



## **HADRIANA'S ARCH'S FROM ROMAN PERIOD, JORDAN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This article provides a study of Hadrian arches from three main locations: Jordan, Turkey, and Greece. Collectively within these countries, four arches have been found the Hadrian arch at Jerash (Gerasa) in Jordan, the Hadrian arch in Antalya and Ephesus, both in Turkey, and the Hadrian arch in Athens, Greece. The units of our analysis include all the different designs and plans used in constructing these arches. The analyzed design and planning units constitute a database that enables the identification of similarities and differences between these four arches. The study included is descriptions of the arches, which are then compared with one another. although many can be found from the time of the Roman Emperors in the Eastern and Western Roman Provinces. it is generally considered that the Hadrian Period is one of the more important Roman periods, something evident through that period's architectural elements and decorations. Though we only find the Hadrian's Arches at four locations, there are many locations where we can find such Hadrian building as baths or theaters, and others coming from the time of this emperor's reign. This article has examined the architectural elements and decorations found on the Hadrian's Arches, as well as other buildings dating from the Roman period, both in the Near East and elsewhere.

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**KEYWORDS:** Hadrian Arches; Roman; Jerash, Antalya, Ephesus, Athens, Design, Planning; Description; Typology; comparative study

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## INTRODUCTION

Hadrian's arches have been selected as case studies because they are one of the most important set of building structures built during the Roman period. The study of comparative of the Hadrian's arches aims to describe them, as well as to compare them to other gates from the Roman period. (Arch of Septimius Severus; Monumental Gate at Umm Qais (Gadara); Gate of Qasr El-Bint at Petra; Damascus Gate at Jerusalem; Roman Gate at Seeia (Si); Triumphal Arch at Basra; The East Gate (Bab Sharqi) at Damascus; The Monumental Arch at Palmyra; the South Gate at Philippopolis (Shahba); Gate of Domitian at Hierapolis; the Parthian Arch of Augustus at the Roman Forum; Arch of Septimius Severus; Arch of Constantine; Arch of Tiberius at Orange (Arausio); Gate of Septimius Severus at Lambaesis; Arch of Trajan at Timgad; Northern Gate at Jerash; West Gate at Bosra; Triumphal Arch at Basra; Arch of Trajan at Benevento; Arch of Caracalla at Cuicul (Djemila) and Arch of Septimius Severus at Leptis Magna.

Where the exterior and interior influences are known, the research of the remains of the Hadrian's arches at four locations: Jerash (Ball, 2000; Browing, 1982; Kraeling, 1938), Antalya (Vandeput, 1997; Thür 1989; Heilmeyer, 1970; Lonckoronski, 1890; Akyol et al. 2014), Ephesus (Köster 1989; Thür 1989; Strocka 1988) and Athens (Willers 1990; Adams 1989; Stuart and Revett 1873), take into account of the architectural designs. We will study the designs and planning at these four locations and we compare them with those from other Roman locations. At first, we will describe each arch; we will then dissect them together with other Roman arches or gates that resemble the Hadrian's arches. The method of study depends on the geographic area being considered

### 1.1. Description of the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash.

The Arch of Hadrian is located outside of the ancient city, 460 meters from the

southern gate of Jerash, near the Hippodrome. The Arch was built in honor of the Roman Emperor Hadrian, in 129-130 A.D. (Seigne 2002: 9; Detweller 1938: 73; Welles 1938: no.58; Stinespring 1934:15). The structure of the Arch is rectangular, and measures roughly 37.45 meters long by 9.25 meters wide (Figs. 1, 2). The reconstruction of the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash was completed in 2007 (Pl. I), and includes almost the entire arch; the height of the arch after reconstruction was roughly 21 meter.

