

The Buildings and the Images of the Imperial Cult



VI Leptis Magna



- North Africa
- 3 historical regions:
 - a) Tripolitania
 - b) Cyrenaica
 - c) Fezzan
- Two languages: Greek and Punic
- History: trading post

630 BC – Greek colonization – city Cyrene – Persians – Alexander the Great – Ptolemaic kingdom

Tripolitania

Fezzan

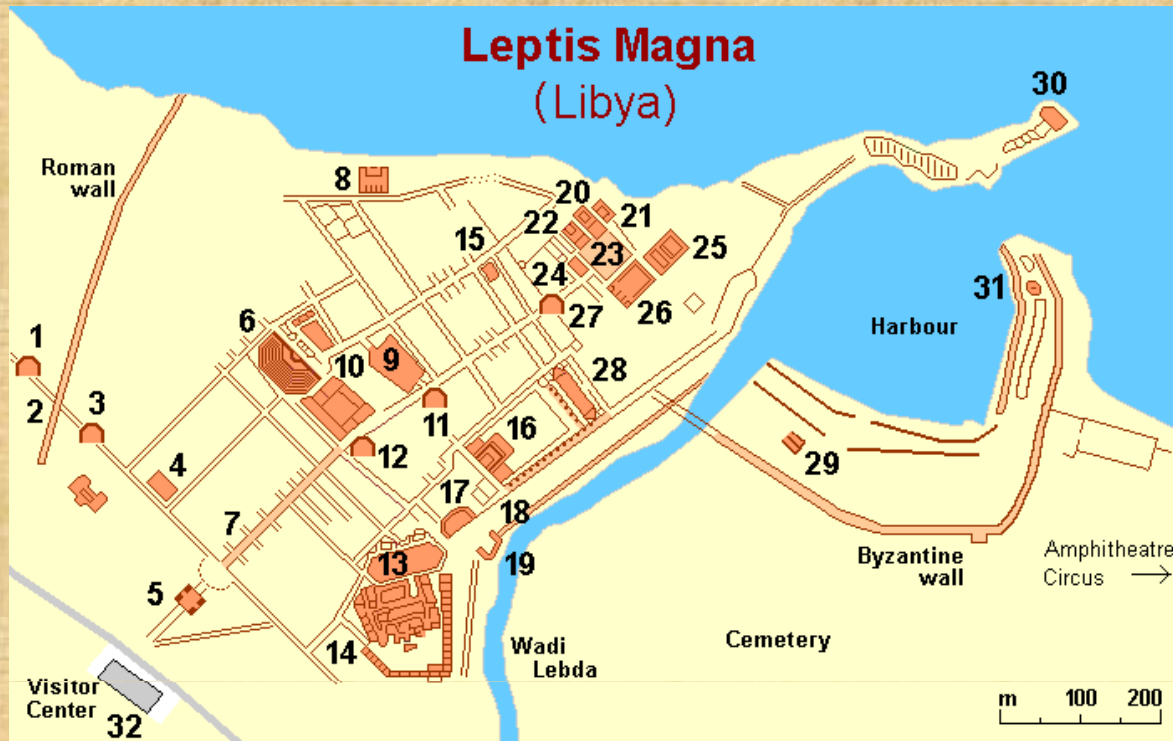
Cyrenaica

Carthage

Location of Archaeological Site of Cyrene

Sallust
The War with Jugurtha





LEPTIS MAGNA

- location
- Leptis Magna and Carthage
- Punic Wars
- Septimius Severus
- earthquakes





The Old Forum

Augustan age

Claudius

the Antonines

3 temples N side:

