

The Buildings and the Images of the Imperial Cult



III. Augustus, Pompeii

I Ara pacis

- dynastic ambitions, social policies,
religious affinities, military victories

Complex

Location

Date



Obelisk

Altar

Ustrinum and mausoleum

Res Gestae:

“On my return from Spain and Gaul, after successfully restoring law and order to these provinces, the Senate decided under the consulship of Tiberius Nero and Publius Quintilius to consecrate the Ara Pacis Augustae on the Campus Martius in honor of my return, at which officials, priests and Vestal Virgins should offer an annual sacrifice.”

Decoration
Altar (interior):





exterior:



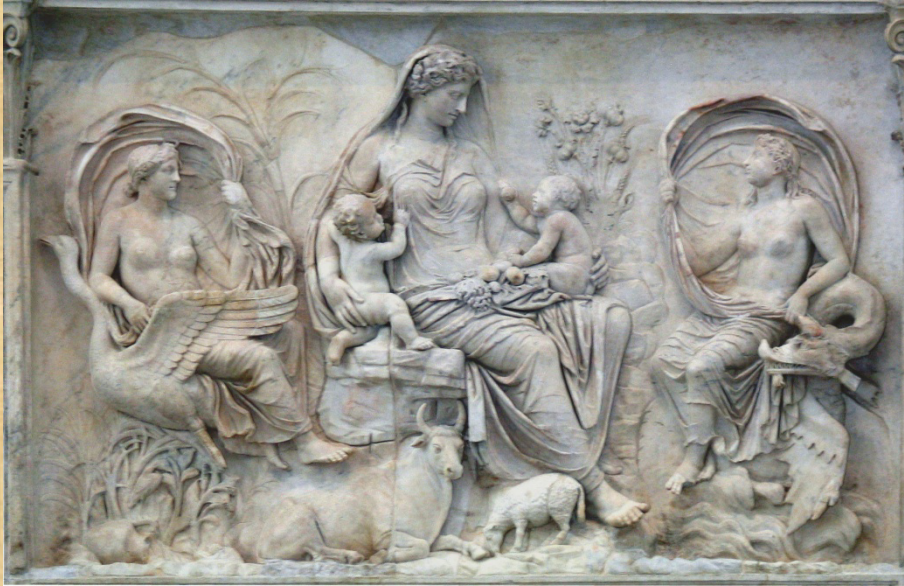
Processions (or two parts of the same procession??)