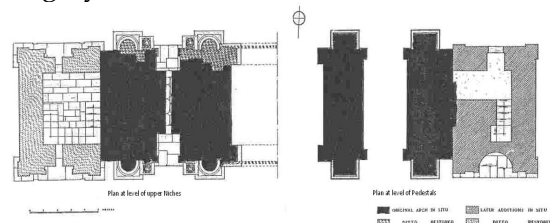


Fig. 1 Plan: Arch of Hadrian at Jerash

The faces of the arch (Fig. 2, Plate I) are similar in design and decoration. Each face has four huge engaged columns (with Corinthian capitals)<sup>1</sup> standing on pedestals and bases. Each pedestal is 2.20 meters high, 2.25 meters wide and 1.20 meters deep. The base of each column is of the Attic type, and is topped by a row of acanthus leaves<sup>2</sup> surrounding the lower part of the shaft. It has three vaulted passageways on the lower level, each of which is flanked by two huge engaged columns again, with Corinthian capitals (Nassar 2014).

<sup>1</sup> The columns are three quarter engaged, in general this type is used in some huge buildings in Arch of Hadrian At Jerash or other Roman locations such as those found on the Gate at Gadara , which dated back to the second half of the second century A.D.(Weber 1989: 452-454, Pl. 66; Segal 1997: 96, 97, Fig. 101)

<sup>2</sup> The base decorated with acanthus leaves it seems appeared during the Hellenistic period we find this type is used on the columns of the Qasr el Abid at Araq el Amir in Jordan (Will and Larche 1991) while we find some locations have the same type during the Roman period , for example in Syria was used on the Northern Propylea of the Forum T at Apamea, which dates to the first half of the second century A.D. (Balty 1981: Pl. 69).

The main passage in the centre measures 5.71 meters in width, by 10.80 meters in height. The arch of the main passageway has a diameter of about 5.71 meters, and rests on two pilasters with capitals decorated with flute and acanthus leaves. Two smaller identical arch-shaped passageways flank the central passageway. Each one is about 2.66 meters wide by 5.20 meters high, and rests on two pilasters with capitals strongly resembling those in the main passageway identical niches can be found on the north and south faces above the side passageways. The shapes of the niches are of broken pediment and the fronts of the niches are each supported by two small Corinthian capitals; each niche rests on a small entablature set over the two pilasters with capitals. The upper part of the arch is composed of a triangular pediment and rests on the entablature; the shape of the pediment is also of a broken design, and with identical niches, though here, the details of the motifs, such as the dental motifs, are clearly comparable that they are 'similar' with those from the niches. Additionally, we find here that the tympanum is relatively plain, being decorated with only a crown of laurel leaves.

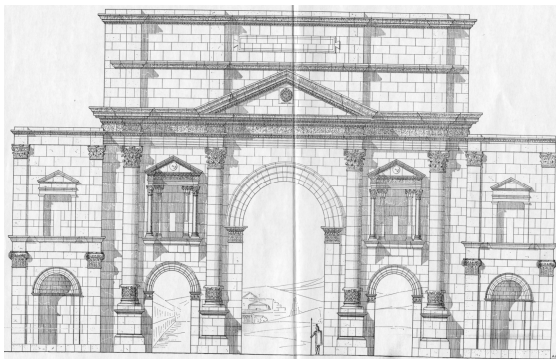


Fig. 2 Jerash, Hadrian's Arch

## 1.2. Description of the Hadrian's Arch at Antaya

The arch is located inside of the ancient city. It was built in honor of the Roman Emperor Hadrian, in 115-125 A.D. (de Bernardi Ferrero, 2002: Fig.

11; Lanckoronski 1890: 20-23, Figs. 8-12). The structure of the arch is rectangular (Fig. 3), measuring 17.75 meters in length, by 9.50 meters in width, and with a reconstructed height of 8.35 (Lanckoronski, 1890: 23, Fig. 12).