Liber Pater

Hercules

Rome and Augustus



Excavations

The temple excavated in 1922, 1925 – 27, 1932, published only partly

J.B. Ward Perkins – after the war, only basic research

Systematic research – 2001 – 2003



The Old Forum

-7 phases

The Temple of Rome and Augustus

Phase I – Tiberian period

Phase II – Claudian period

Phase III – Antonine period

Phase IV – Destruction and later re-occupations

The Temple of Roma and Augustus

Date

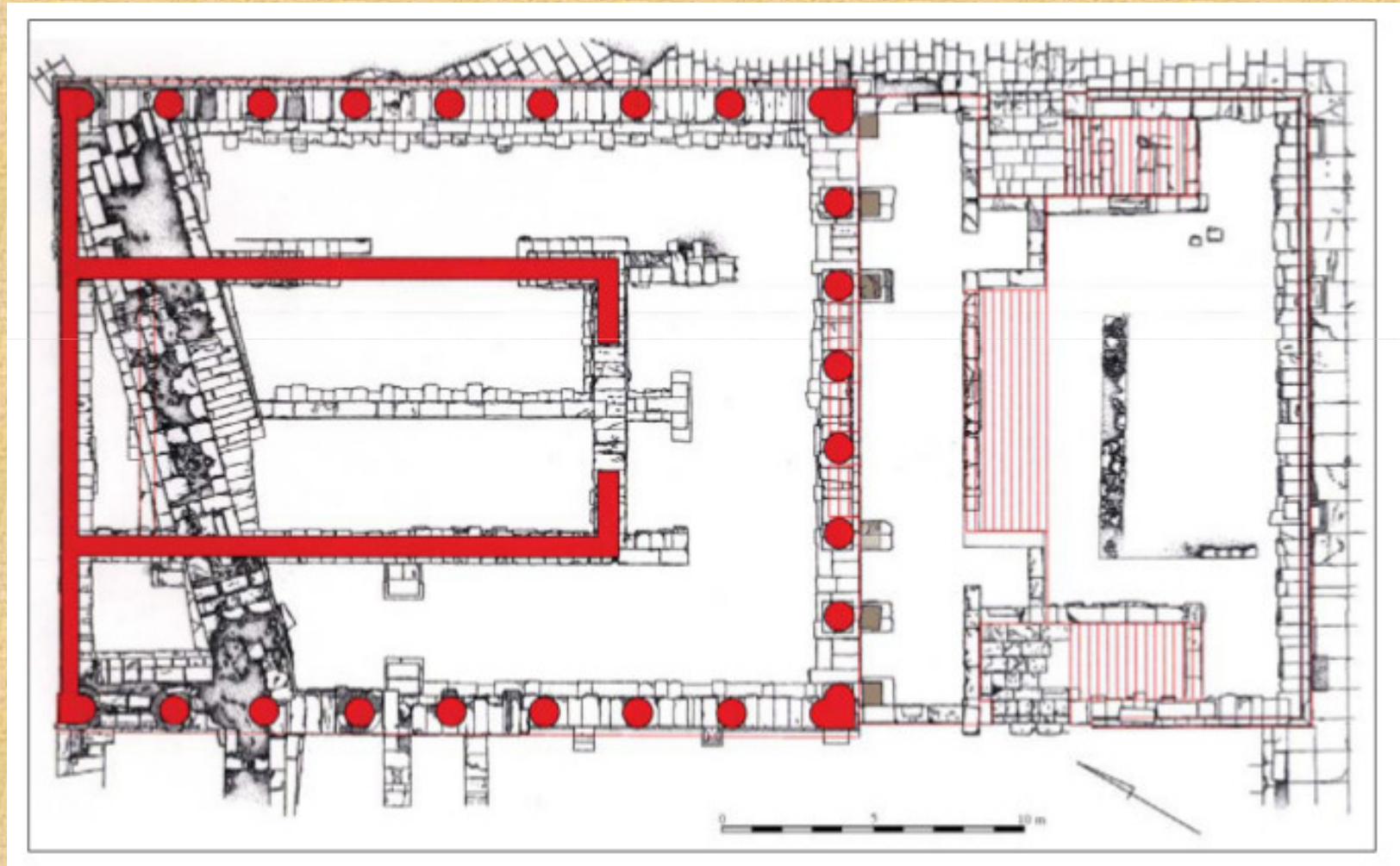
Position

Dimensions

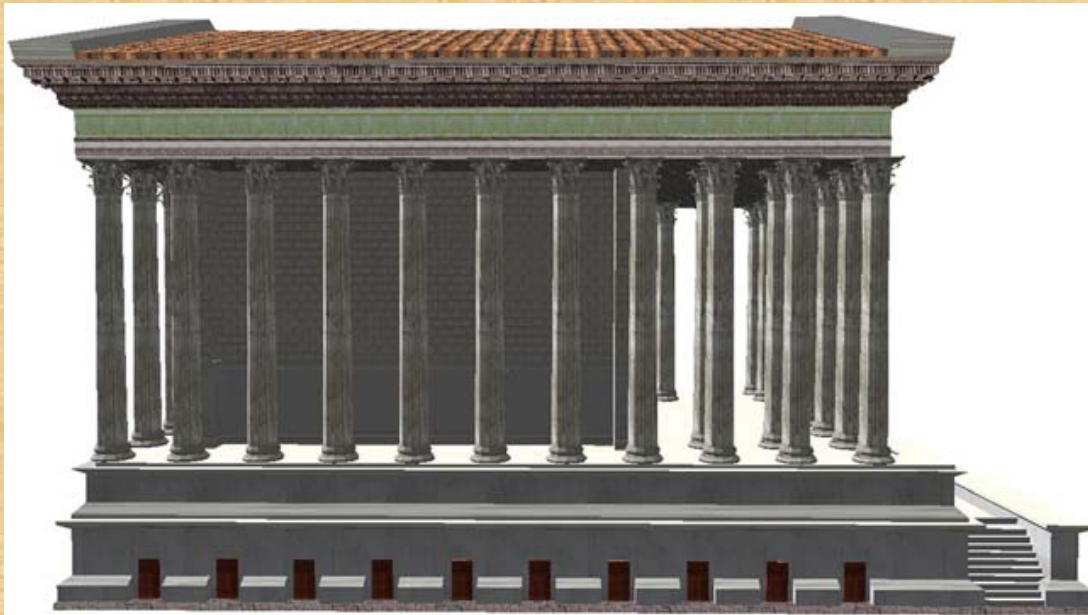
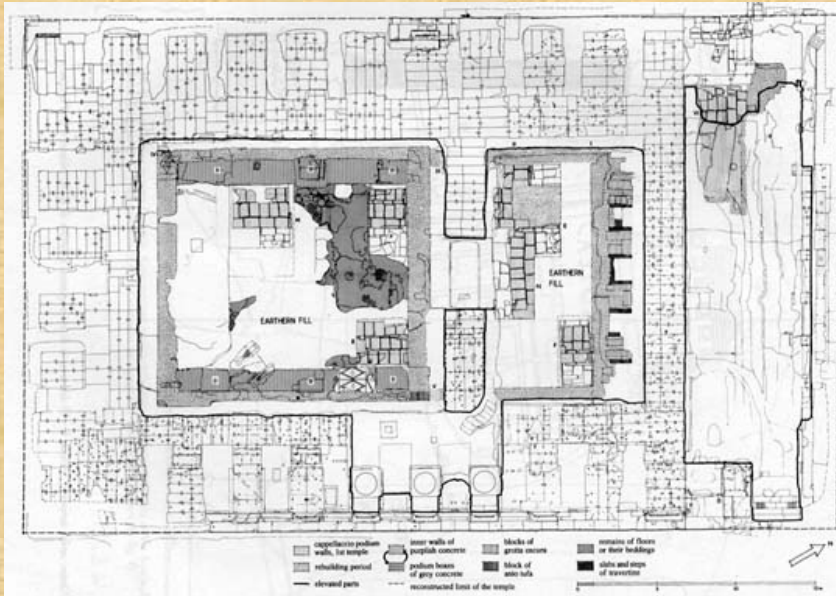
Type

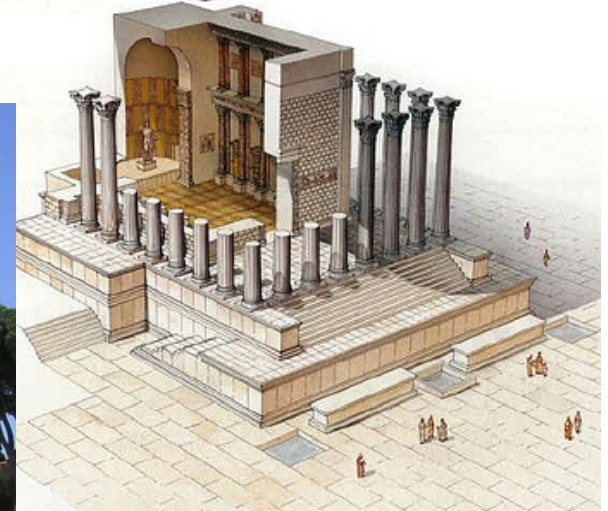
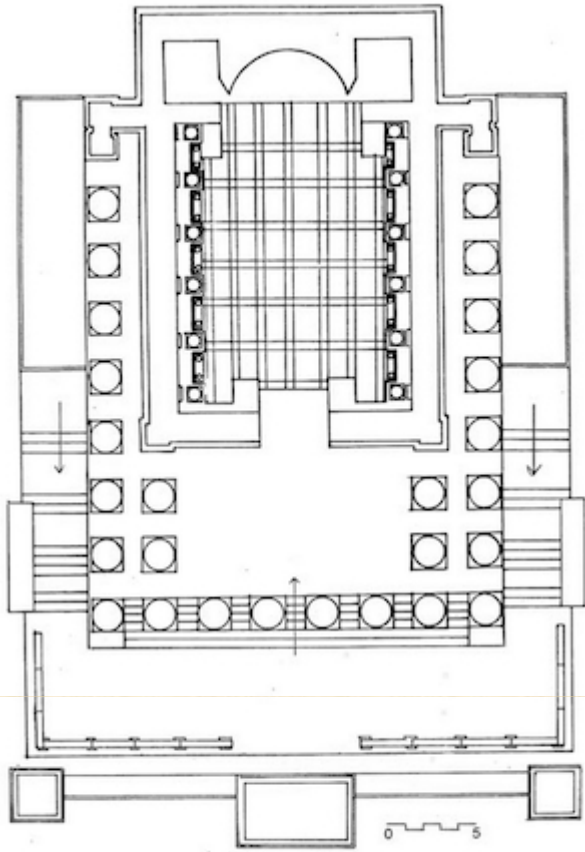
Podium

