano, with the effigy of the Emperor.¹

Pavonazzetto was employed in the Julian Basilica, in Trajan's Temple, in Caracalla's Baths, and in numerous other edifices of Rome.

It makes it easier for us to realize the vast quantities taken from the Synnadian quarries during these years when we read the words of Pausanius: 'Hadrian also built for the Athenians a temple of Hercules and Panhellenian Zeus, and a sanctuary common to all

¹ Bruzza, *op. cit.*