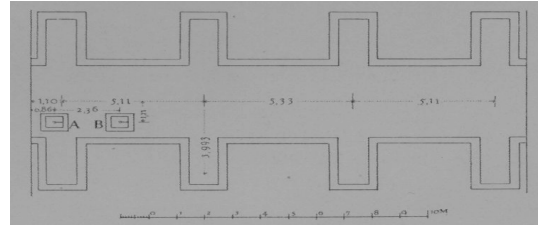


Fig. 3 Plan: Arch of Hadrian at Antalya

The faces of the arch (Fig. 3, Pl. II) (Lanckoronski 1890: Fig. 8) are similar in design and decoration. Each face has four columns (with composite capitals) standing on plinths, small pedestals and bases. Each pedestal is 0.23 meter high by 0.74 meter wide. The base of each column is of the Attic type. We find here that the columns are in front of the faces. The arch has three vaulted passageways, each measuring the same 4.15 wide by 6.18 high, with a diameter of about 5.11 meters.



Fig. 4 Arch of Hadrian at Antalya

They passageways rest on the plinths and come resemble take the shape of as huge pedestals. The valuated of the arch is decorated on the inside (soffit) with geometrical motifs. The frame of the arch (voussoir) also has geometrical motifs, though here, it comes in the form of an architrave with three fascias and is decorated with such motifs as ovoli and astragals. On the upper part of the arch,

over the composite capitals, we find the entablature order; it consists of an architrave with fascias; between the lower and upper fascia are leaf-and-dart motifs. The frieze rests over the architrave and is decorated with a scroll pattern composite of rosettes and acanthus leaves. On the end of the arch we find the cornice, which rests upon the frieze; it consists of ovoli (egg-and-darts), dental motifs, astragals (bead-and-reels) and anthemion (open-and-closed palmate) with animal heads, such as those of lions.

### 1.3. Description of the Hadrian's Arch at Ephesus.

The arch is located inside of the ancient city, near the Library of Celsus. The Arch was built in honor of the Roman Emperor Hadrian, in 115-125 A.D. The structure of the Arch is rectangular (Fig. 5), measuring 11.41 meters in length and 1.55 meters in width; the reconstruction is 16.62 meters high, but the height of the actual Arch is only 5.20 meters (Thür 1989: 106- 108, Plan 3, Pls. 10, 11, 67).

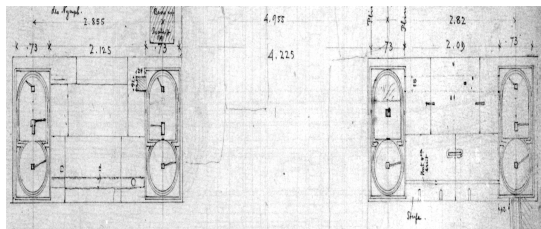


Fig. 5 Plan: Arch of Hadrian at Ephesus

We will try to describe the reconstruction of the Arch, as the actual architectural remains of the Arch come only from the lower level. In general, the arch consists of three levels (Fig. 6, Pl. III) (Thür 1989: Plan 3). Both faces of the arch are similar in design and decoration; each face consists of four composite capitals, each standing on pedestals and attic bases. Each pedestal is 0.90 meter high, by 0.80 meter wide and 1.54 meter.

The arch has three passageways on the lower level, each of which is flanked by two composite capitals. The main passageway is vaulted and extends to the

middle level, while the two smaller identical passageways are rectangular in shape; each includes an entablature (architrave, frieze and cornice). The main passageway in the centre measures 4.19 meters wide by 10.58 meters high from the outside.