south frieze



legendary panels



Tellus or Italia



Roma

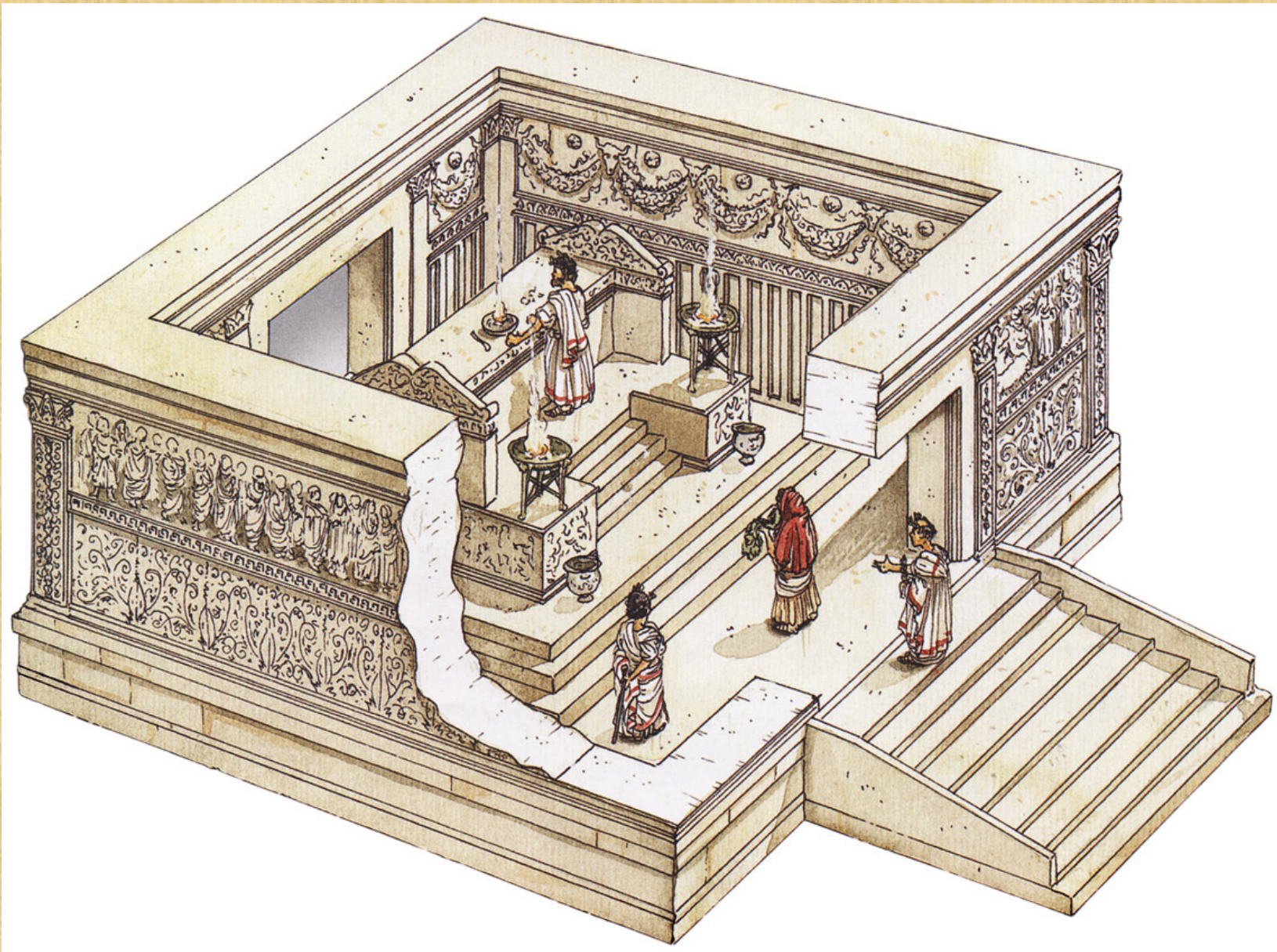


Aeneas making a sacrifice to the penates or household gods



Mars with Romulus and Remus – badly damaged

meaning



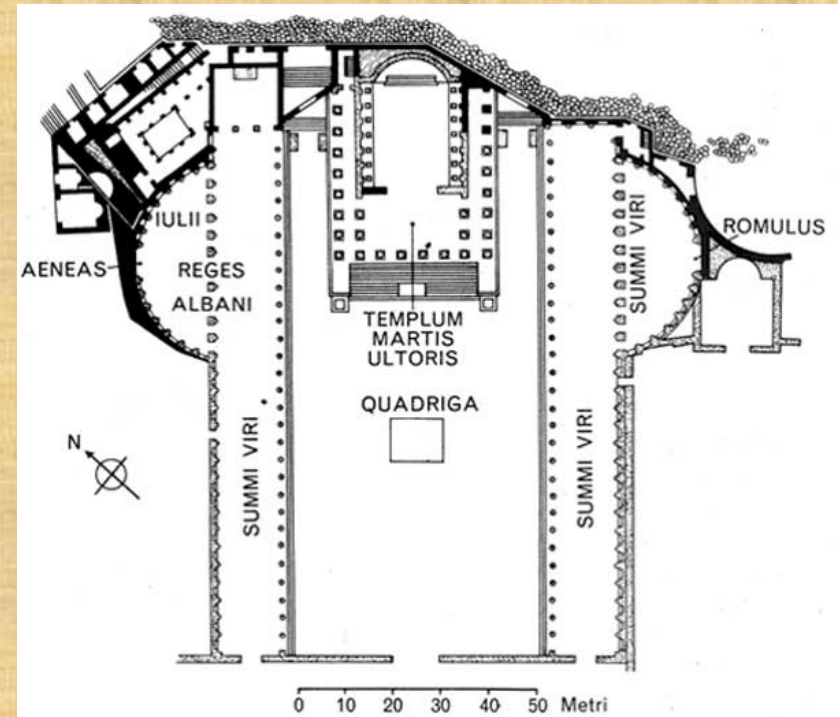
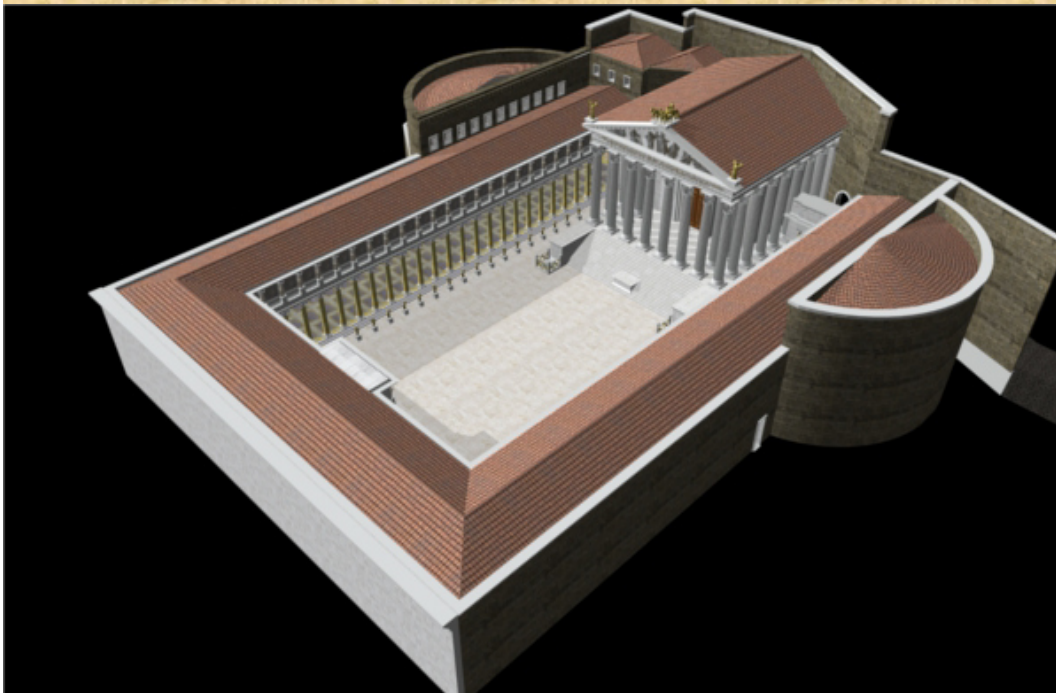
II The forum of Augustus

- ideological manifesto summing the foundation myths, the mythic history of Rome, the summi viri, divine lineage – everything points to Augustus' imperium maximum

