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DIVUS HADRIANUS TEMPLUM, HADRIANEUM (Not.): a temple of the deified Hadrian in the campus Martius, dedicated by Antoninus Pius in 145 A.D. (Hist. Aug. Pius 8; Verus 3; cf. also BC 1885, 92-93 and HJ 608, n. 19). From its position in the list of Reg. (Reg. IX), it was probably between the column of Marcus Aurelius and the thermae Alexandrinae, and is to be identified with the ancient structure in the Piazza di Pietra which is now the Bourse and was formerly called erroneously the basilica or temple of Neptune (HJ 608-610; Lucas, Zur Geschichte d. Neptunusbasilica in Rom, Berlin 1904. See **BASILICA NEPTUNI**).

A part of the north-east side is still standing (Ill. 29) and consists of eleven fluted columns of white marble with Corinthian capitals and a richly decorated entablature. The columns are 15 metres in height and 1.44 in diameter. The order is very like that of the temple of Serapis (?) on the Quirinal (see **TEMPLUM SOLIS AURELIANI**). The cornice has been so badly restored as to appear now in three patterns. The wall of the cella behind the columns is of peperino, and the original marble lining has entirely disappeared. Cella and columns stand upon a lofty stylobate till lately buried beneath the surface of the ground, (for remains and excavations, see LS iii. 126; BC 1878, 10-27; 1883, 14-16; 1898, 40; NS 1879, 68, 267, 314; 1880, 228; 1883, 81; 1898, 163; DuP 121-123; HCh 485; YW 1926-7, 102).

The stylobate was adorned with reliefs, those beneath the columns representing the provinces, and those in the intercolumnar spaces trophies of victory. In all, sixteen statues of provinces and six trophies are in existence, but they are in five different collections in Rome and Naples (Jahrb. d. Inst. 1900, 1-42; S. Sculpt. 243-246, 388-392; SScR 237-241; JRS 1914, 5; Cons. 3 ff.; PT 62). It is probable that the temple was octostyle, peripteral, with fifteen columns on a side. If a wide flight of steps occupied the whole front of the stylobate, there would be space for thirty-six reliefs beneath the remaining columns of the peristyle, the number of provinces in the time of Hadrian.

This temple was enclosed by a rectangular porticus, of which some ruins have been found—namely, portions of a travertine pavement 4 metres below the present level of the soil, peperino blocks, a Corinthian column of yellow marble, and various architectural fragments. It is possible that this may be the **PORTICUS ARGONAUTARUM** (q.v.; OJ 1912, 133-134).