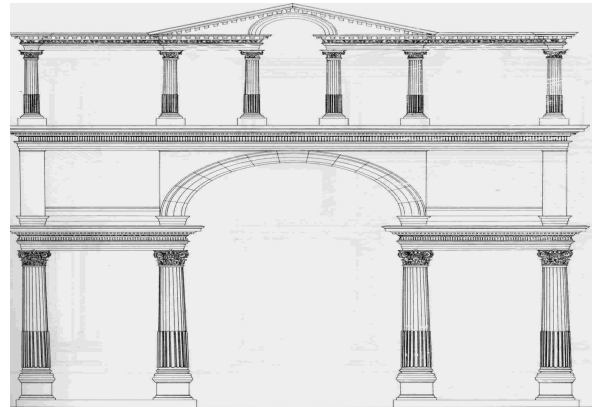


Fig. 6 Arch of Hadrian at Ephesus

The arch over the main passageway has a diameter 4.37 meters, and rests on a podium located on the entablature; the entablature itself rests on two composite capitals decorated with palmates and acanthus leaves. Two smaller identical passageways flank the central passageway. Each one is about 2.00 meters wide by 6.16 meters high; each rests on two composite capitals like those found in the main passageway. Additionally, the two faces at the middle level measure 4.89 meters high, which is less high than the height of the lower level; the widths are the same. The two faces at the middle level are similar in design and decoration; we find on the middle level of the gate four flute and acanthus columns, with two pilasters located on either side supporting the arch of the main passageway; regarding the other capitals, each one located at the corners, all four capitals rest on pedestals. We also find over the arch and acting as a support a lintel, decorated with flutes and acanthus leaves. An inscription was found on the upper left corner of the middle column, near the left side of the arch and under the lintel. The upper part of the middle level consists of the entablature; the

architrave rests on four capitals and the lintel, and is decorated with three fascias. Over the architrave, we find a frieze decorated with flute motifs; the cornice rests on the frieze and is decorated with dentils and *ovoli* (eggs-and-darts motifs).

The upper level of the arch, which measures 3.83 meters less in height than the other levels, extends to the cornice, over which we find a small arch 1.44 meter in diameter; over the small arch, there is a triangular pediment which is open at the top. The face at the upper level has six columns with Corinthian capitals. The capitals are without helices and rest on a podium, while the columns at the other levels rest on pedestals.

The shafts of the columns are decorated with vertical canals or grooves similar to those on the lower level; the shafts on the middle level columns are plain. The architrave on the upper level consists of two fascias, while those on the other levels each have three. The frieze rests on the architrave, though in this case, it is decorated with anthemion leaves, whereas those on the other levels are decorated with flutes. Finally, the cornice rests on the frieze and appears to be decorated the same as the cornices on the other levels.

#### 1. 4. Description of the Hadrian's Arch at Athens.

The arch is located inside of the ancient city and to the southeast of the Acropolis; it was built in honour of the Emperor Hadrian, in commemoration of his visit to Athens. The structure of the arch is rectangular (Fig. 7), and measures 15.05 meters long, by 4.65 meters wide; the reconstruction is 17.098 meters high on both faces (Stuart and Revett 1873).

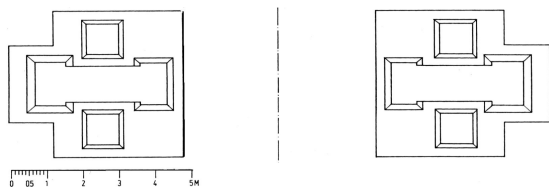


Fig. 7 Plan: Arch of Hadrian at Athens / lower level

The lower level of the arch consists of a single vaulted passageway (Fig.8, Pl. IV) (Thür, 1989: Pl. 77; Stuart and Revett, 1873), measuring 6.50 meters wide, by 8.17 meters high; the two columns, each with a normal Corinthian capital, are located in front of the arch, and rest on bases and pedestals.

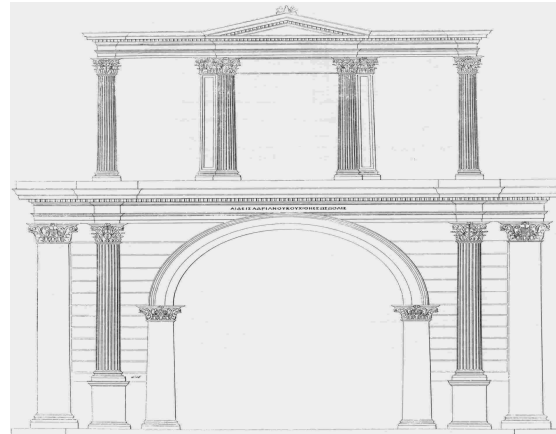
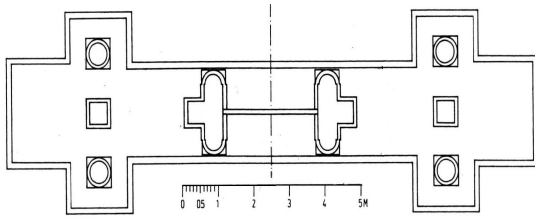