Location

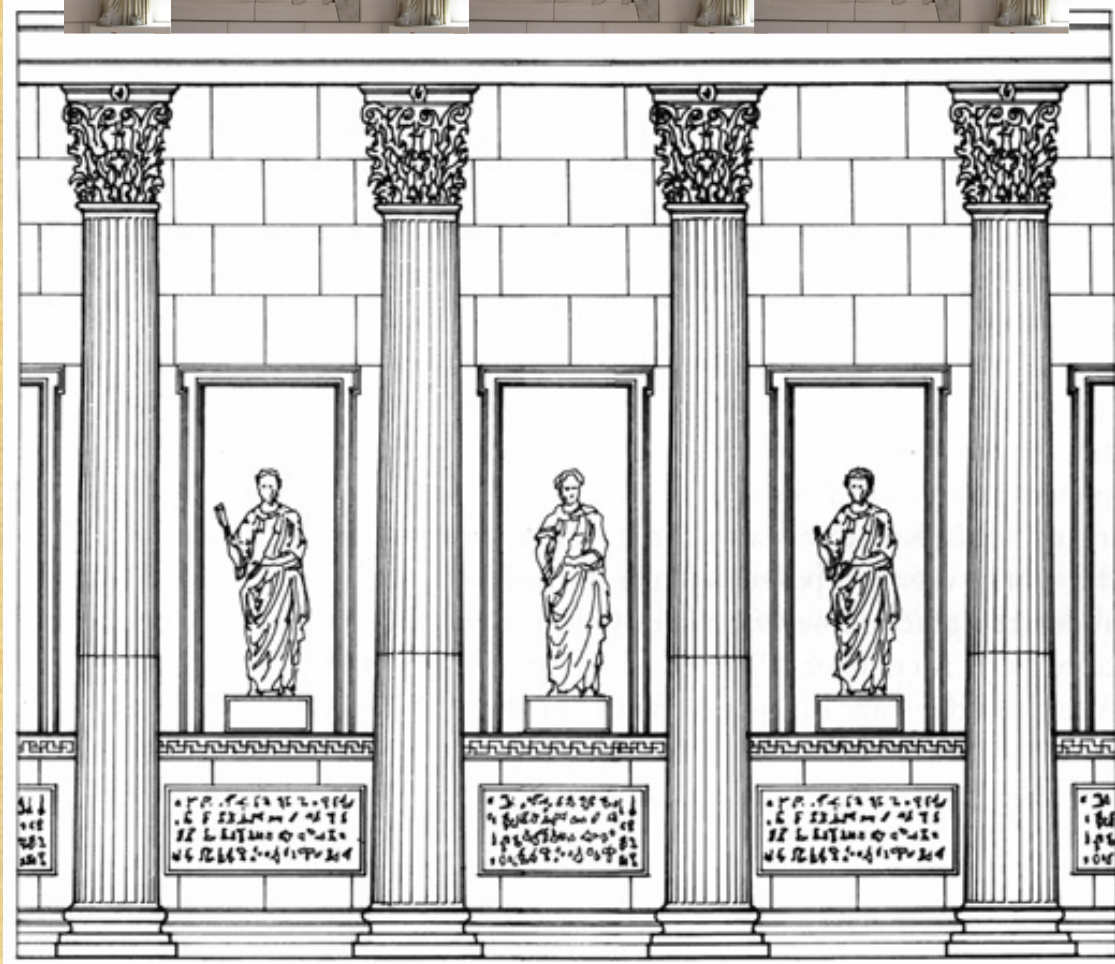
Date

Material and dimensions



The porticoes

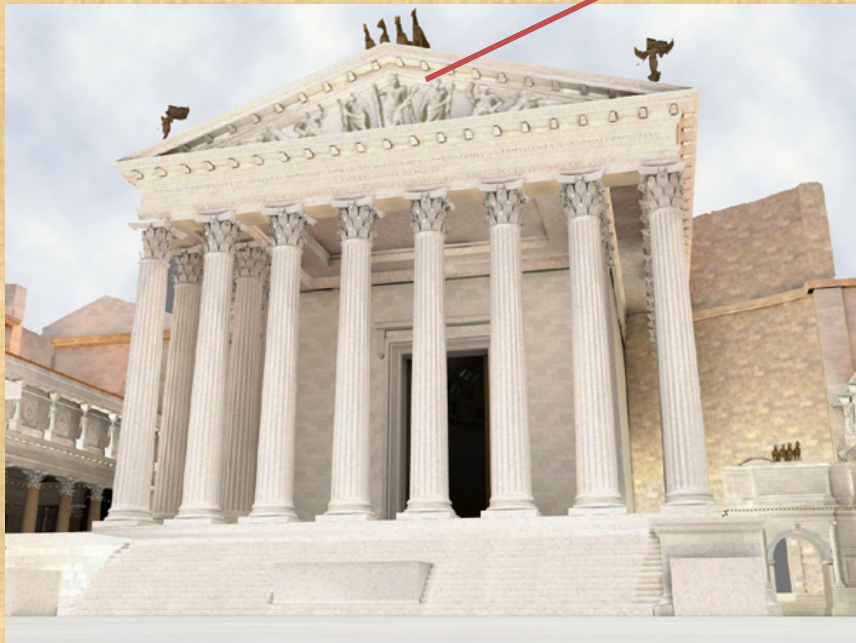




Exedrae



The temple



Inside the temple

– a statuary group of Mars, Venus and Divus Julius – not preserved

Algier Relief

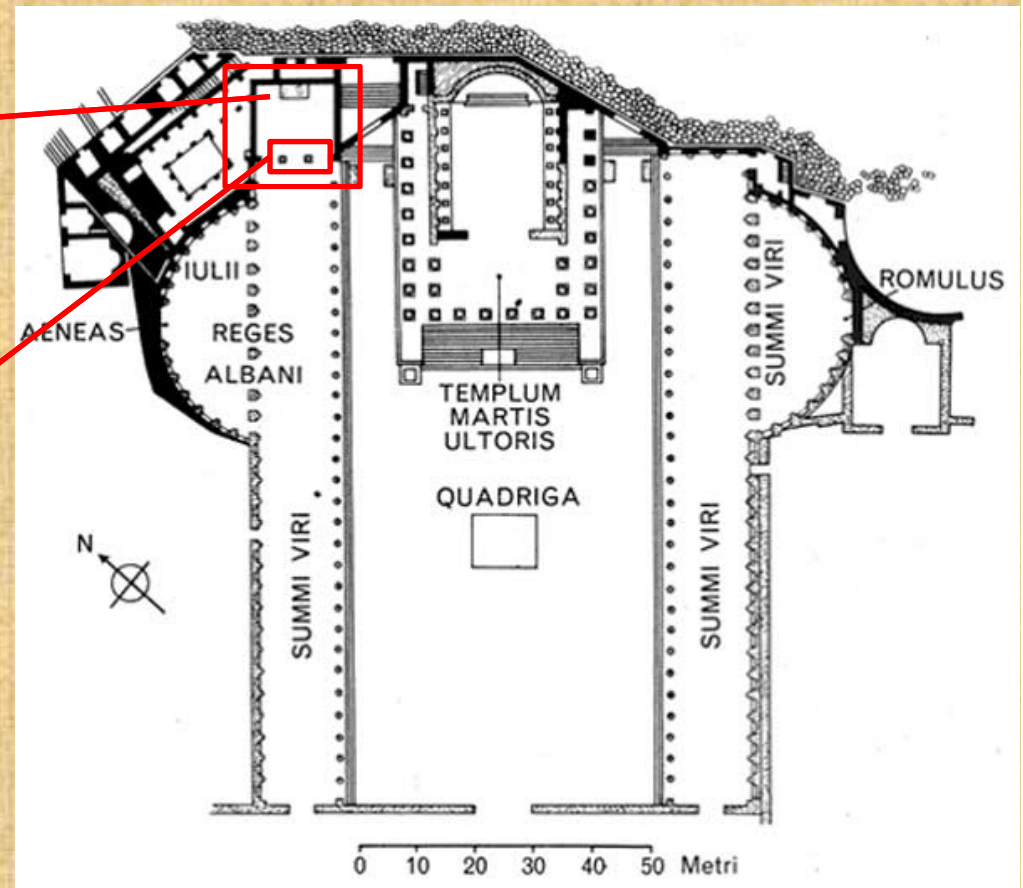


Hall of the Colossus

Location

Dimensions

Pavement



North and south sides of the room

The wall at the back of hall

Base

Left side of the podium



Statue

Material

Size

Description

Technique

Fragments



a



b



c

Statue identification

- Genius Augusti – in toga, *velato capite* 4
- possible attributes
- the choice of such statuary type
- the hall is a cult space in the Forum Augusti



III Pompeii – The Forum

- the principate of Augustus until 79 AD
- Pompeii and Imperial family
