

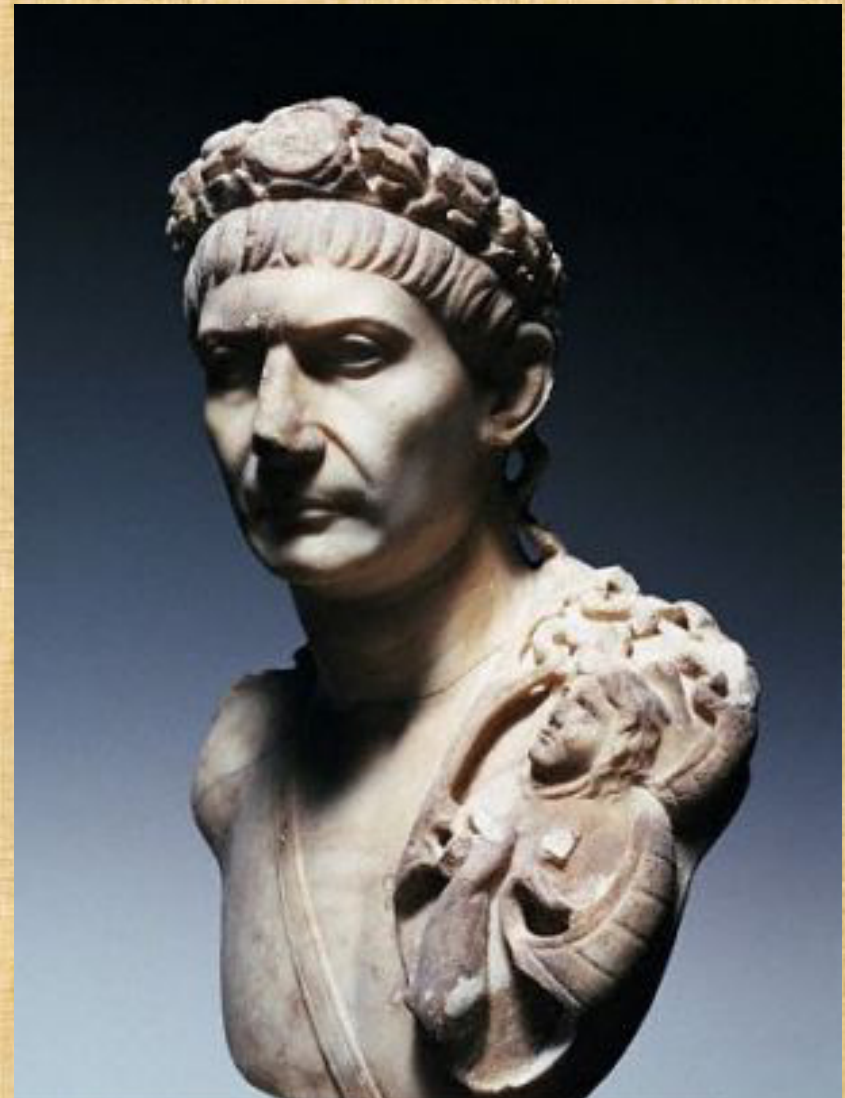
The Buildings and the Images of the Imperial Cult



IX Trajan and Hadrian

Trajan

- Marcus Ulpius Traianus (98 – 117), wife Plotina
- adopted by Nerva in 97
- born in a province – Hispania
- founding colonies around the world
- in Rome – repairs and building of roads, Trajan forum
- died at Selinus, in Cilicia in 117
- divinized, ashes in a golden urn deposited in the base of his column



Cult

- Pliny, Dio Cassius
- Nerva – *providentia deorum*
- assimilation
- *optimus* (restricted for Jupiter)
- Trajan – assimilation to Jupiter, in the West



IMP TRAIANO **OPTIMO** AVG GER DAC PM TR P



Leu 93 #25 7.45g

DIVO TRAIANO PARTH AVG PATRI

Rome and Italy

- a) The Temple of Divus Traianus
- b) The Extispicium Relief
- c) The Arch of Trajan in Benevento

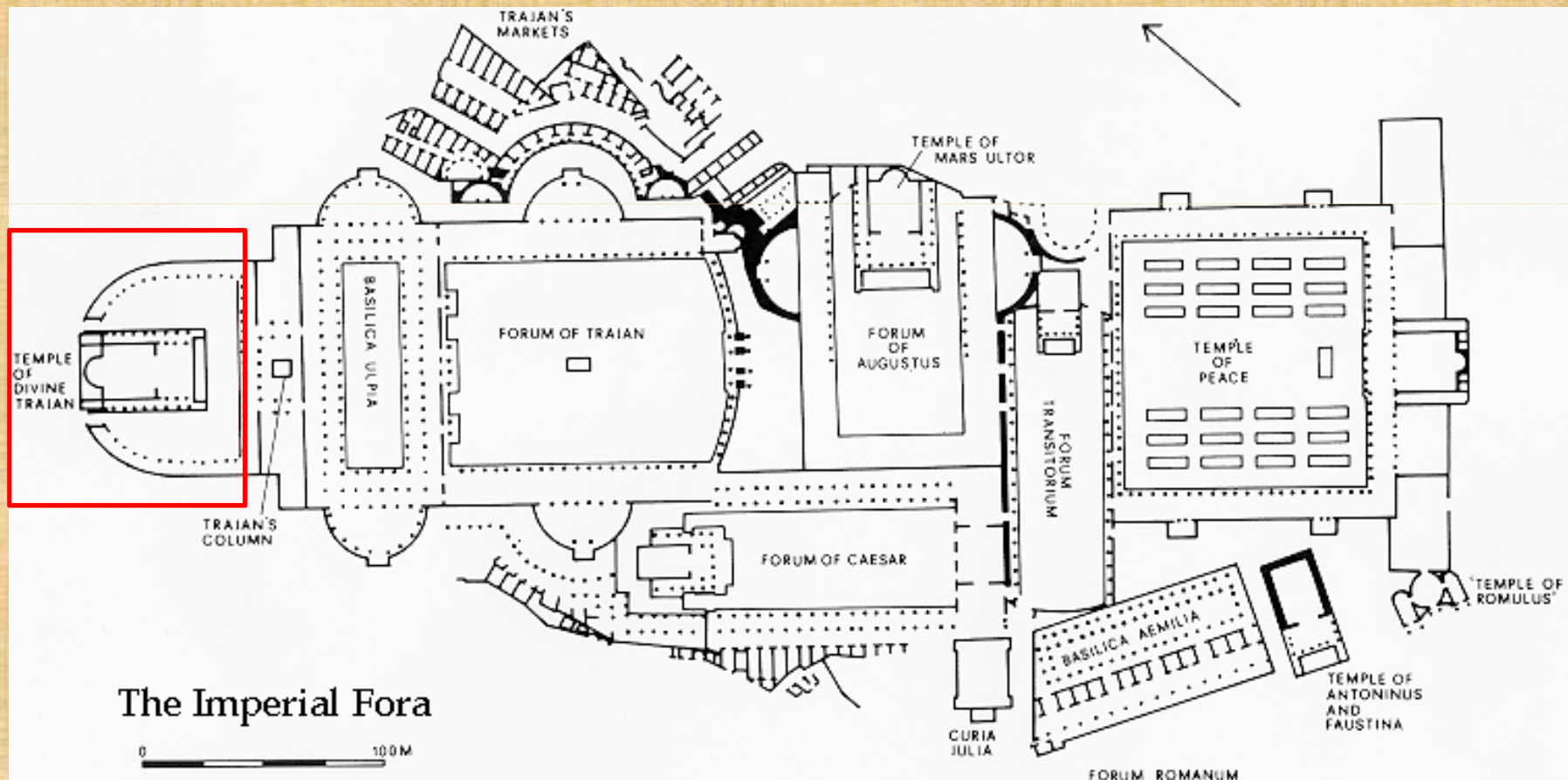
Provinces

- a) The Temple of Trajan at Pergamon



The Temple of Divus Traianus

- planned by Apollodorus of Damascus (?)
- construction: responsibility of Hadrian
- inscriptions
- *Historia Augusta*
- location