Fig. 8 Arch of Hadrian at Athens

The wall of each face on the arch has four columns, while the arch rests on two supported pilaster capitals. The wall of each face on the arch has four columns, while the arch rests on two supported pilaster capitals. Another two pilaster columns are located on the corners of the arch; these rest on bases that each come in an attic shape. All four capitals have the same design and decoration, while those on the front of the arch come with a different design and decoration. The diameter of the arch is 6.20 meters.

The upper part of the lower level (Fig. 9) consists of an entablature, an architrave with two fascias; over it is found an inscription carved in the center of the frieze, which is plain; over the frieze, we find the cornice, which is decorated with dental motifs. The structure of the arch is rectangular, like the lower level; it rests on the upper part of the lower level, which measures 14.74 meters in length and 4.65 meters wide. The height of the upper level, inclusive of the pediment, is 7.12 meters; notably, this is not as high as the lower level (Stuart and Revett 1873).



**Fig. 9 Plan: Arch of Hadrian at Athens / upper level**

The remains of the upper level of the arch are of the attic order, much as with the lower level (Fig. 9, Pl. IV); it has three rectangular openings, each of which is flanked by two columns (with Corinthian capitals).

The upper part of the middle opening is covered by a pediment, which rests on two columns with Corinthian leaves. The upper parts of the side openings are covered by an entablature, an architrave with two fascias. The frieze is plain, and we find that the cornice over the frieze is decorated with dental motifs. The pediment is also decorated with dental motifs. We find that many architectural elements are missing with respect to the reconstruction of the arch, such as the columns, pedestals and bases located in front of both faces of the lower and upper levels. We therefore provide a description of the arch during the planning and reconstruction of the elevations, in addition to new photos of the arches.

## 2. DISCUSSION.

Having described all four Hadrian gates or arches from the Roman period, we are now able to compare the gates collectively with gates from other Roman locations. Having described all four Hadrian arches from the Roman period, we are now able to compare the Hadrian arches collectively with other Roman gates, to better understand the relationships between them in terms of the architectural design of the gates. By describing the gates, we have shown some of the similarities and differences in the design and architectural elements and in the decoration of the different Hadrian's arches. At first, we are able to compare the

structures of the different Hadrian arches at the different locations. For starters, all of the Hadrian arches are rectangular in shape. In general, we find two designs evident in the Hadrian's Arches: the first, where the arches each have three passageways, such as were found at Jerash, Antalya and Ephesus; the second, represented only by the only example, the Arch of Hadrian at Athens. We are able to compare these two designs with other arches or gates from the period of the Roman emperors.

### 2.1 The first design (the arch with three passageways).

This type is evident in most of the Hadrian's Arches, and was also used on other arches and gates from the Roman period, for example, we find that the Arch of Hadrian at Jerash (Fig. 2, Pl. I) (Ball 2000: 286, Pl. 91) has three vaulted passageways; likewise the Arch of Hadrian at Antalya (Fig. 4, Pl. II) (Thür 1989: Plan 3; Pls. 10, 11, 67), though here, the three passageways are all the same size, while the sizes of three passageways of the Arch of Hadrian at Gerasa are different. Additionally, we find that in the passageways of the Arch of Hadrian at Antalya, the soffits are decorated with flowers and geometrical motifs, much as is the case with the Arch of Septimus Severus at the Roman Forum in Rome, Italy, which dates back to 203 A.D. Likewise, the Arch of Hadrian at Ephesus (Fig. 6, Pl. III) (Thür, 1989: Pl. 67; Lanckoronski, 1890: Fig. 8), features small side passageways that are un-vaulted; only the central passageway is vaulted.