- local elites
- after earthquake – 62 AD

From elite patronage to direct imperial control over a unified space

3 phases of the Forum:

- Early: 6th century BC - Augustus
- Augustan and early imperial
- Late: 62 AD to 79 AD



Augustan period and early imperial :

During Augustus' reign – emperor worship widespread throughout Italy and the provinces, citizens sacrificed and dedicated temples to the living emperor

The peace, safety and economical development of the first half of Augustus' reign

Roman cities

Prominent citizens

Patrons and patronesses

Domi nobiles

e.g. **Marcus Holconius Rufus**

- *sacerdos* and *flamen*

- restoration of the theatre, addition of marble facing, tribunal, *scaenae frons* – from Hellenistic to Roman Theatre

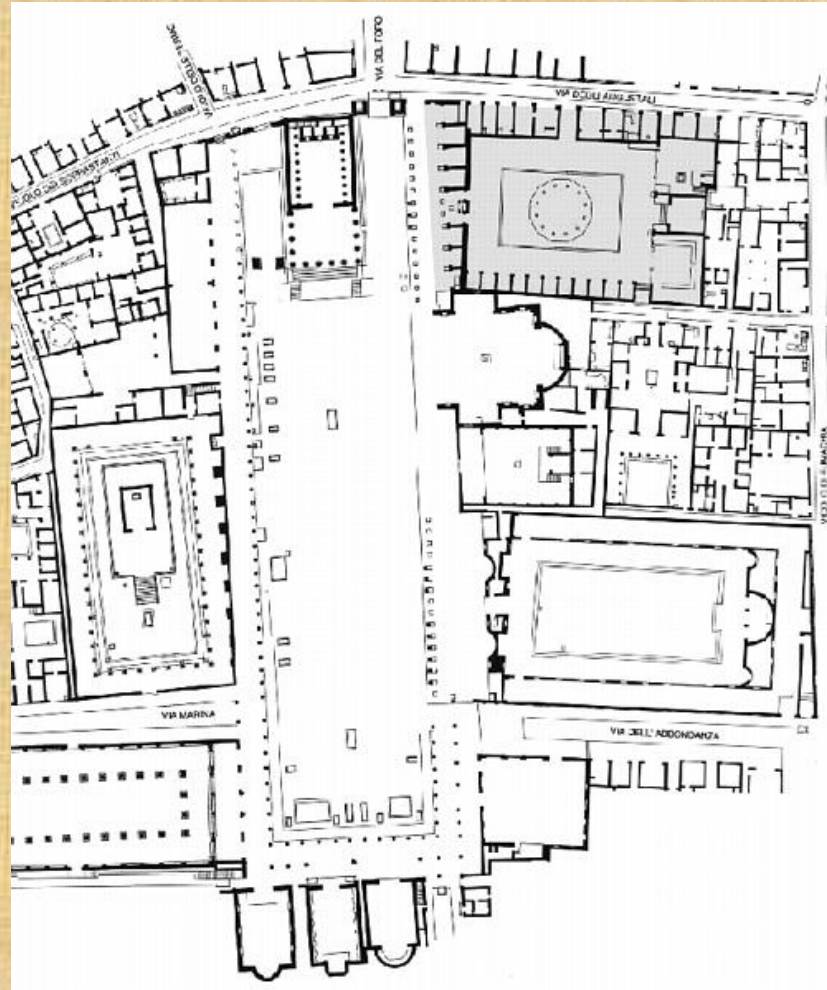


Topography:

Northern side – the temple and two arches
The temple of Jupiter

Western side

- noticeable smaller bases
- the Sanctuary of Apollo
- market building



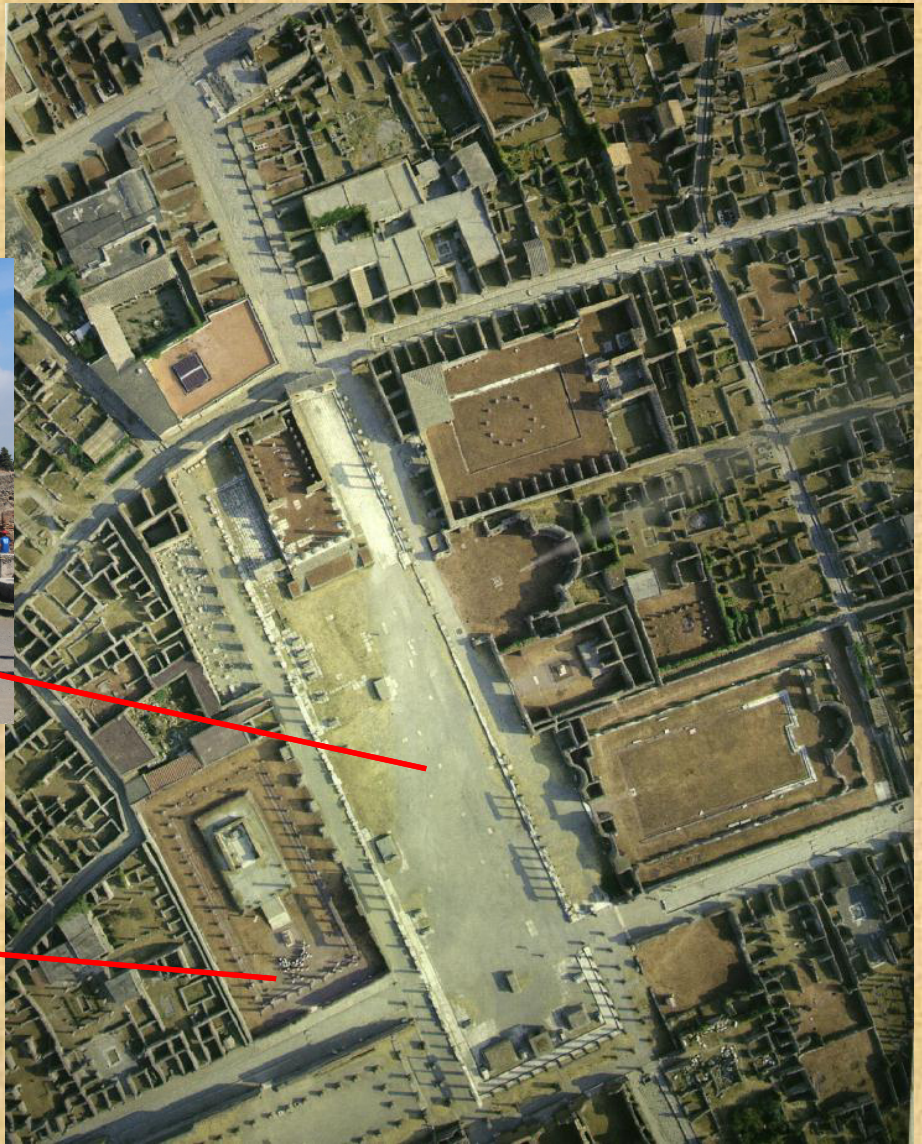
Eastern side and the centre

- Macellum
- Lararium (Lares Publici)
- The Temple of Vespasian
- The building of Eumachia

The centre

- base of an altar (didn't belong to the temple – had one), possibly – to the imperial cult

South side – in the middle arched monument, square bases, in the axis – equestrian statue



The Eumachia building

-wealth of architectural, sculptural and epigraphic evidence

Date

Size

Function

Patron



Inscription on the frieze, above the columns

3 parts:

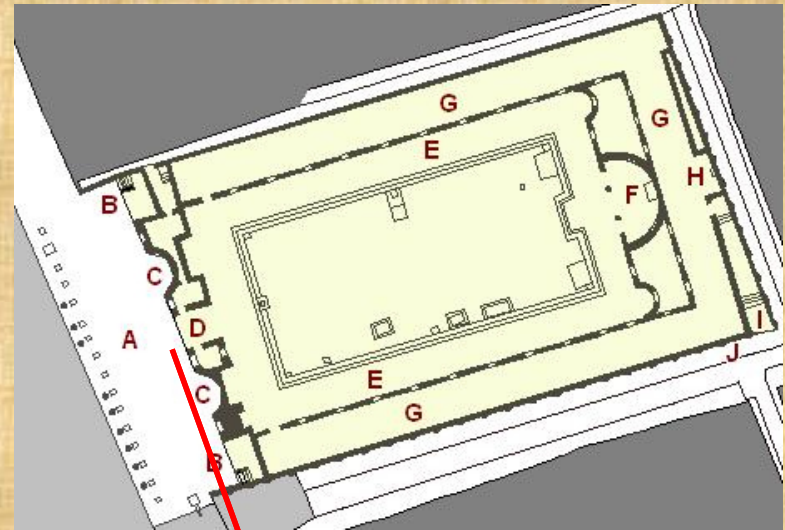
Chalcidium (A)

Porticus (E)

Crypta (G)

Chalcidium

- articulated façade to the forum
- long series of bases for statues
- entrance
- statues

