

Glanum

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Originally a Celto-Ligurian *oppidum*, Glanum later became a city within *GALLIA NARBONENSIS* and a station on the *Via Domitia* east of the Rhone. Pliny the Elder, Ptolemy, and ancient itineraries all mention the site. It is named for the Celtic god Glan, who was linked to a healing spring. Famous for the ruins known as “Les Antiques” (a mausoleum and arch), the site has been excavated since 1921, mainly by H. Rolland in the period 1942–69.

Glanum was an *oppidum* of the confederation of the Salyans (sixth to second century BCE), with an area of about 20 ha inside its walls. Finds attest intense contact with Greek *MASSILIA* (MARSEILLES) and the Mediterranean. Large public buildings in ashlar masonry of Hellenistic style appeared in the second century BCE, including monumentalization of the spring and city walls, a peristyle building, and a temple. These were destroyed at the time of the Roman conquest (125–122).

The late second and early first century BCE saw intense building activity, with construction (or renovation) of new walls doubling the size of the town, two hypostyle buildings, a meeting hall with stepped seating, a large trapezoidal peristyle building, a monumental well with a “dromos,” a Tuscan temple, a market, and houses with peristyles or atria. The patrons and users of these Mediterranean-style buildings were Salyans, as seen from nomenclature, the use of Gallic languages, a largely Celtic pantheon, severed-head rituals, statuary (Salyan dignitaries seated cross-legged), and eating practices. The finances (including the minting of a silver tetrobolos) must have come from the healing sanctuary, whose clientèle exposed Glanum to Mediterranean styles.

The Second Salyan War (90 BCE) put an end to this opulence; the monumental center gave

way to simple courtyard houses decorated with painting and mosaic (90–30). After the Gallic wars the fall of Massilia and the founding of *ARELATE* (ARLES) (45 BCE) profoundly changed the political and territorial systems of the *Provincia*, which received Latin rights. The mausoleum of the Iulii, baths, a Doric portico, and honorific monuments were all erected in this period. M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA dedicated a temple around 39 BCE to Valetudo. The first forum of the *oppidum Latinum* (ca. 20 BCE) was modest in size, with a double-aisled basilica and two Corinthian temples. A dam and two aqueducts supplied the city’s water.

At the beginning of the first century CE, Glanum (now a Latin colony) added an arch marking its pomoerium, and enlarged its forum and basilica, which further received an *aedes Augusti* and a curia at the end of the century. The baths were also renovated. Altars to Glan and Hercules show that the spring sanctuary continued in use, but competition from the imperial cult seems to have diminished its importance (parts were converted to wineries and agricultural installations). The college of Dendrophori honored the Bona Dea. In the late second and early third century, dedications were still made to the emperors. After the Alemannic invasions of 260, Glanum was abandoned, to the benefit of the nearby *statio* on the *via Domitia*.

SEE ALSO: *Oppida*; Architecture, Roman Republic; Colonies, Roman Empire (west); Religion, Celtic; Religion, Roman.

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