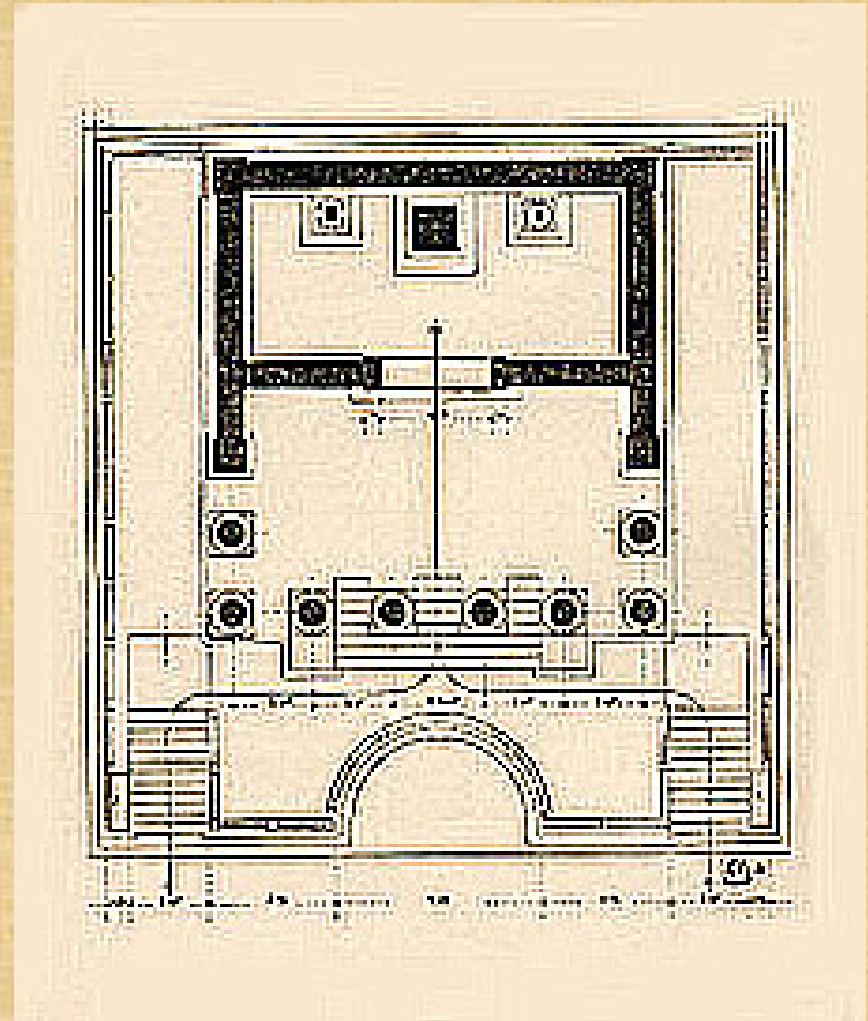
Cella



Some urban models of the temple:









Special features

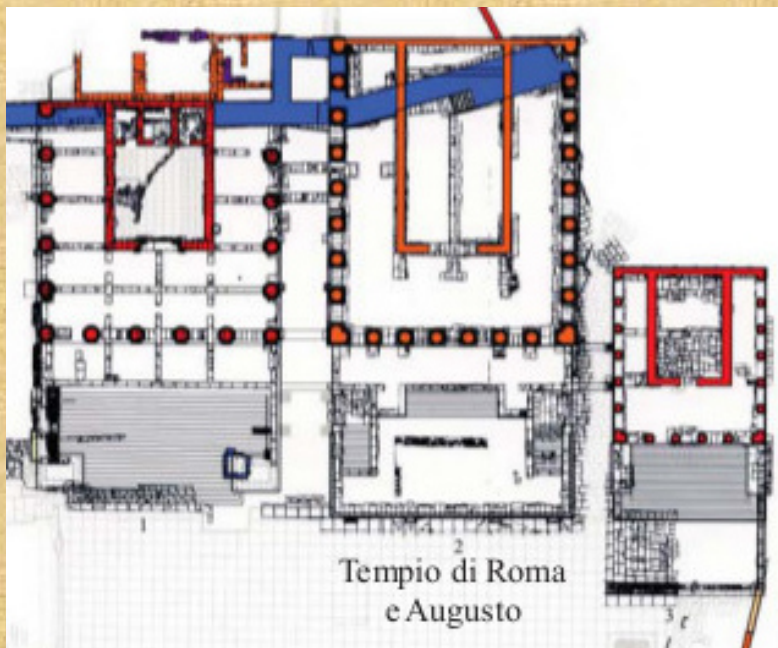
podium

arches on imposts

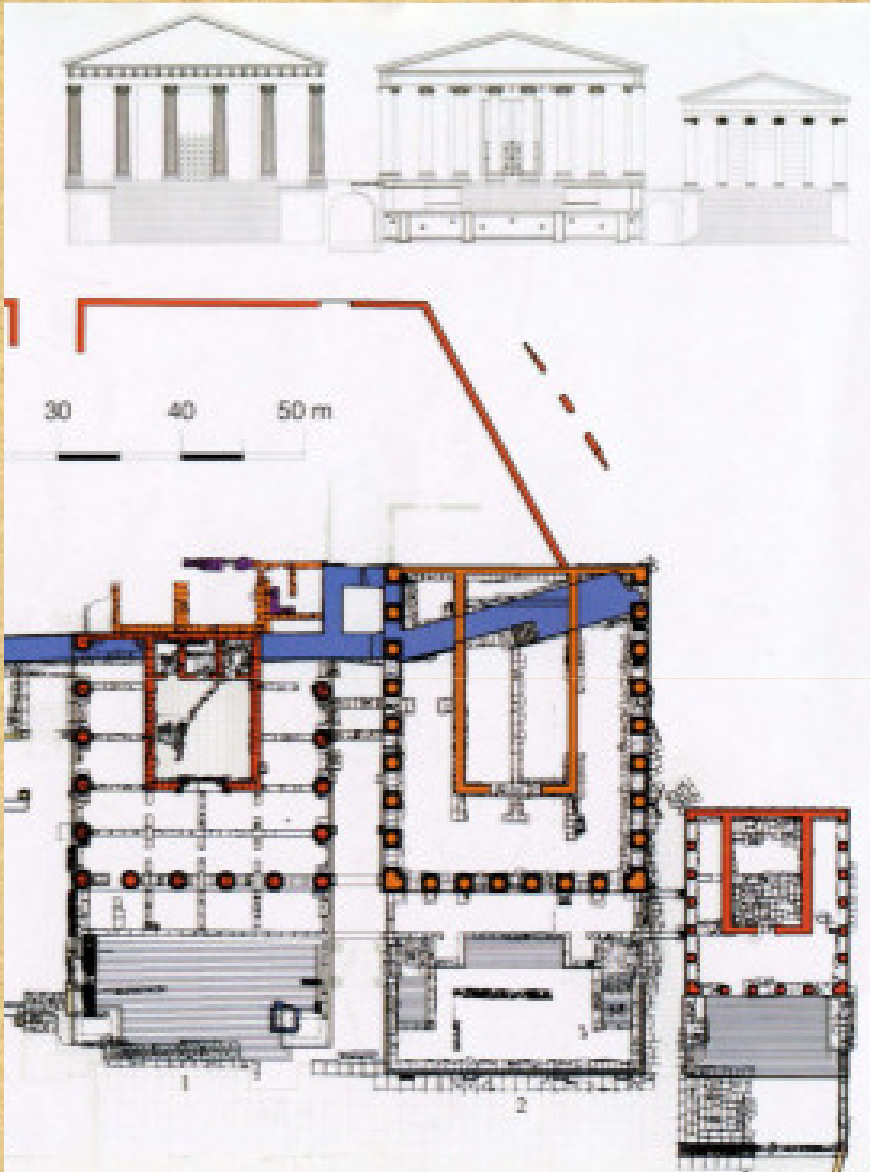




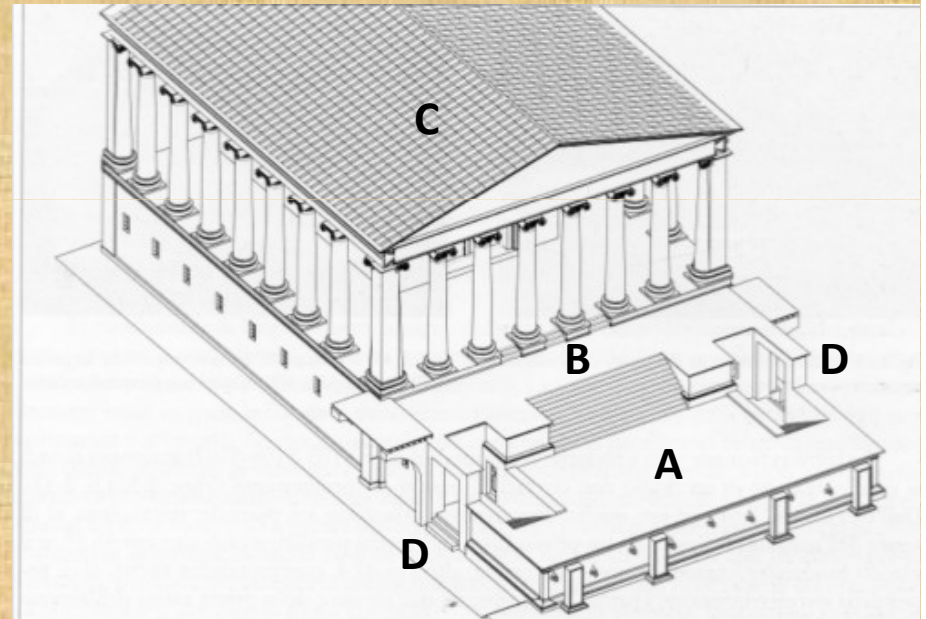
Tunisia, Sufetula



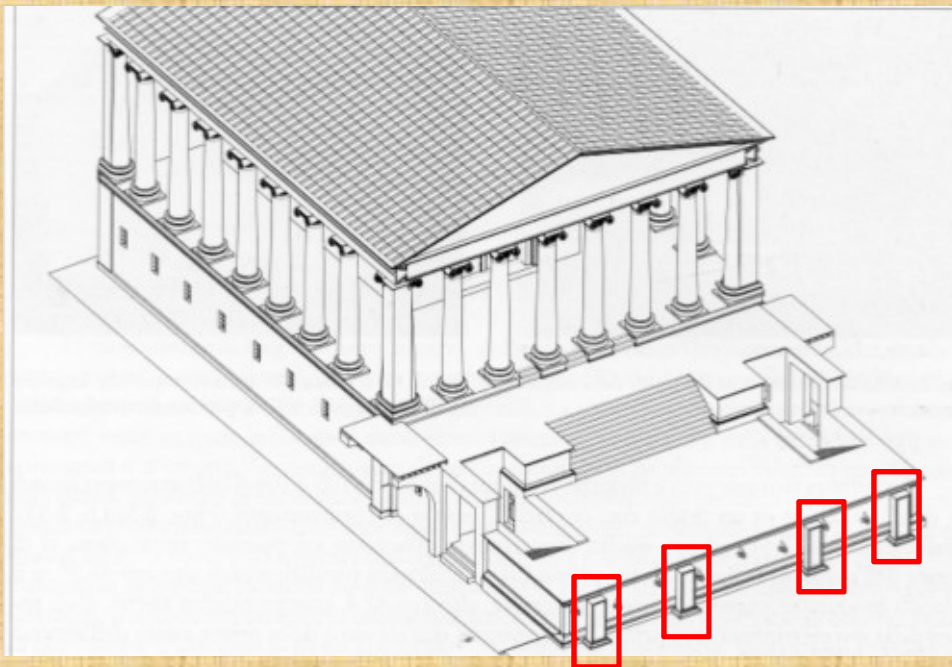
Leptis Magna, Libya



A front terrace
B intermediate terrace
C temple
D side passageways



- the three temples aligned on the front line
- passageways

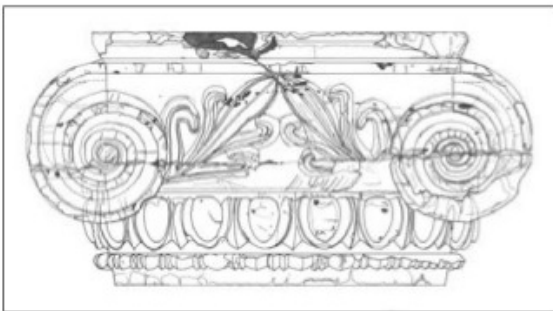


- front side of the tribune

- the comparison – the Temple of Divus Julius (Hadrianic sestertius)