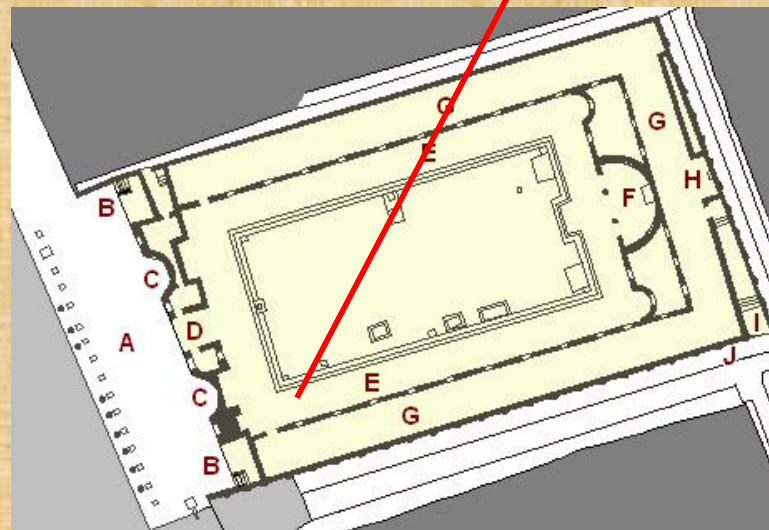


Porticus (E)

- Statue(s)



Crypta (G)

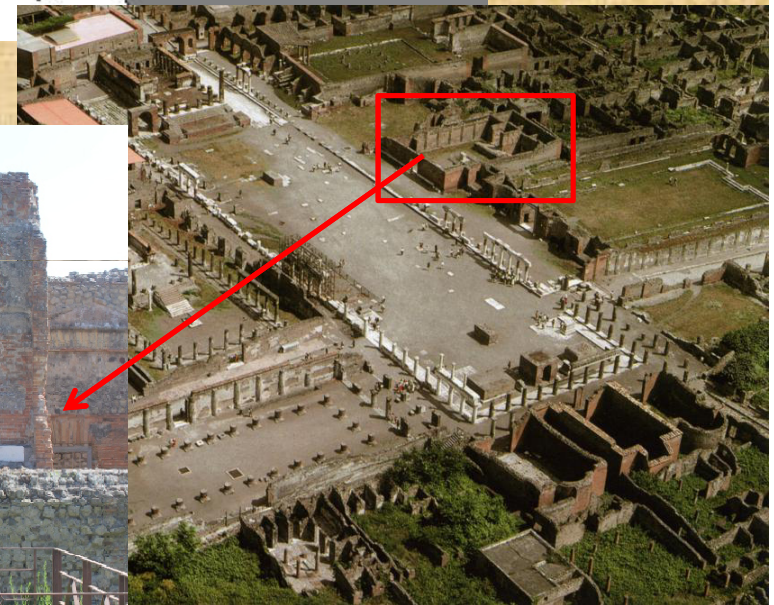
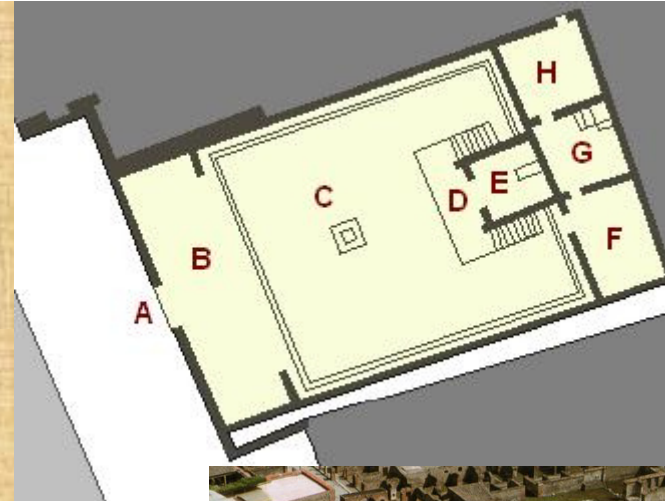


The Temple of Vespasian The Sanctuary of Augustus

Problem with datation: generally known as the temple of Vespasian

- a) court (B) – inscription (unidentified few years ago) – dedicated by Mamia (Priestess Mamia – lived at the age of Augustus – couldn't dedicate to Vespasian)
- b) fits to the model of elite patronage, dedicated to the Genius of Pompeii Augustus
- c) technical analysis of the building techniques and materials – Augustan date

Temple (D,E)



The sacred space defined by an precinct wall, an ample entrance (A), inside a covered (?) vestibule (B), the main space – open court (C) and temple against the rear wall (D,E), an altar in front of the temple, east of the court, 3 service rooms (F, G, H)