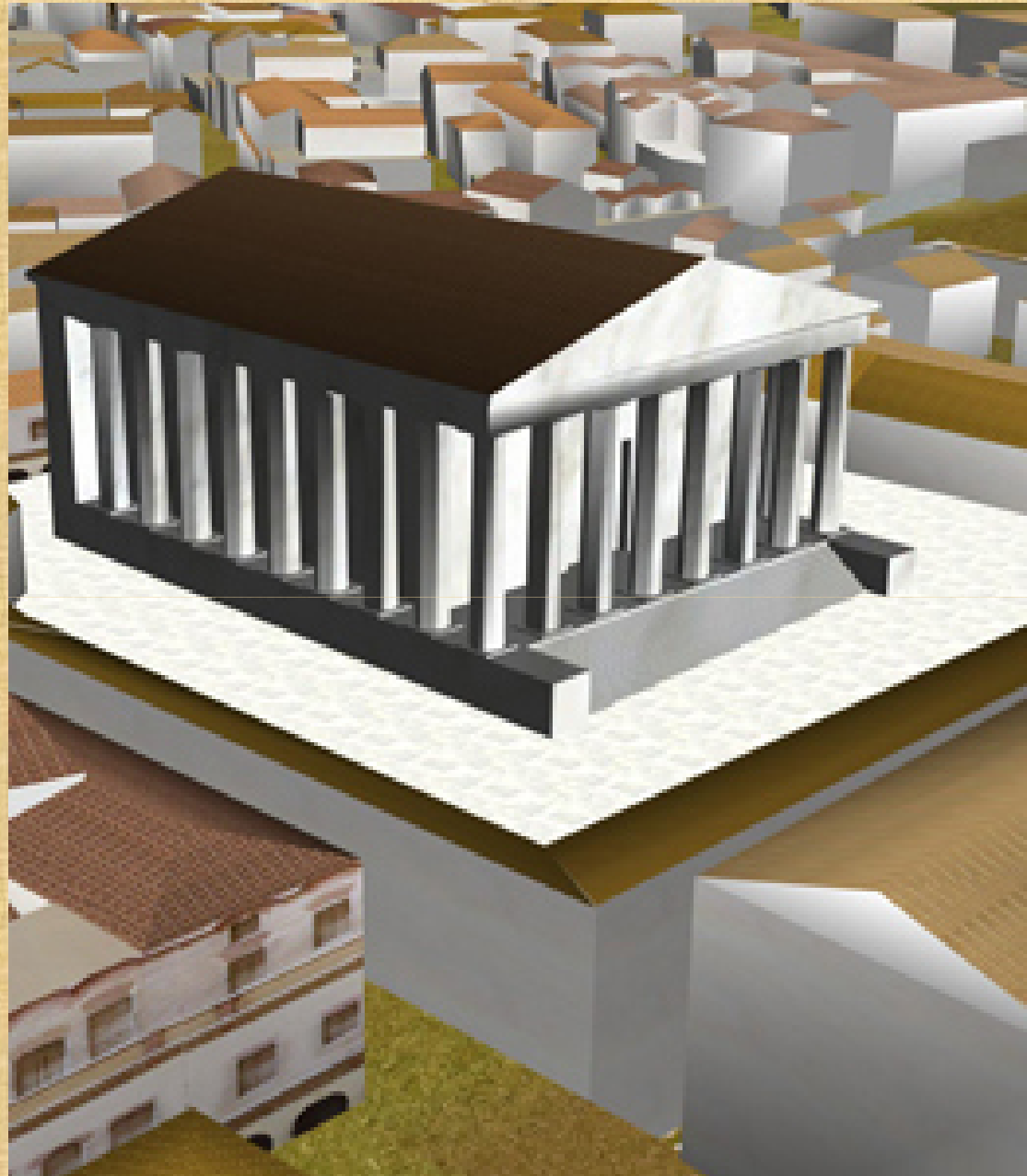
The temple of Divus Traianus

- coin images
 - cella
 - architrave
 - pediment



The temple of Divus Traianus

- fragments
- dimensions
- plan



The temple of Divus Traianus – The Great Trajanic Frieze
- short side of the Constantinian arch

Scene 1



The temple of Divus Traianus – The Great Trajanic Frieze

Scene 2



The temple of Divus Traianus (?) – The Extispicium Relief

- discovered in the east hemicycle of the Forum of Trajan
- associated with the Great Trajanic



The Arch of Trajan at Benevento

- advertised Trajan's program
- central bay
- eight panels on the main body
- the emperor's military campaigns in Dacia and Germania
- continue a Flavian tradition to depict interaction of human beings and divinities
- the vault



The Arch of Trajan at Benevento – four attic panels



IMP·CAESAR·IDI·IV·INERVAE·FILIO
NERVAE·TRAIANO·O·OPTIMO·AVG
GERMANICO·DACICO·PONTIF·MAX·TRIB
POTEST·XVIII·IMP·VII·COS·VI·P·P
FORTISSIMO·PRINCIPI·SENATVS·P·Q·R

PERGAMON

-an elevation of 392 meters from the sea level

-the area of the Acropolis

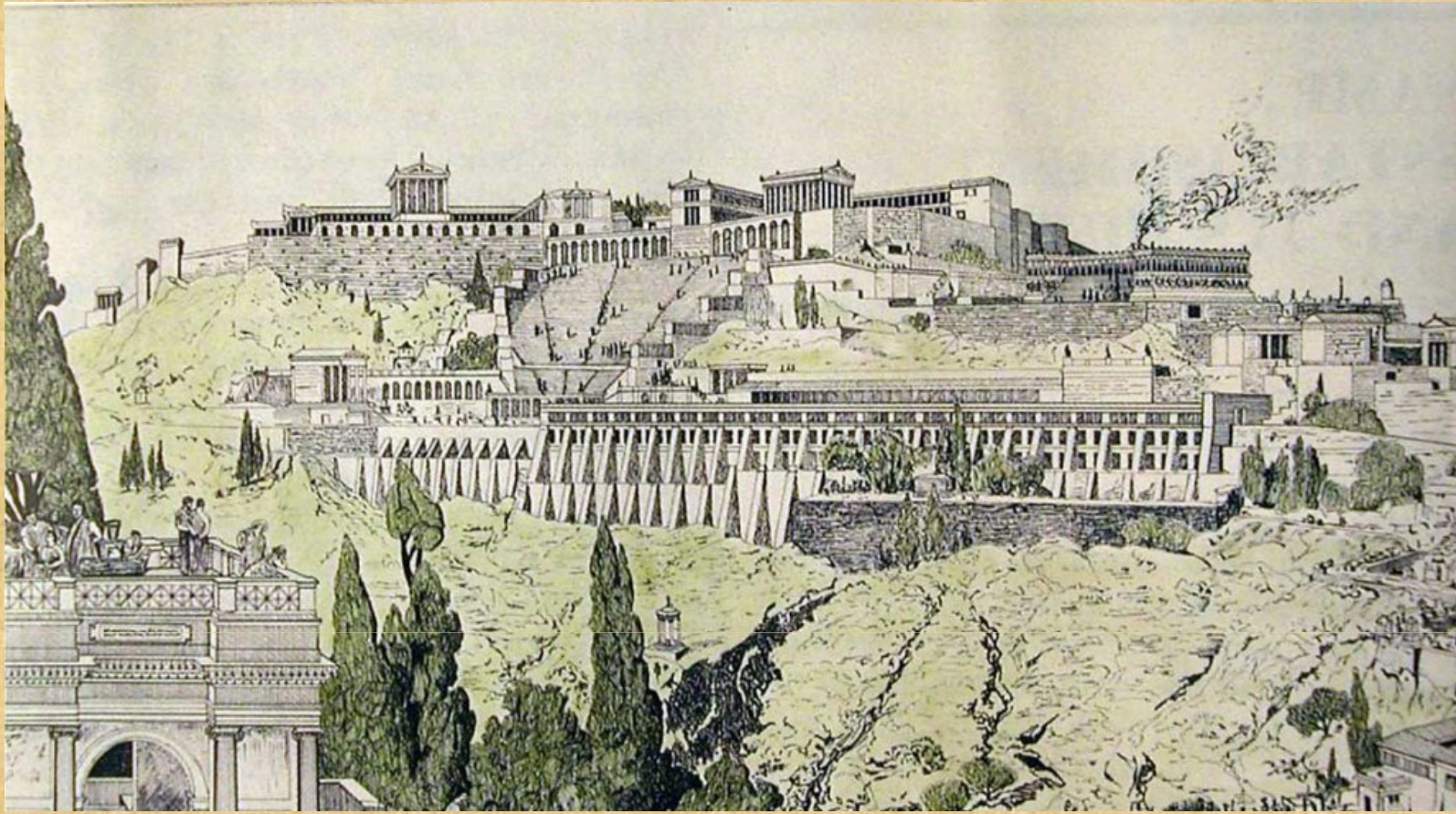
- no proof of a settlement belonging to the earlier period (12th – 10th centuries)

560 BC – Lydian king **Kroisos**

334 BC the King of Macedonia, Alexander the Great defeated the Persian King **Darius III**

323 BC **Lysimachus**, then **Philetairos**





263 BC Eumenes I

Attalos I

Eumenes II

Attalos III

- important center during the Roman period.
- the Byzantine period
- the attacks of the Arabs
- finally fell to Ottoman Sultan Orhan in 1336