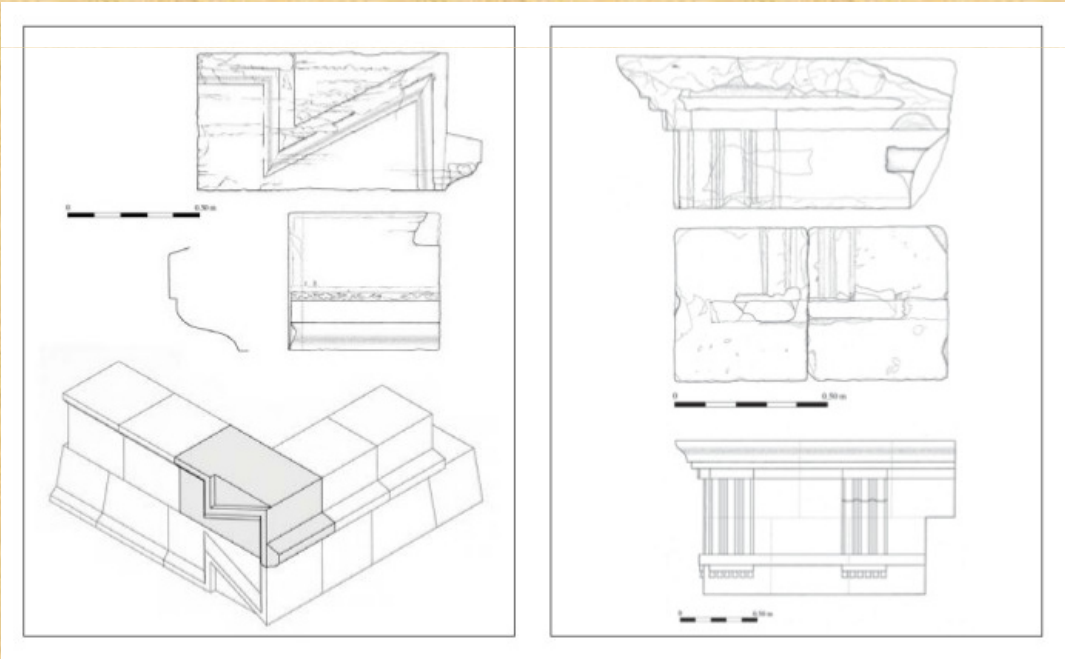
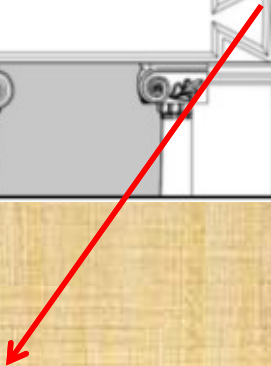
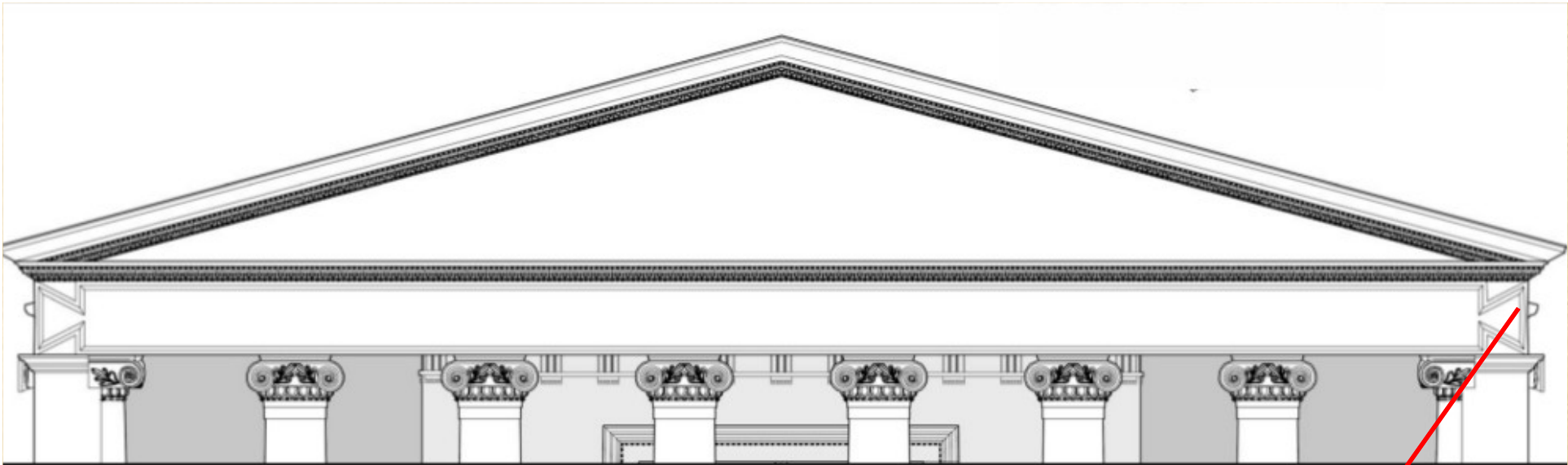
Ipotesi di restituzione dell'angolo sud-est della tribuna con i rostri e le stele apposte in età claudia (elaborazione grafica Ch. Nitti).