Marble altar

Main panel

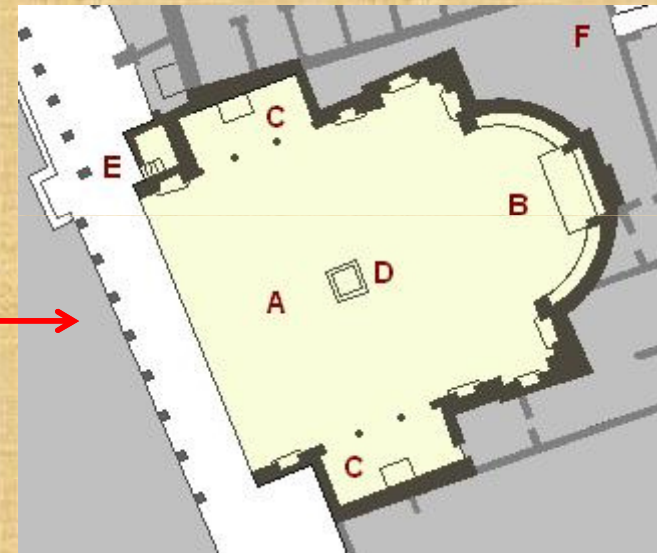
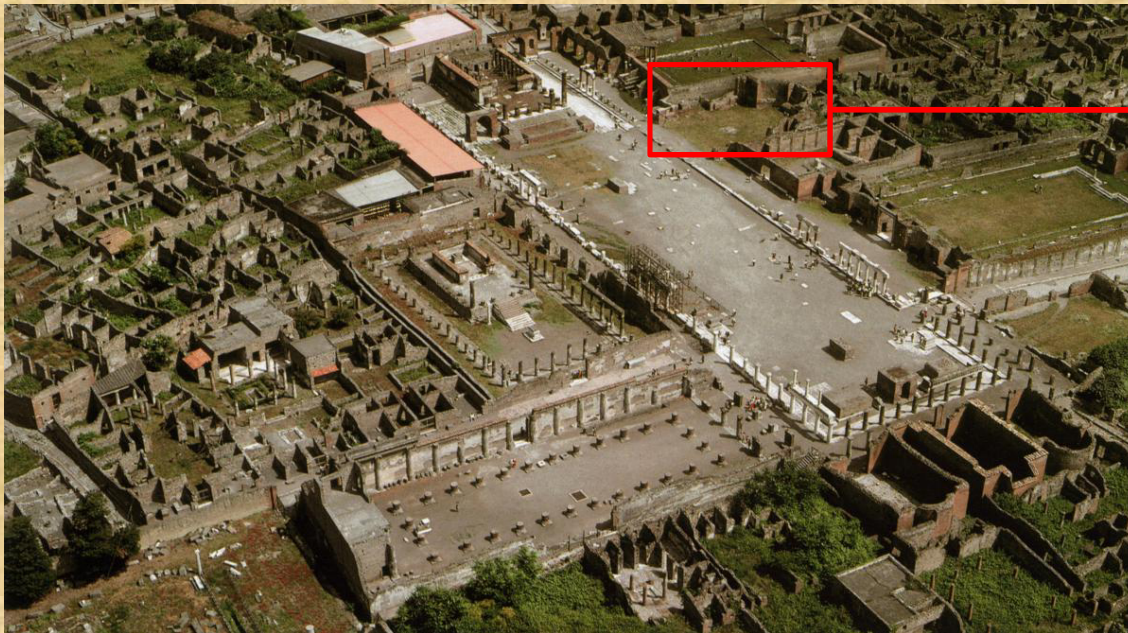
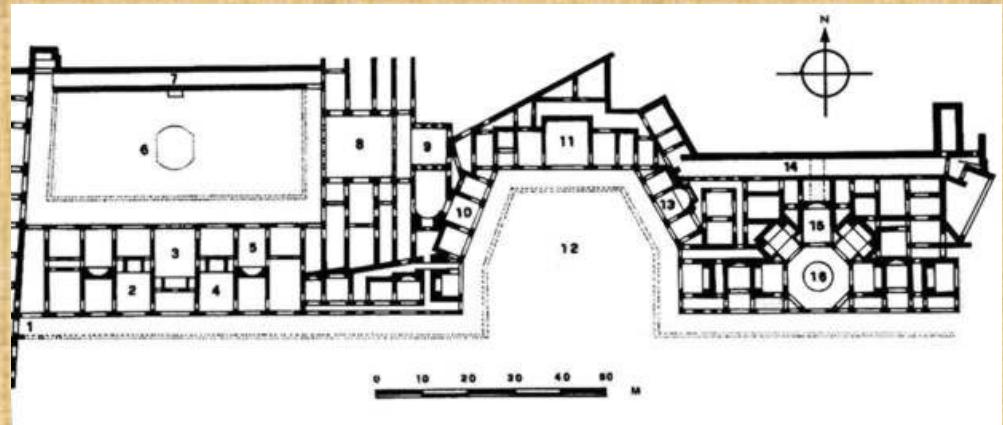
Two smaller panels

The back panel

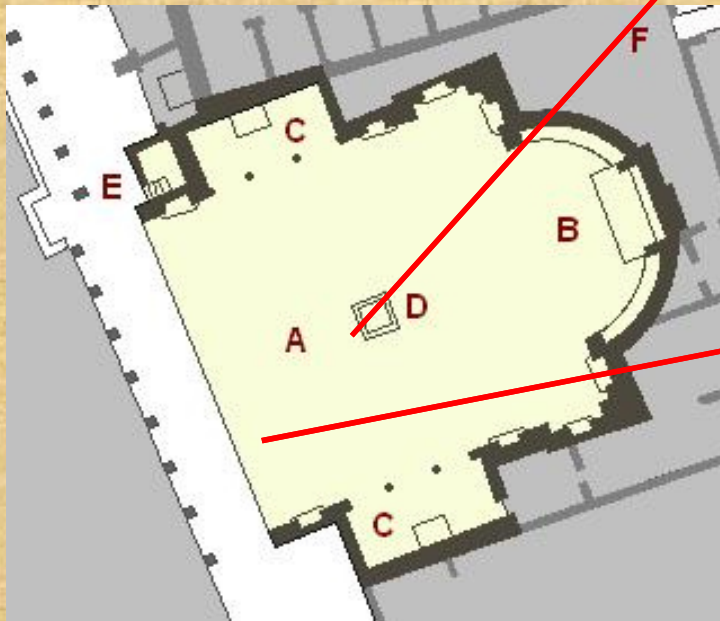


Lararium

The sanctuary of *Lares Publici*



- one large apse (B) -
- two large lateral *exedrae* (C)
- integral part (A)