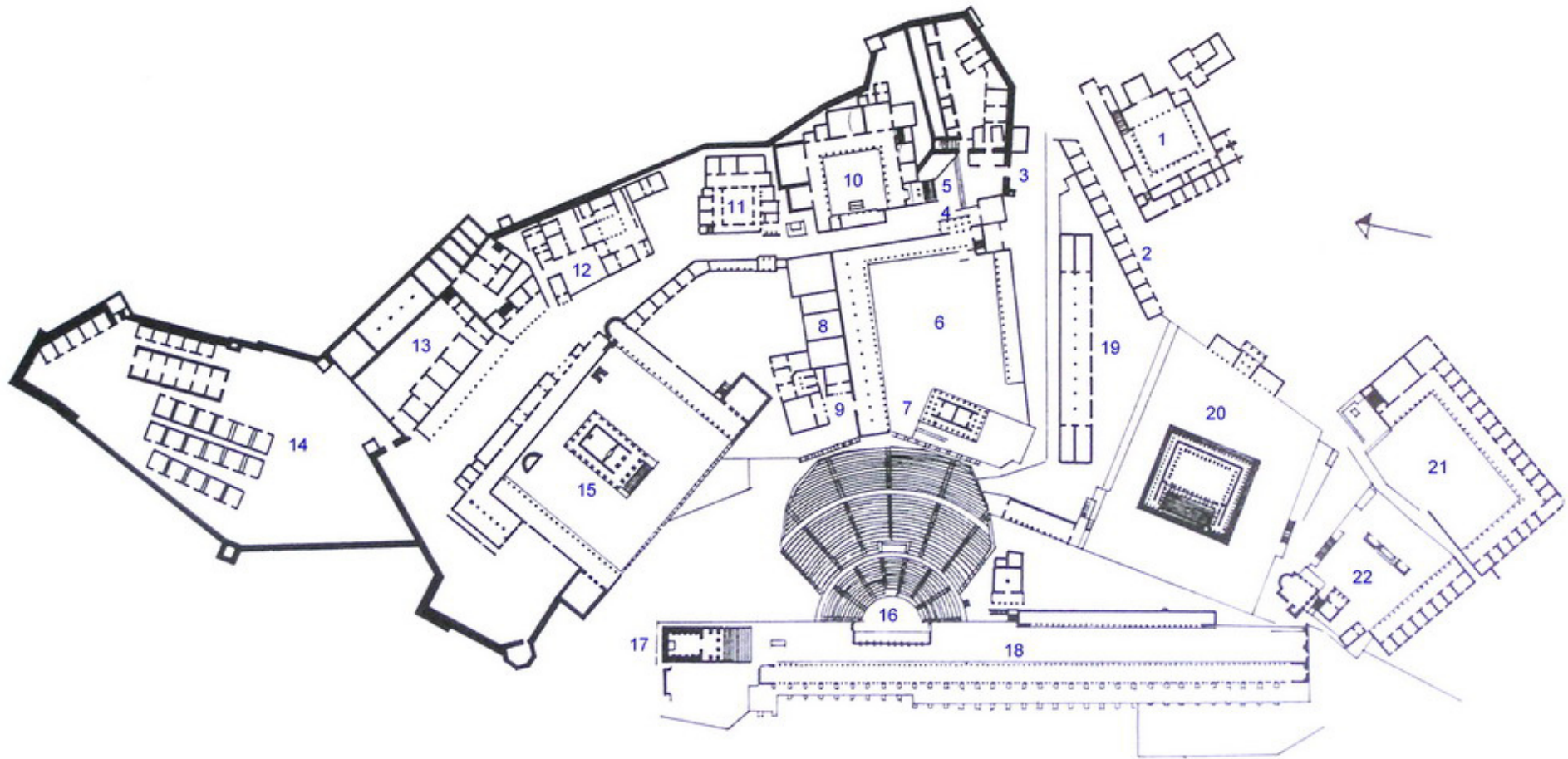
Lower City

the Upper Gymnasium
the Middle Gymnasium
the Lower Gymnasium
the Temple of Demeter
the Sanctuary of Hera
the House of Attalus
the Lower Agora and
the Gate of Eumenes

Sanctuary of Asclepius

the Roman theater
the North Stoa
the South Stoa
the Temple of Asclepius
a circular treatment center (sometimes known as the Temple of Telesphorus)
a healing spring
an underground passageway
a library
the Via Tecta (or the Sacred Way, which is a colonnaded street leading to the sanctuary) and
a propylon





1 the Heroon – a shrine where the kings of Pergamon, particularly Attalus I and Eumenes II, were worshipped

6 -7 the Sanctuary of Athena

10 – 13 the Royal palaces

15 the Sanctuary of Trajan (also known as the Trajaneum)

16 the Hellenistic Theater with a seating capacity of 10,000. This had the steepest seating of any known theater in the ancient world

17 the Temple of Dionysus

TRAJANEUM

- the Temple of Trajan (Trajaneum)
- Pergamon's Upper Acropolis area
- purpose
- the fourth imperial cult temple in the province of Asia

The sacred precinct

- Zeus Philios (Latin, Jupiter Amicalis) and Roman Emperor Trajan
- Hadrian worshipped at the Trajaneum
- acrolithic statues from the Trajaneum
- Pergamon's three *neokoroi*



TRAJANEUM

Archaeological research

- uncovered and examined in the years 1879-1880 and 1885
- 1960's the Turkish Administration – restoration, finished in 1994
- statues of Trajan, Zeus Phlios and Hadrian

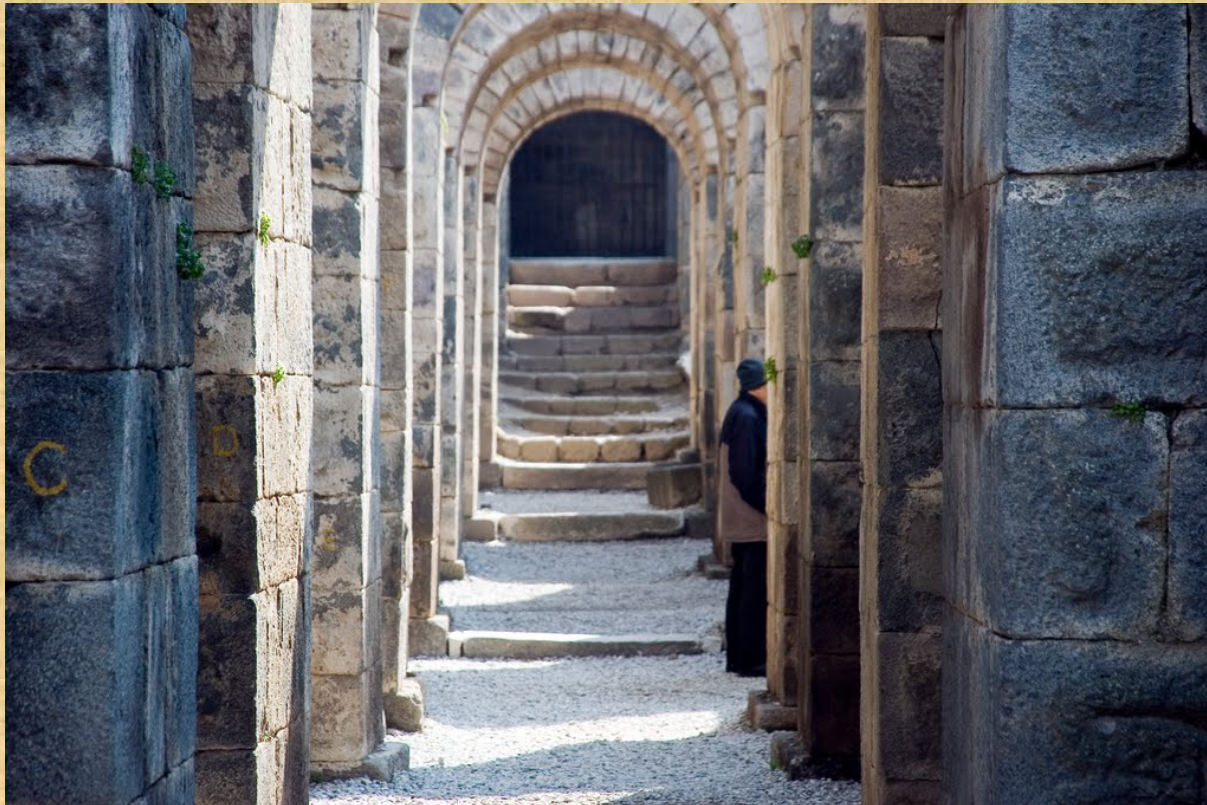


TRAJANEUM

Construction

- high podium
- the large space
- the structure
- the substructure – upper and lower part
- plundering
- Byzantine period - in the acropolis fortifications
- substructure used as cisterns and warehouses.
- 19th c. - material for lime burning





TRAJANEUM

The precinct typology

- rectangular podium
- Greek traditions
- three sides surrounded by *stoas*
- the west side was left open



TRAJANEUM

Temple

- the temple
- an altar

- two inscriptions:
 - a) from the city of Thyatira
 - b) from the time of Trajan





Publius Aelius Hadrianus (76 – 139)

- *imperium* in 117 AD
- born in Hispania, a ward of Trajan (family connection)
- consolidating and protecting (Hadrian's Wall)
- the adoption – suspicious
- patron of architecture
- Apollodorus of Damascus – Hadrian designed and “drew pumpkins”
- Villa in Tivoli – pumpkin-vaulted structures
- died at Baiae, divinized by Senate