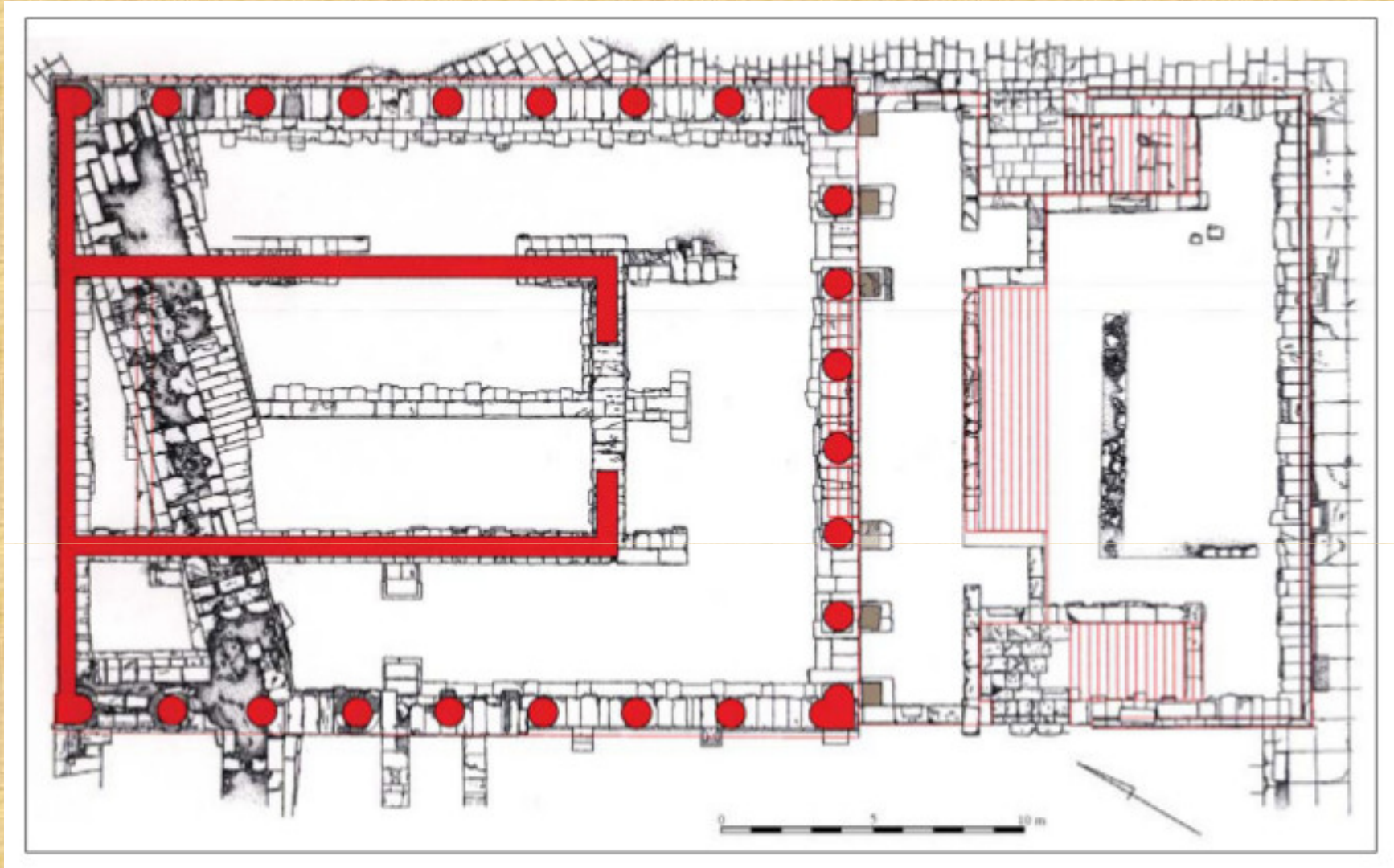


Capitello ionico in calcare pertinente alla peristasi (rilievo arch. M.A. Mellace).

- the temple
- the architrave
- *tabula ansata*







- the *cella* – a single room

- the podium

Phase I – Tiberian period

- neo-punic inscription

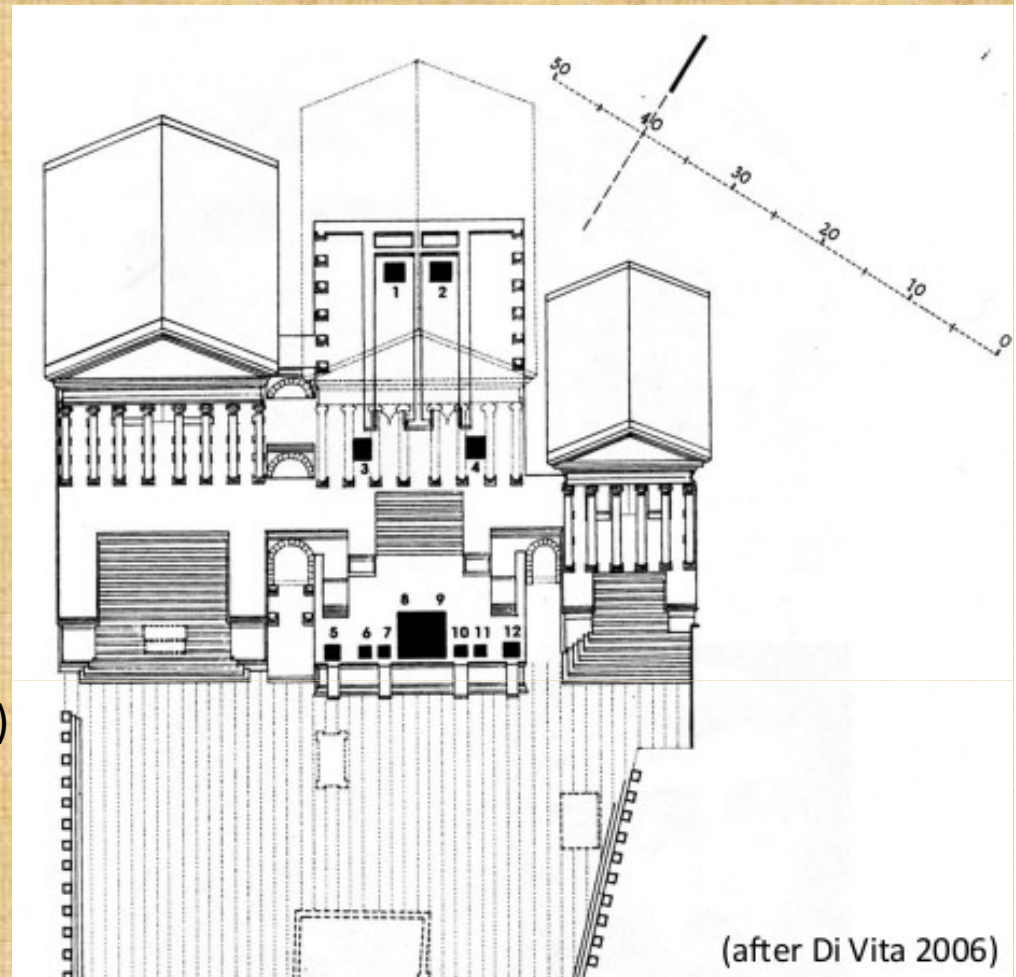
...the statues of the god Augus]tus and of Rome and of Tiberius Augustus and of Julia Augusta and of Germanicus and of Drusus Caesar and of Agrippin[a, the wife of] Germanicus and [of Livia the wife of Dru]us and of Antonia the [mother of Ger]manicus and of Agrippin[a the mother of] Drusus and the collection of statues of the god Augustus and the throne of the statue of the god Augustus

...of the statue of the god] Augustus and the vestments of the statues of Germanicus and of Drusus Caes[ar]... for Tiberius Caesar and the quadriga of [Germani]cus and of Drusus C[ae]sar] and the bronze doors and the ceiling of the portic[o and the] forecourt of the sanctuary and the porticos, they were taken up at the expense ..., the sufets being Baliton, the son of Hanno G... Saturninus and Bodmelqart, the son of Bodmelqart Tapapi ...riculus.