In general, we also find some differences in the elevations of the Hadrian's Arch at the four locations examined here, for example, we find that at some locations, the vaulted part of each passageway rests on supported or pilaster capitals. This is the case with the Arch of Hadrian at Jerash and the one at Athens. Conversely, the vaulted part of each passageway of the Hadrian's Arch at Antalya rests on pedestals; additionally, each passageway of

the Hadrian's arch at Ephesus rests on normal columns with bases and pedestals. The niches carved over the side passageways are only found on the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash. Columns on the front of the elevation are found on the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash, but here, they are engaged columns. This seems unique to the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash. For instance, the columns of the Hadrian's Arch at Antalya came forward past the elevations; likewise, on the Hadrian's Arch at Athens, the columns come forward past the elevation.

The designs of the entablatures between different Hadrian's Arches are different or example, we find that the entablatures on the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash have a normal design, with an architrave, frieze and cornice. These also appear on the Hadrian's Arches at Ephesus and Athens. The entablatures on the Hadrian's Arch at Antalya, on the other hand, break forward of the elevation of the Arch. The pediment on the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash comes out of the central passageway, over the entablature of the lower level, while in the reconstruction of the Hadrian's Arch at Ephesus, the pediment comes out of the central elevation of the third or upper level, and rests on a small arch. Moreover, we find that the pediment on the Hadrian's Arch at Athens comes out of and rests on the forward entablature of the upper level, while it seems that the Hadrian's Arch overall features an un-decorated pediment. After comparing this feature with respect to the different Hadrian's Arches, we can compare them collectively with other gates that have three passageways from different Roman locations. Returning to Jordan, we find several locations that have gates with three passageways, for example, there is the reconstruction of the Monumental Gate at Umm Qais, which dates back to the second half of the Second Century A.D (Freeman, 2008: 422; Hoffmann, 2002: 114, 115, Fig. 171; Segal 1997: 97, Fig. 103; Weber 1988: 349-352; 1987: 531-533). This gate is similar to the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash, though here, the central passageway takes the form of a segmental arch. We find

another example from Jordan, though one older than the Hadrian's Arches. This is the Gate of Qasr El-Bint, which dates back to the end of the First Century B.C. (Schmid, 2008: 370, Fig. 12.10.6; Segal, 1997: 106,108, Fig. 119; McKenzie, 1990: 36, Pl. 21; Wright, 1961: 128; Parr, 1960: 124-135) though here, the side niches rest on the passageways without pediments. Likewise, we find a good example in the Damascus Gate at Jerusalem, which dates back to the Second Century A.D (Segal, 1997: 94, Figs. 98-100; Wightman, 1989: 99, Fig. 11), though here, the niches over the passageways are without pediments.

The gate with three passageways also appears in some locations in Syria; the first oldest one is the Roman Gate at Seeia (Si), which dates back to the first half of the Second Century A.D (Segal, 1997: 116, 117, Figs. 130, 131; Butler, 1916: 397, 398) though here, it seems that the two smaller identical arches are higher than those at Jerash, and nearly match those on the Hadrian's Arch at Antalya. The Central Triumphal Arch at Basra, which dates back to the middle of the Second Century A.D (Segal, 1997: 136, Figs. 161, 162; Butler, 1914: 246), resembles the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash, though here, the elevation has no niches, much as other Hadrian's Arches. The East Gate (Bab Sharqi) at Damascus, which dates back to the Septimius Severus and Caracalla periods (Burns, 2006: 55, Fig. 5.3 ; Sack 1989: Pl. 6.a ; Watzinger und Wultzinger, 1921 : 77, Figs. 39,45), resembles the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash, but here, the arches of the three passageways are resting on lintels. The Monumental Arch at Palmyra, which dates back to the Third Century A.D. (Al- As ad und Schmidt-Colinet 2005: 6, 7, Pl. 6; Butcher, 2003: Pl. 13; Degeorge, 2002: 70 -72; Ball, 2000: 83, 85, Pl. 15), is similar to the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash, though here, it seems that the upper part of the side passageways are not decorated with small niches. Additionally, we find here that the central passageway is decorated with several motifs, such as rosettes with five petals, astragals (eggs-and-darts) and flutes; the shafts of the