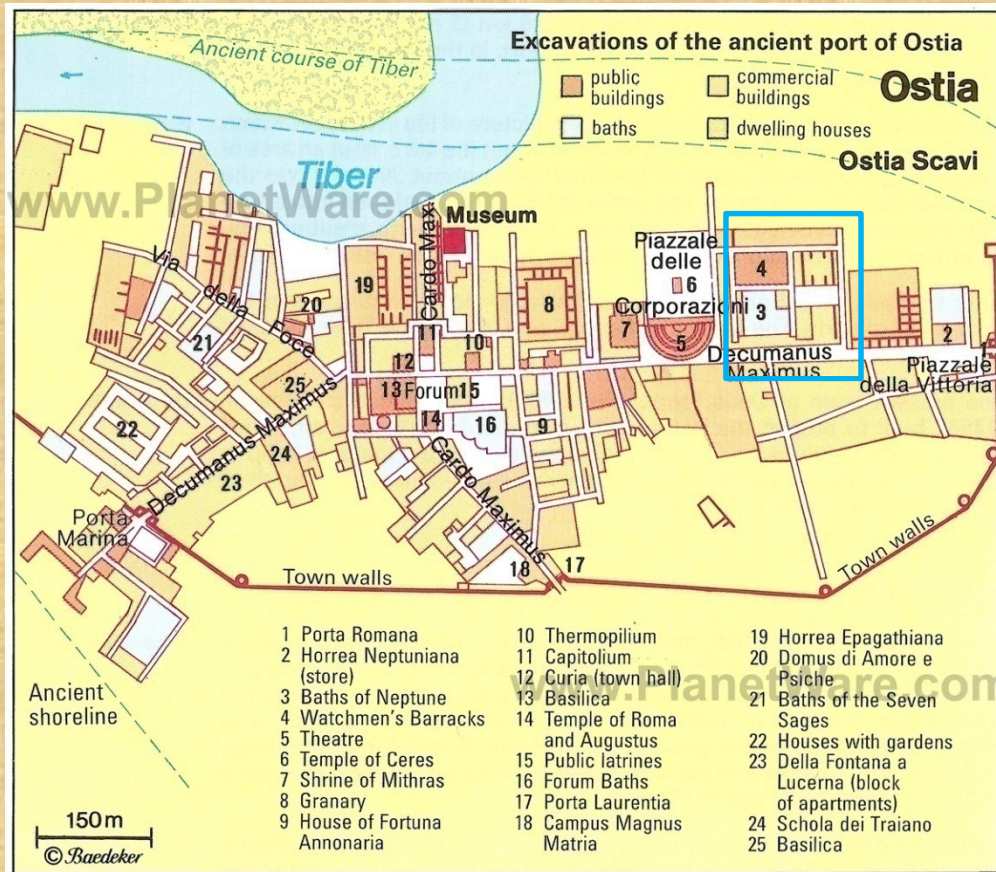
Athens

- Roman Agora
- Arch of Hadrian
- Olympieon, Library
- the Theatre of Dionysius



Sabina

- 100 – Hadrian married Sabina
- Sabina died 136/137, divinized by Hadrian
- Ostia – Sabina as Ceres
- found in the *palaestra* of the Terme di Nettuno, Ostia



Arco di Portogallo (136 – death of Hadrian)

- 2 reliefs – Palazzo dei Conservatori –
Sabina's apotheosis, Hadrian's *alimentaria*

Apotheosis of Sabina

- classicizing style

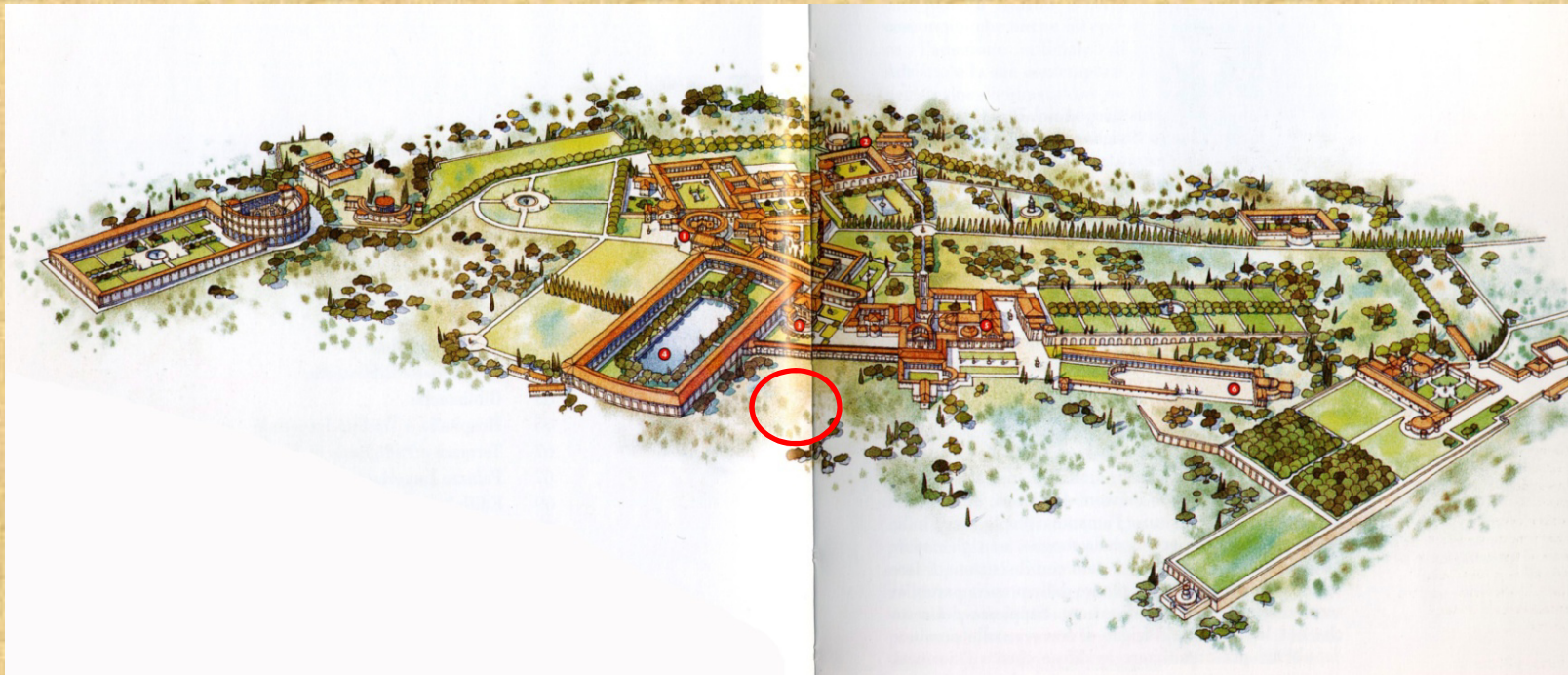


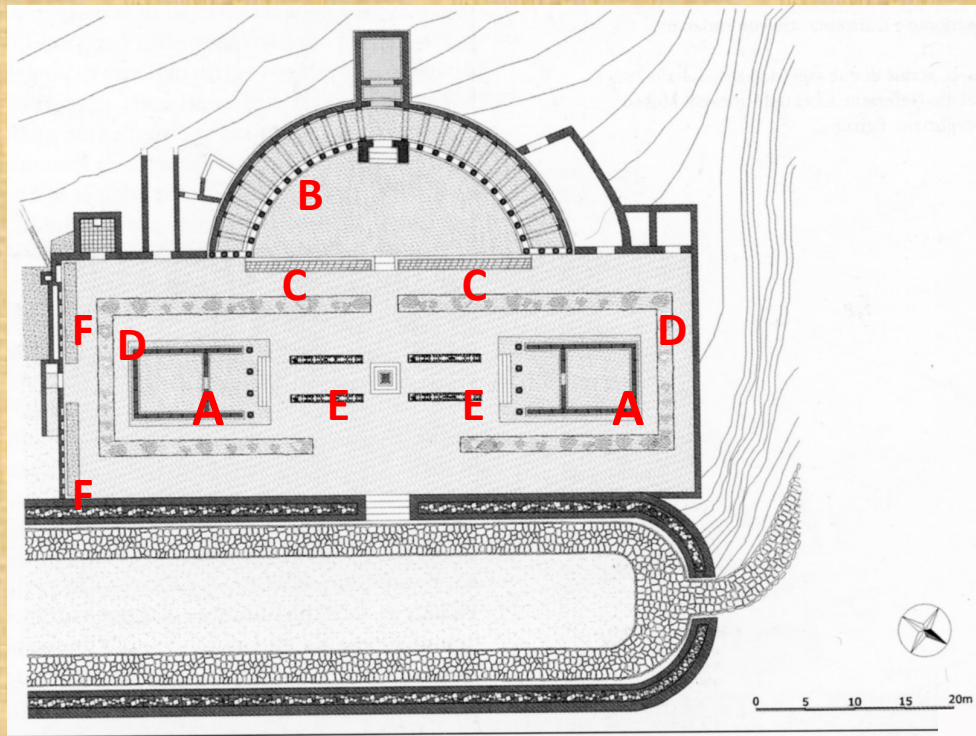
Antinous

- a Bithyan Greek
- born in Claudiopolis, Turkey
- introduced to Hadrian in 123 AD
- 128 AD – a tour of the Empire as a member of Hadrian's retinue
- died in October 130 AD, while going along the Nile – mysterious circumstances