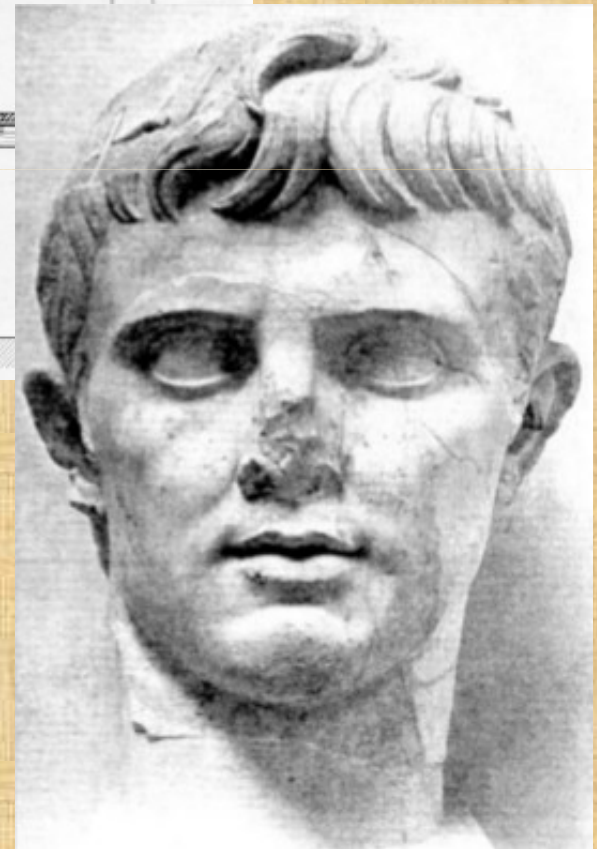
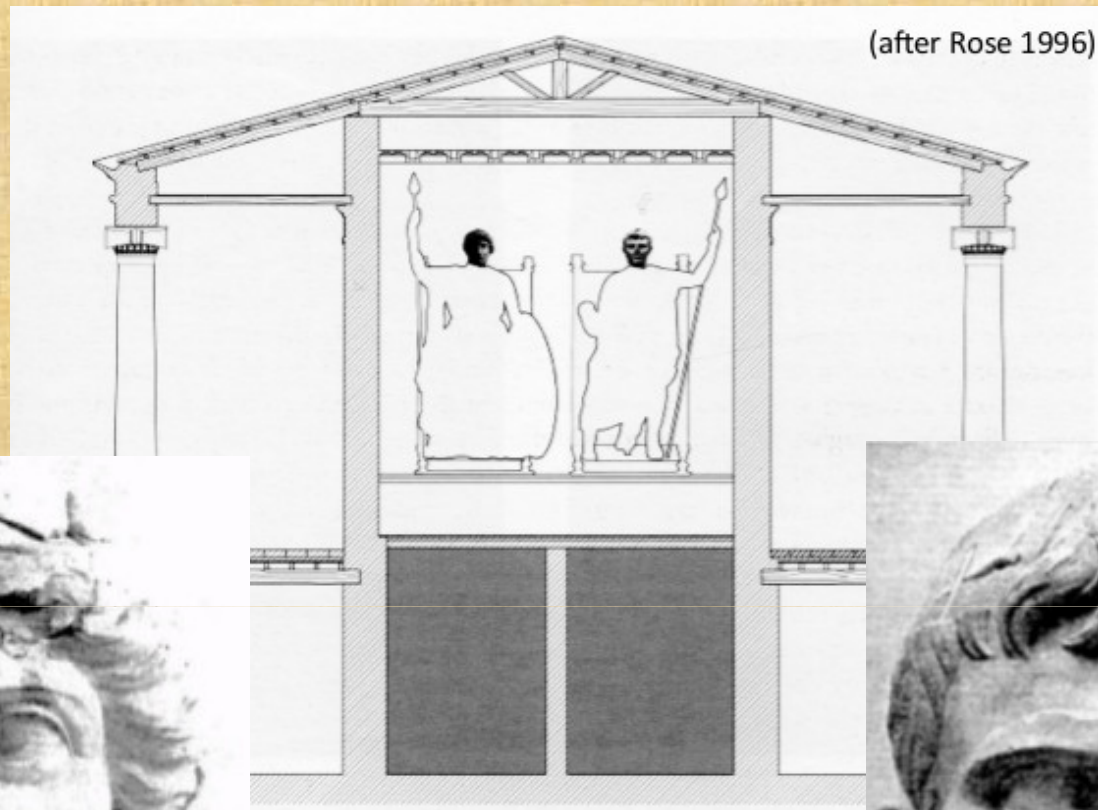


The statues listed in the inscription:

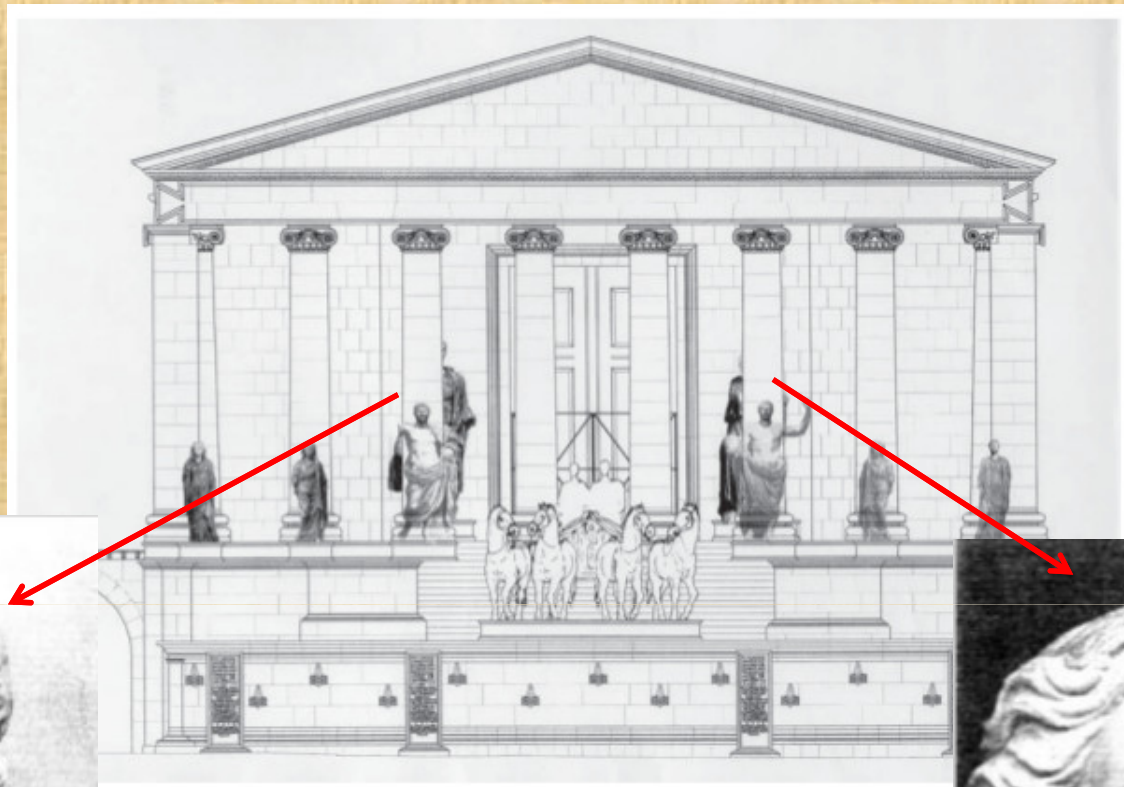
1. Divus Augustus (head)
2. Rome (head)
3. Tiberius Augustus (head)
4. Julia Augusta [Livia] (head)
5. Germanicus' mother Antonia (complete standing statue)
6. Germanicus' wife Agrippina [Maior] (complete standing statue)
7. Germanicus (head in the round)
8. Quadriga
9. Quadriga
10. Drusus [Minor] Caesar (head in the round)
11. Drusus [Minor] Caesar's wife Livia [Livilla]
12. Drusus [Minor] Caesar's mother Vipsania Agrippina (head in the round)