Macellum

Date

Function

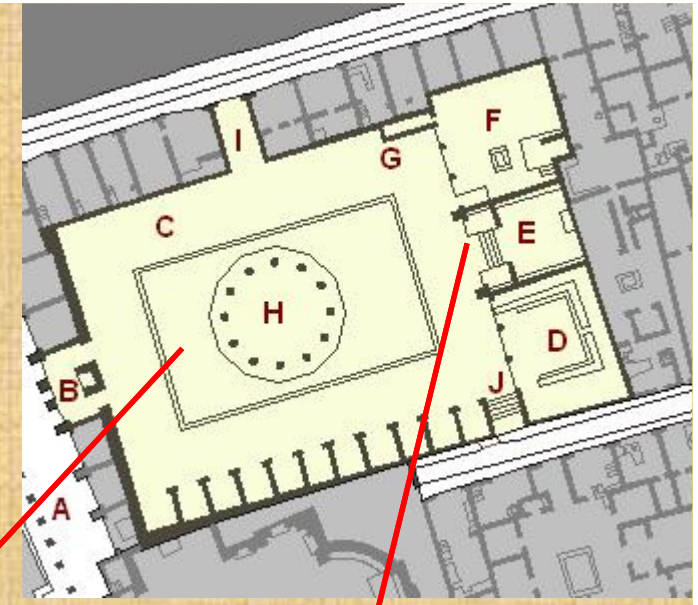
Problem

- formerly - markets dedicated to *Mercurius* (the god of trading), in the market – the emperor (*deus praesens*) providing order in economic transaction



Monumental entrance

- colonnaded entrance (A) in front of the entrance
- (B) - *aedicula* – a statue niche, I and J – other entrances
- internal colonnade surrounding the main court (C)
- shrine (E)
- two large rooms:
 - D – shop selling meat and fish
 - F – room for sacrificial banquets



The temple of Fortuna Augusta

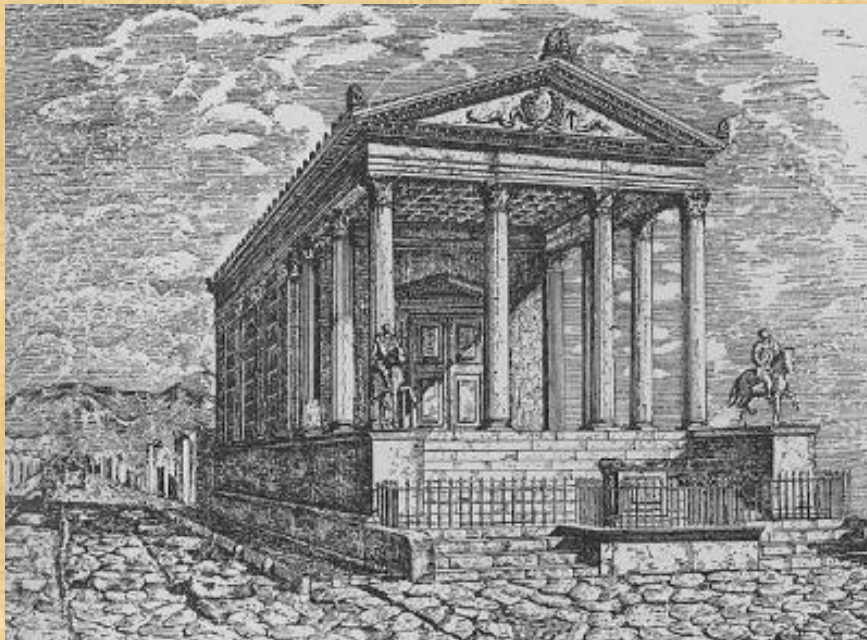
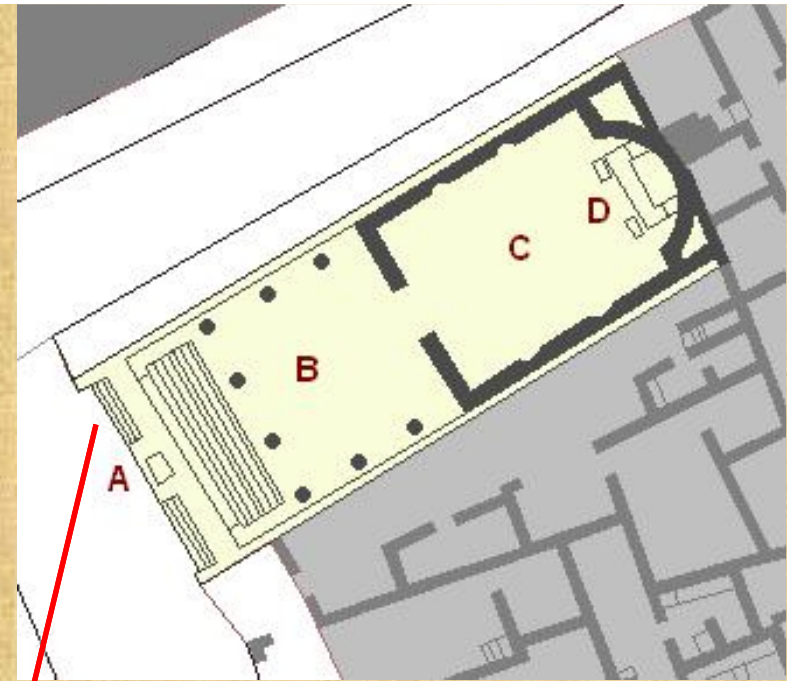
Dedicated to the emperor's worship

Sponsor: Marcus Tullius, M. fillius,

“Marcus Tullius the son of Marcus, duumvir with judiciary authority for the third time, quinquennial duumvir, augur and military tribune by the choice of the people, erected this temple to Fortuna Augusta on his own ground and at his own expense.”

Location

Material



Augustus' successful return from east and west –
altars and temples dedicated to Fortuna Redux

Unclear why not in the forum?

Podium and altar (A)

cella (C, D)