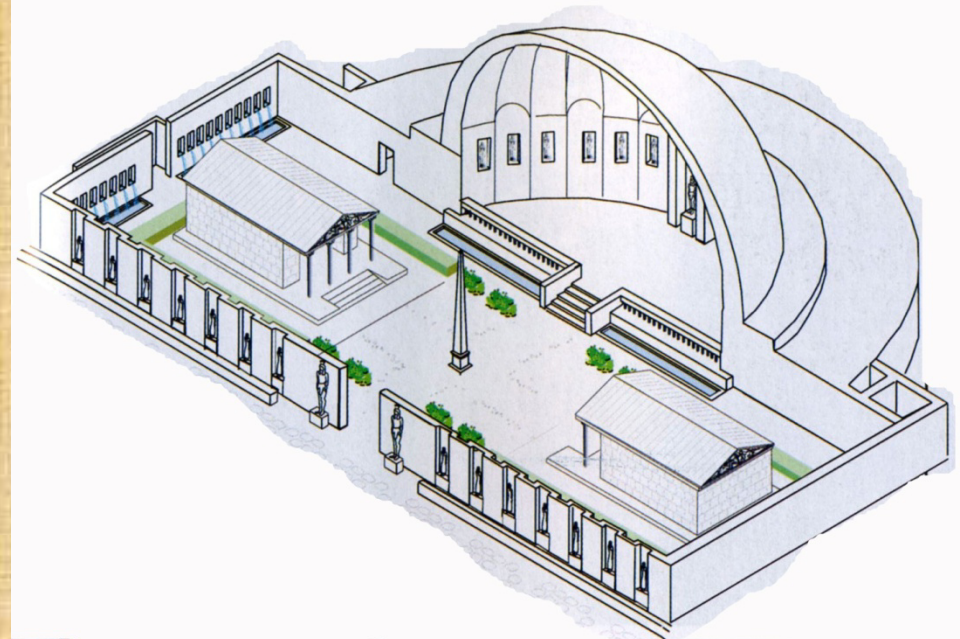
Cult of Antinous

- Hadrian deified Antinous (Osiris)
- the decision unusual
- body - the villa in Tivoli
- the city of Antinoopolis
- in Athens, October – *Antinoeia* (games)





- three excavation campaigns (2002-2004) -
- a rectangular *temenos*
- two facing temples (A)
- porch (B)
- narrow basins (C)
- a deep trench in the tufa (D) – trees (palms)
- four parallel trenches - flowers (E)
- fountains (F)





- Hadrian - the cult in the Greek lands
- Hermes, Dionysus, Bacchus, Silvanus, Apollo, Osiris
- altars and temples
- a small cult
- votive offerings, gifts of food and drink in Egypt



Antinous as Apollo (Delphi)



Antinous as Bacchus
(Vatican)



Antinous as Silvanus
(Lanuvium)

Hadrian and the Imperial cult

- centre of his religious program – imperial family
- early in his reign – silenced rumors regarding his adoption
- Zeus, Apollo



– a bronze sestertius – reverse Hadrian bust, obverse Hadrian and Trajan

- Hadrian – importance of the cult – unifier of the empire
- religion in the service of politics



Hadrian and Divine election

- Giessen papyrus

- poem

- coins



- *golden aureus*
- city Cyzicus – declared Hadrian the 13th god, and the city became a neokoros of his cult – temple
- Hadrian - the new Zeus



Hadrian and Divine

- mystic cults, magic, superstitious
- astrology, science and art, credited with healing powers
- the art of the occult

Aurelius Victor – Antinous offered himself

Promotion of the cult of Rome

- consolidating traditions
- problems in Rome
- strong in the east

Trajan, Hadrian – assimilation to deities

- Roma – important (in the west)



“For now,” he said, “if the goddesses wish to get up and go out, they will be unable to do so”, Apollodorus Damascus (Dio, LXIX.4.1-5).

Hadrianeum

-145 AD, coins, inscriptions - Antoninus Pius

- location

-1696 - pontificate of Pope Innocent XII – incorporated into a large building designed by Carlo Fontana to house the central Custom office

1879 – 1882 – building modified, baroque decoration replaced by a simpler one

1928 – wall of the *cella* freed

today – Rome’s stock exchange



The precinct



The temple

- Greek fashion
- *cella* and columns (11)
- interior
- architrave
- richly decorated entablature





The sculptural program

- portraying the provinces
- pacification, unification
- 21 panels of provinces, 9 trophies
- location of the panels

3 different theories:

- a) decoration of balustrade of the temple's podium
- b) attic of the temple**
- c) external frieze
- d) inside the *cella*

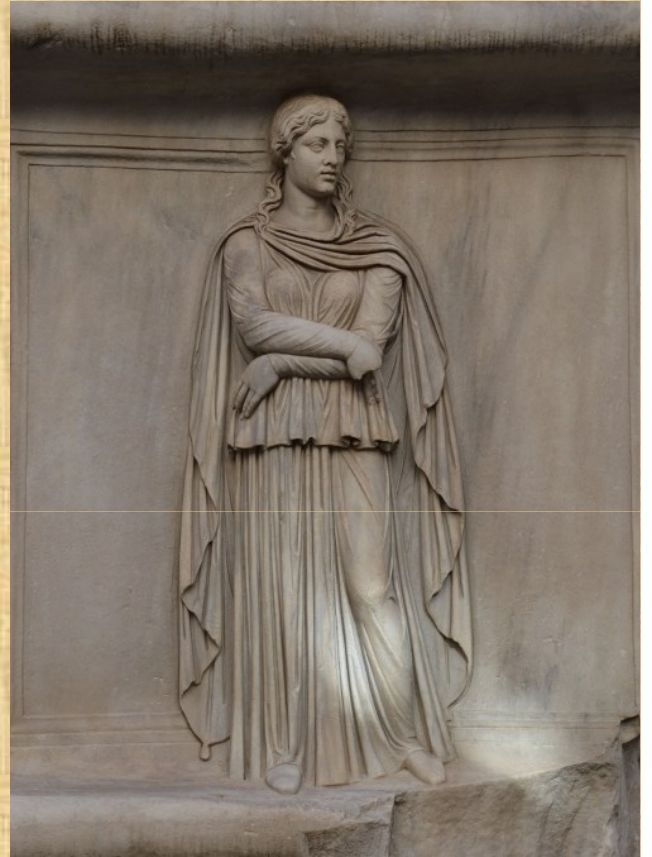
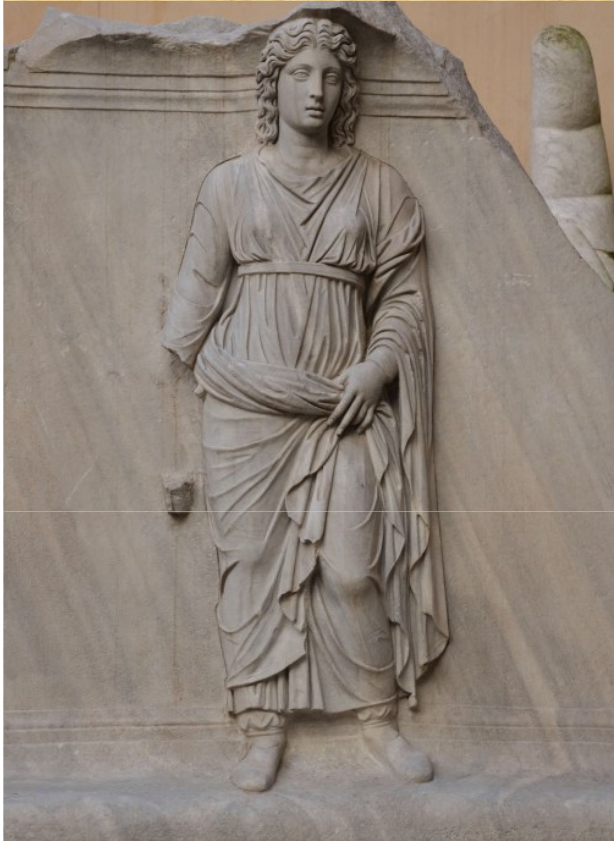