columns are also decorated with acanthus leaves and rosettes. Another example from Syria, the South Gate at Philippopolis (Shahba), which dates back to the Third Century A.D. (Segal, 1997: 98, Figs. 104-106; 1988: 82-83, no. 32; Klengel, 1971: 85), has three vaulted passageways similar to those found at Jerash. The gate with three passageways can also be found at other locations in Asia Minor, though only up until from the Third Century A.D., for example, the Gate of Domitian at Hierapolis (Pamukkale) in Turkey, which dates back to 81-96 A.D. (Segal, 1997: 126, Fig. 147; Koenigs, 1991: 176, 179), resembles the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash, though here, the three passageways are the same size as those from the Hadrian's Arch at Antalya. Arches with three passageways also appear at some Roman locations in the Western Province, and some of them are older than such Hadrian's Arches as the Parthian Arch of Augustus at the Roman Forum in Italy (Brilliant, 1967: Fig. 1), which resembles the Hadrian's Arch at Ephesus, though here, the sides of each passageway are covered by a pediment. We find another example at the Forum Romanum in Rome; this is the Arch of Septimius Severus), which dates back to 203 A.D. (Brilliant, 1967). It strongly resembles the Hadrian's Arch at Antalya, though here, the sides of the passageways are smaller, like those on the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash. We find another example in Rome, though this one is not as old as the Hadrian's Arches, this is the Arch of Constantine, which dates back to 312-315 A.D. (Berenson, 1954: 73, Pls. 1-4). It has three passageways, much like the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash, though here, most of the arch is decorated with several motifs, in particular, views of battles and their victors. We find another good example in France; the Arch of Tiberius at Orange (Arausio) (Brilliant, 1967: Fig. 5) has three passageways, similar to the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash, though here, the sides of the passageways are without niches, just like the Hadrian's Arch at Antalya and that at Ephesus. Arches with three passageways

have been found at a number of Roman locations in North Africa, for example, the Gate of Septimus Severus at Lambaesis in Algeria (Janon and Gassend, 2005: 22; Ballu, 1894: Fig. 18) is similar to the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash.

Another example from Algeria, though older than the Hadrian's Arches, is the Arch of Trajan at Timgad (Thamugadi) (Lepelley, 2003: 61; Sintès and Guerbad, 2003: 302; Ballu 1894: Fig. 22), which resembles the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash, though here, the entablature is broken and is set somewhat forward of in front of the elevation, much as with the Hadrian's Arch at Antalya.

### **2.1 The second design (the arch with one passageway).**

This design is less common with respect to arches and gates dating from the Roman period compared to the first one; this type was apparently only used on the Hadrian's Arch at Athens (Fig. 8, Plate IV) (Willers, 1990; Thür, 1989: Pl. 77; Stuart and Revett, 1873). Therefore, we will focus our comparative study on other Roman locations, regardless of period, that have the same design as the Hadrian's Arch at Athens. For example, we find that this design appeared at some locations in the Eastern Roman provinces, such as the (restored) Northern Gate at Jerash, which dates back to 114-115 AD. (Welles, 1938: 401; Inscr. 56,57; Stinespring, 1934: 21-24, Fig. 15). This one is similar to the Hadrian's Arch at Athens, though here, the gate has only one level, while the Hadrian's Arch at Athens has two. In addition, the sides of the passageway curve and have two small niches, each flanked by two columns.