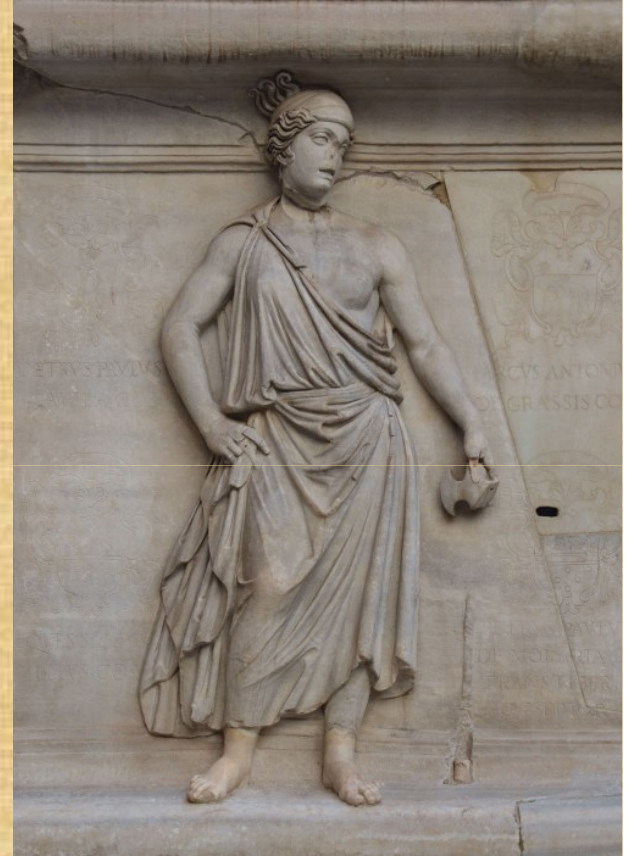
style: classicizing

figures

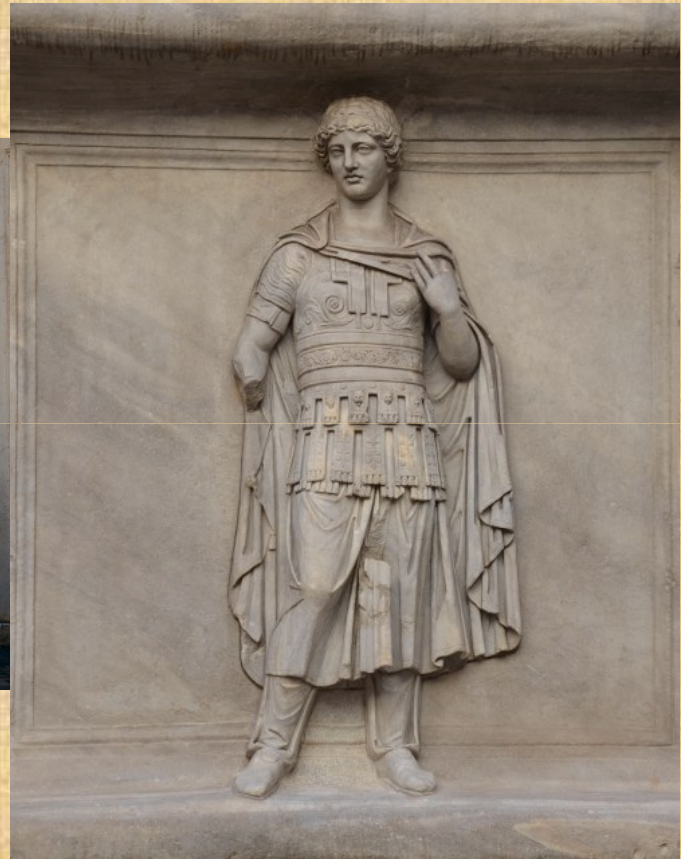
technique

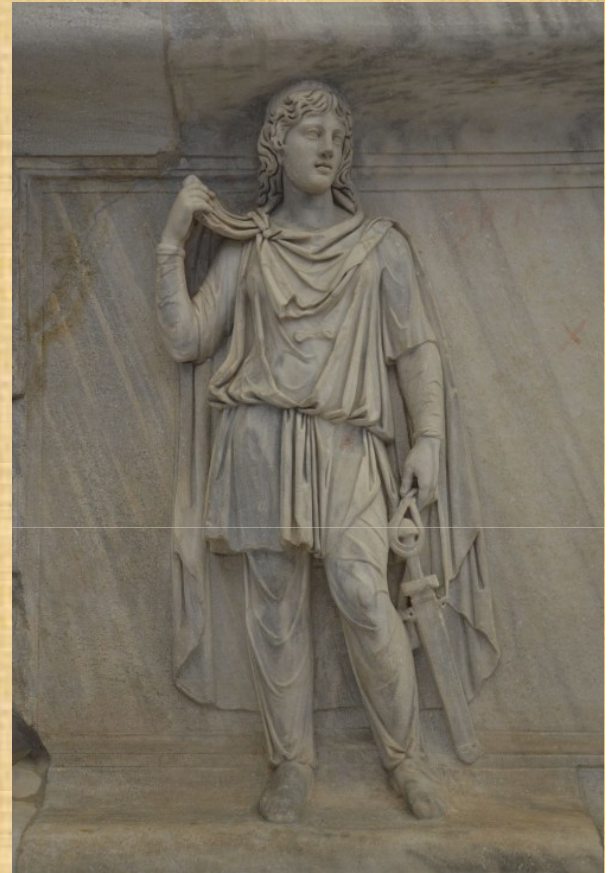
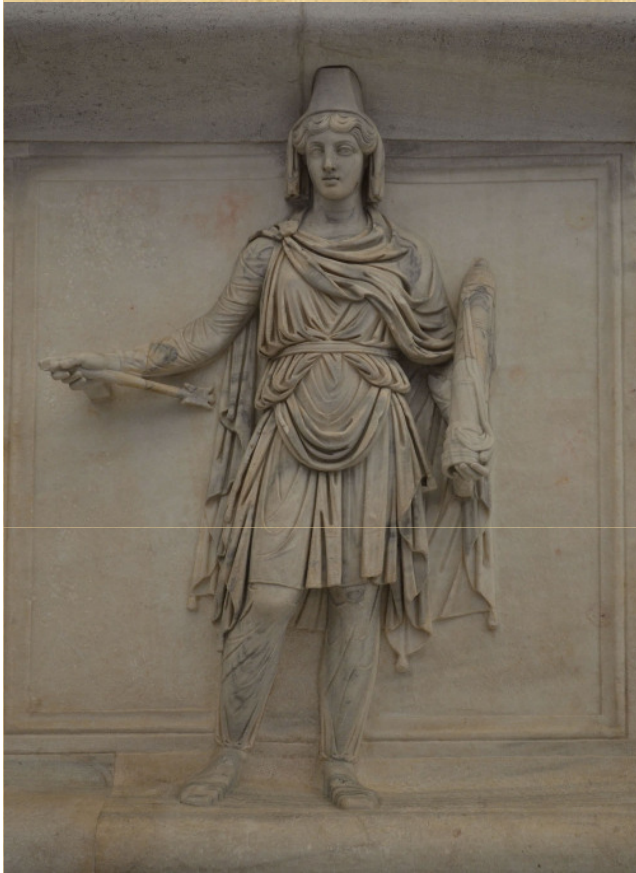






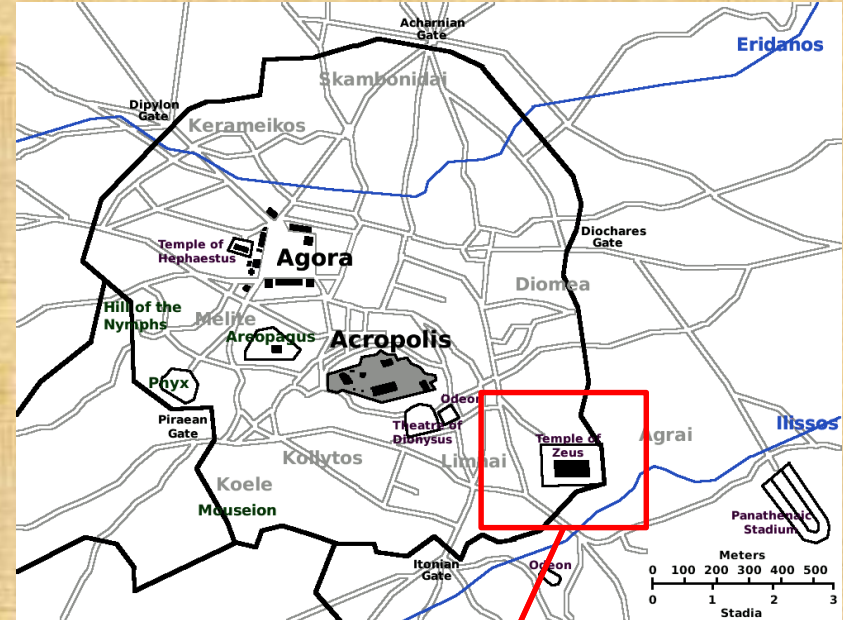
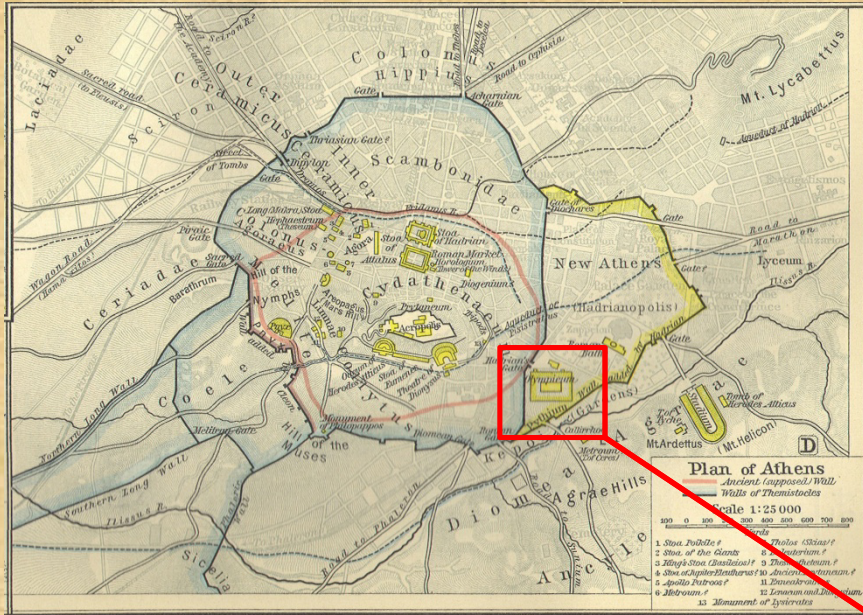




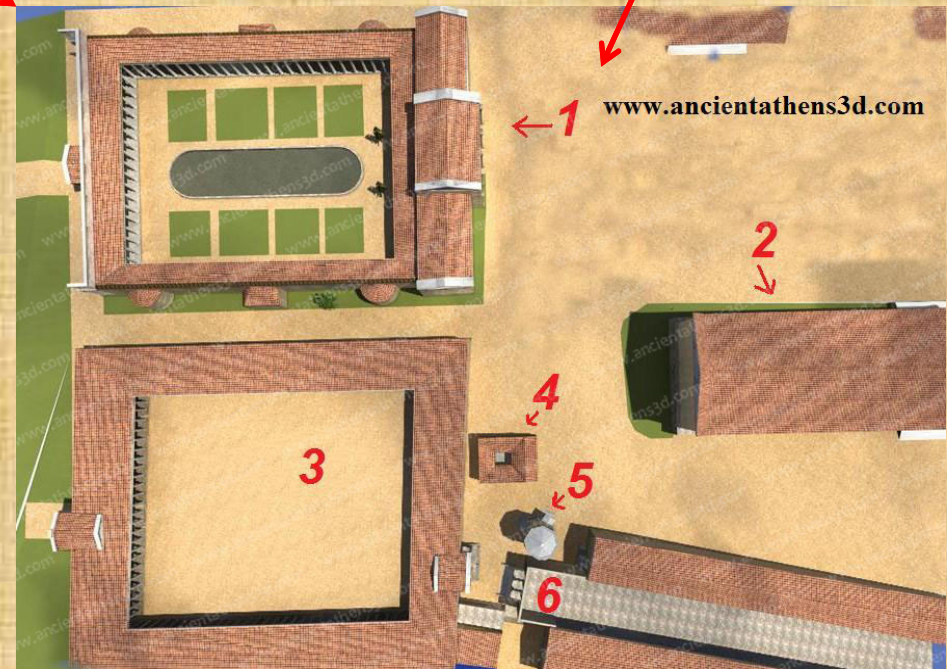




HADRIAN'S ATHENS



1. The library of Hadrian
2. Pantheon
3. The Roman market
4. Vespasianai
5. The tower of winds
6. Agoranomeion (Sebasteion?)





Vespasianai (1st c. AD)

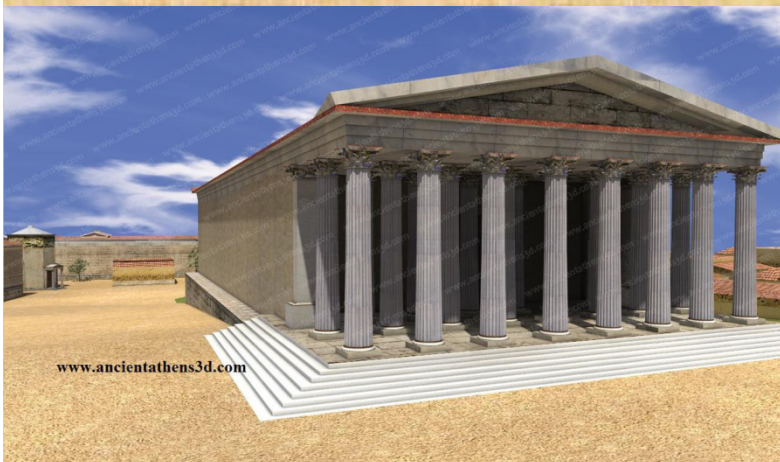
- used as a public toilet of the Roman Market



The "Agoranomeion" (circa AD 50)

- unknown use

- most likely - dedicated to the imperial family (Sebasteion)



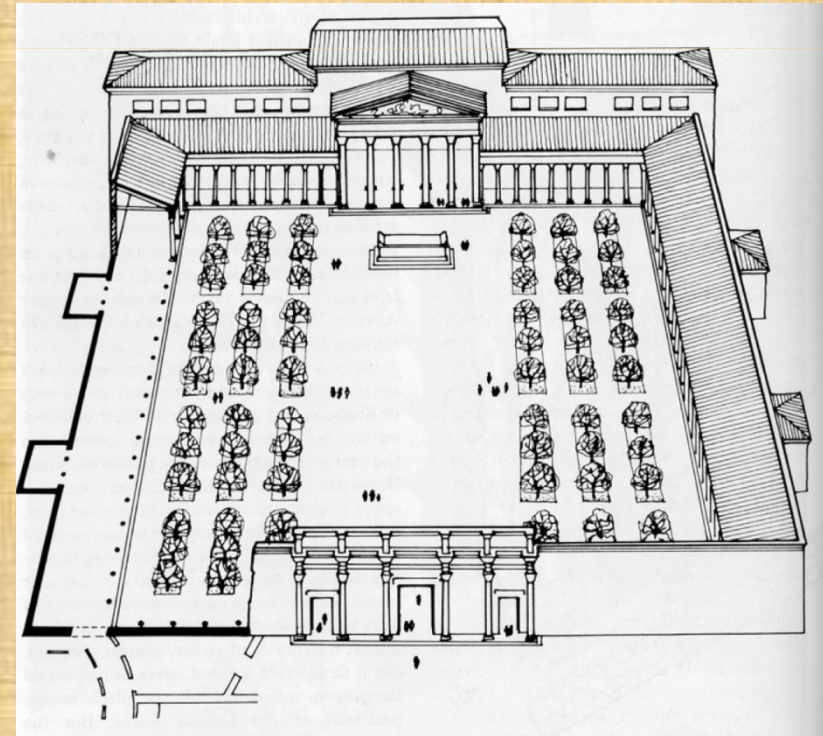
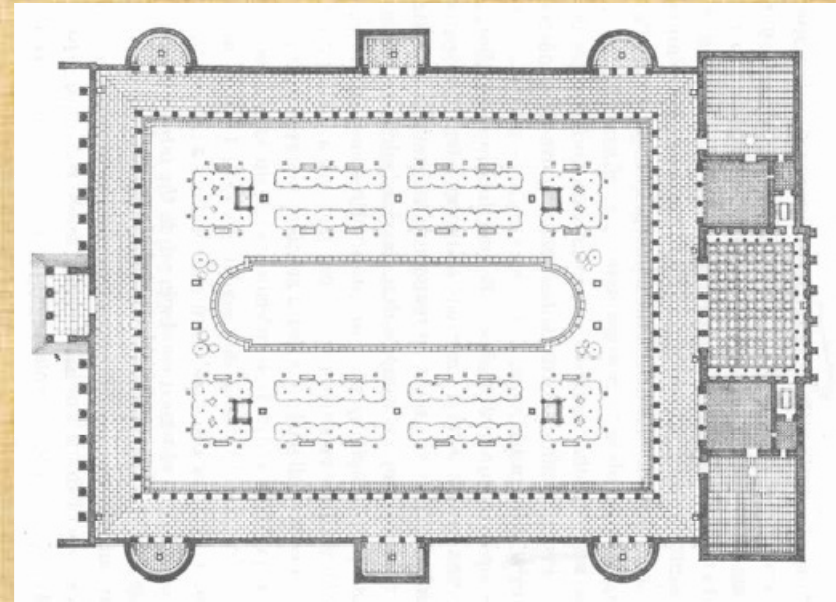
The Pantheon (AD 130)