The first niche comes out of the lower part of the arch and the second comes out the upper part of the passageway; over both sides rests forward pediments. The gate with one passageway also appears at some locations in Syria, for example, the West Gate at Bosra, which date back to the first quarter of the Second Century A.D. This one is similar to the Hadrian's Arch at



Athens, though here, the second level also has a vaulted arch on the lower level. Additionally, the sides of the passageway have vaulted niches. At the same location, we find another example, the Triumphal Arch at Basra, which dates back to the first quarter of the Second Century A.D (Segal, 1997: Figs. 90-91; Makowiecka, 1966: 22-24; Butler, 1914: 228). This one has only one passageway, similar to the Hadrian's Arch at Athens, though here, both sides of the passageway have un vaulted niches, while the sides of the passageway in the Hadrian's Arch at Athens are without any niches at all. This design was fairly common in the Western Provinces, for example, the Arch of Trajan at Benevento in Italy (Werner, 1974: Figs 1-4; Fittschen, 1972: 781, Fig. 33; Garger, 1943: Pls.1-4) has one passageway, much like the Hadrian's Arch at Athens, though here, the soffit of the vaulted passageway is decorated with flowers such as rosettes, astragals and other motifs, like Hadrian's Arch at Antalya. Arches with only one passageway were also common in Northern Africa during the Roman period, we find a good example at Cuicul (Djemila) in Algeria, the Arch of Caracalla (Sintes and Guerbadi, 2003: 299; Panetier, 2002: 29; Risse, 2001: 73, Pl. 104), which is similar to the Hadrian's Arch at Athens, though here, the entablature is broken and set forward from the elevation, as with the Hadrian's Arch at Antalya. Also, on the upper level, we find two pediment niches, set forward as with the lower level. We can find another example in Northern Africa, the Arch of Septimius Severus at Leptis Magna (Brilliant, 1967: Fig. 2), which is similar to the Hadrian's Arch at Athens.

Finally, there is the Arch of Trajan at Leptis Magna (Squarciapino, 1966: Pl. 4; Bianchi Bandinelli et al., 1963: 73, no. 230) which is similar to the Hadrian's Arch at Athens, though here we again find four columns set forward from the elevation of the Arch.

### 3. CONCLUSION

The focus of this study has been on the design and planning of the Hadrian's

Arches, which had nearly the same design as at some of the Roman locations. Interestingly enough, with respect to the Roman period, the Hadrian's Arches are seemingly located at only four locations, Jerash, Antalya, Ephesus and Athens, although many can be found from the time of the Roman Emperors in the Eastern and Western Roman Provinces. It is generally considered that the Hadrian Period is one of the more important Roman periods, something evident through that period's architectural elements and decorations. Though we only find the Hadrian's Arches at four locations, there are many locations where we can find such Hadrian building as baths or theaters, and others coming from the time of this emperor's reign. This article has examined the architectural elements and decorations found on the Hadrian's Arches, as well as other buildings dating from the Roman period, both in the Near East and elsewhere. The columns are three quarters engaged; in general, this type is used in certain huge buildings, such as the Hadrian's Arch at Jerash as well as other Roman structures, such as the Gate at Umm Qais, which dates back to the second half of the Second Century A.D. The base is decorated with acanthus leaves such as seem to have appeared during the Hellenistic period, we find that this type was used on the columns of the Qasr el-Abid at Araq el-Amir in Jordan; we also find some locations dating from the Roman period that used the same type of column, for example, in Syria, it was used on the Northern Propylea of the Forum T at Apamea, which dates to the first half of the Second Century A.D. We also find some examples at locations dating from the Roman period in the Western Provinces and in North Africa. In general, the entablature consists of an architrave, frieze, and cornice; over them is the rest of the pediment.

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**PLATE I**



**Jerash, Arch of Hadrian**

**PLATE II**



**Antalya, Arch of Hadrian**

PLATE III



Ephesus, Arch of Hadrian

PLATE IV



Athens, Arch of Hadrian