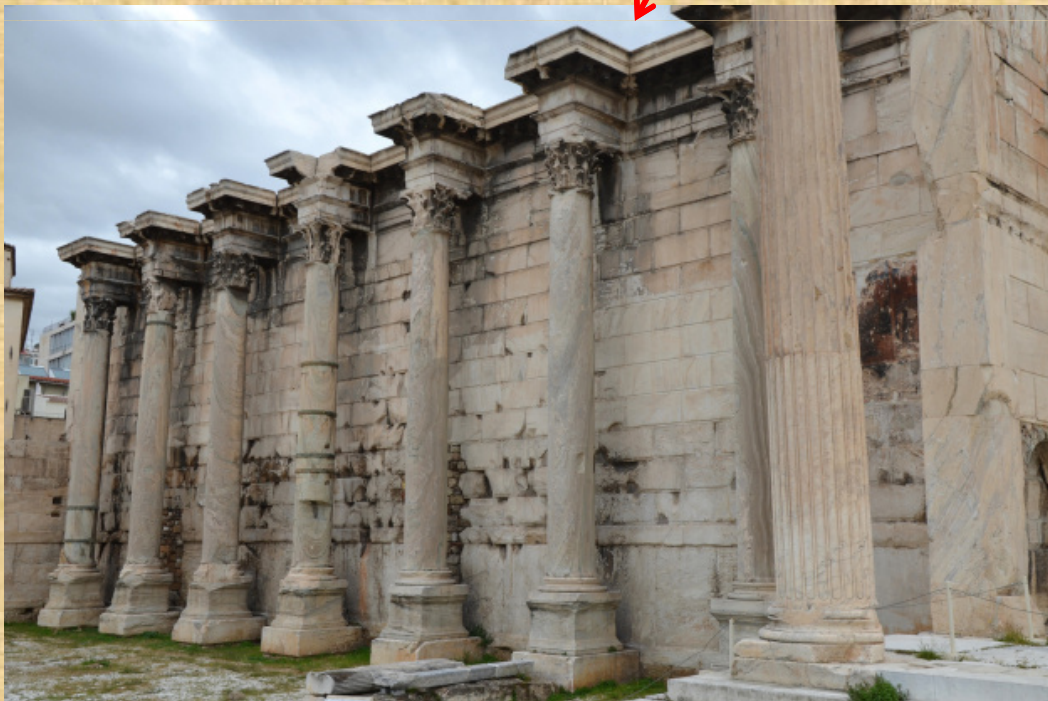
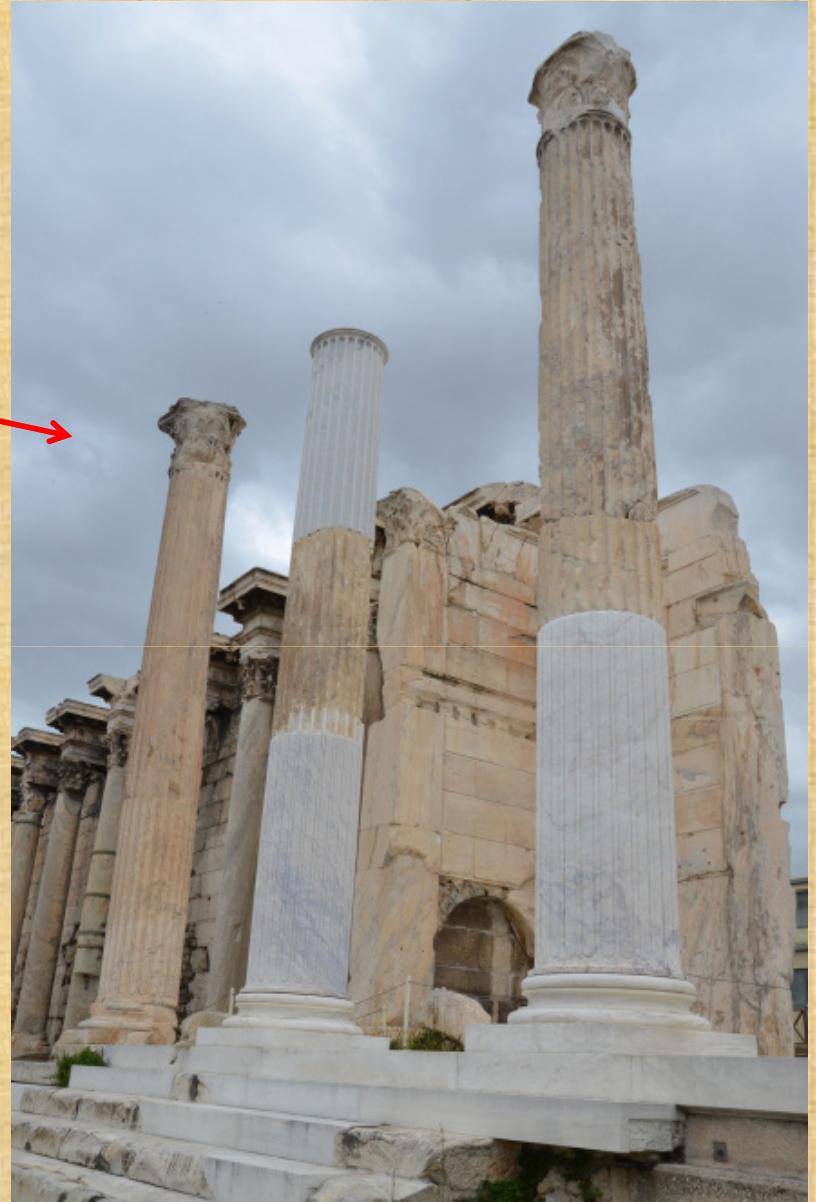
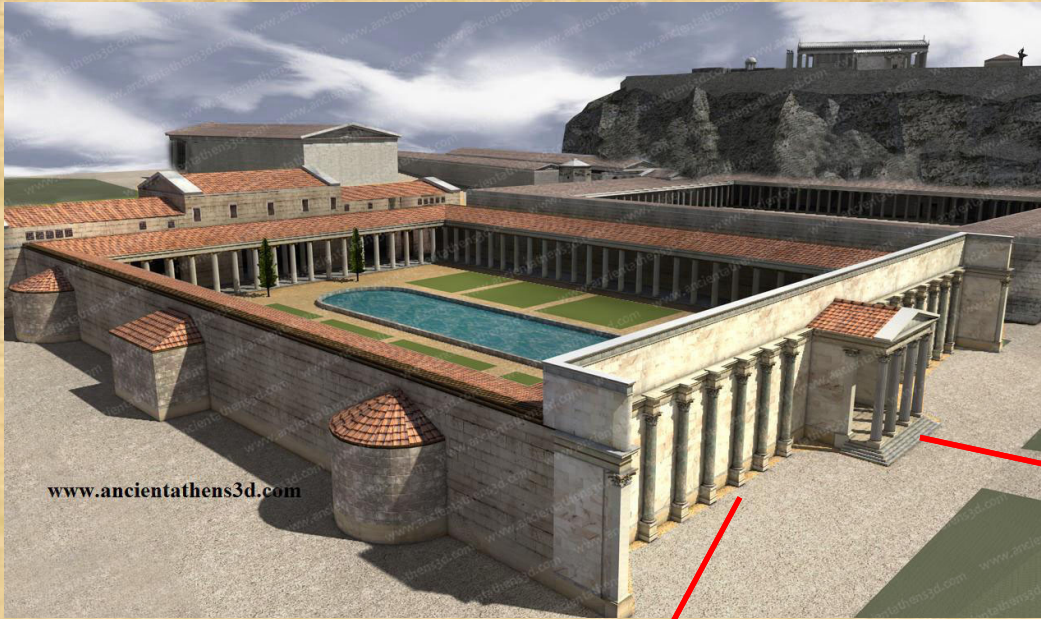
- philological sources

- a temple dedicated to the gods

Library

- 132 AD – pattern of the Temple of Peace
- 267 AD badly damaged by the Herulians
- restored in 408 – 412 (Herculius)
- other churches in the Byzantine period
- *propylon*
- western wall
- internal courtyard with a garden and a pool
- eastern part







The theatre of Dionysus

- 2nd visit of Athens - reconstruction
- a bronze statue of Hadrian



12 statues of Hadrian



- reconstructed the theatre –*scaenae frons*
- association with Dionysus



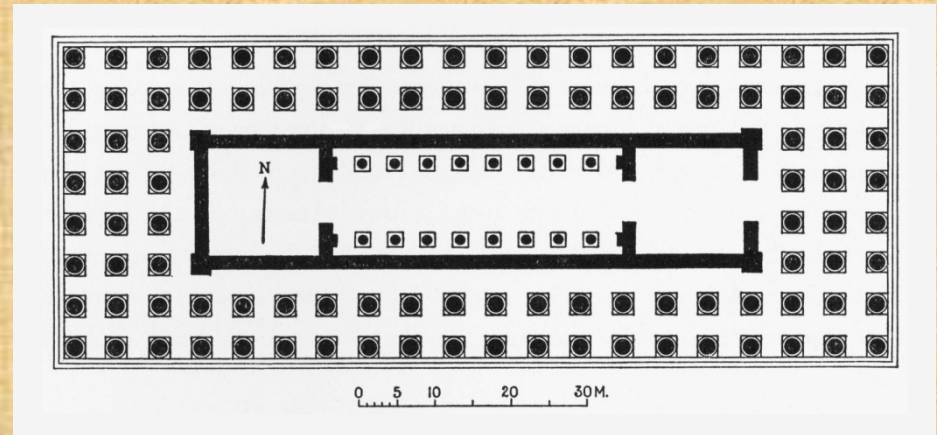
The temple of Olympian Zeus – “Olympeion”

- statues of Hadrian
- project had started 600 years before finishing it
- 174 BC – Antiochus IV with Cossutius
- 164 BC - abandoned
- 86 BC – Sulla – serious damage
- 131 AD – a dedication ceremony

today: 15 columns remain (total 104)

Pausanias – colossal statue of Hadrian

- originally dedicated to Zeus – became the centre of the imperial cult





The Arch of Hadrian

- Athenians - in honor of Hadrian's benefactions

- purpose:

“This is Athens, the ancient city of Theseus.” – western side

“This is the city of Hadrian and not of Theseus.” – eastern side, facing Olympieon

- strategic position

- boundaries of old and new Athens