- the acroliths of **Augustus and Rome** only (4:1)



- Tiberius and Livia (3:1)



- the number of remaining statues – discussion – Germanicus and Drusus Minor twice?

Reasons for the first hypothesis:

- a) The quadriga
- b) The ratio of the quadriga 1.5:1, the heads are 2:1
- c) The marble heads



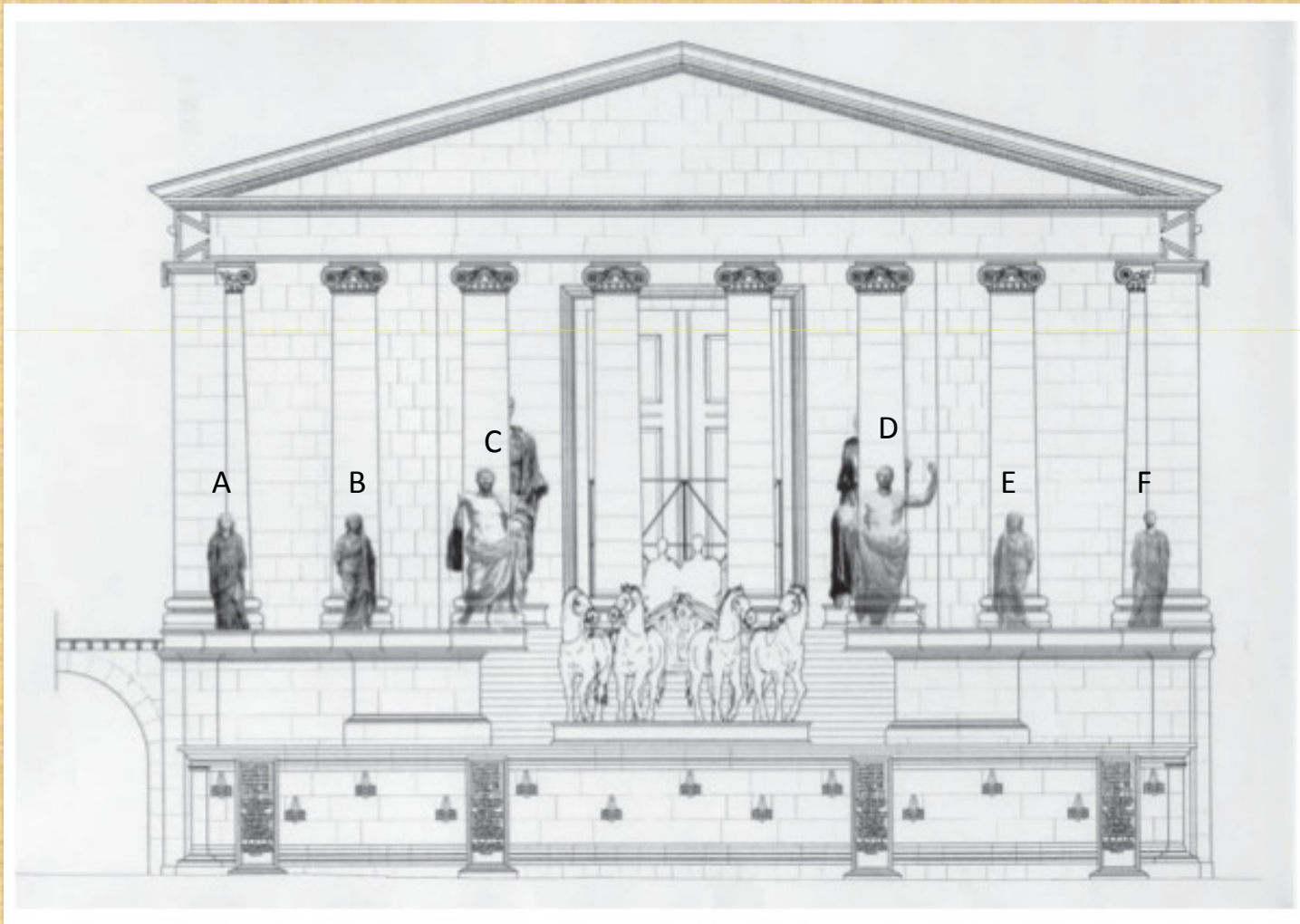
Germanicus



Drusus Minor

The result – several sculptural groups:

1. In the cella
2. Under the pronaos
3. Under the intermediate terrace
4. The quadriga



Germanicus



Drusus Minor



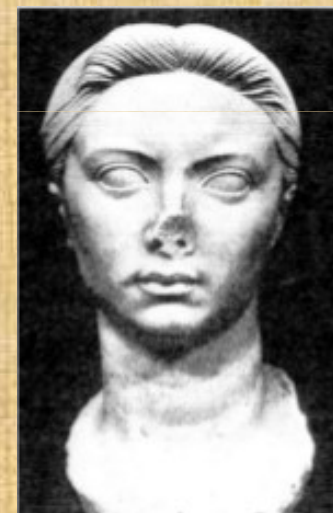
Antonia Minor



Agrippina Maior



Livilla



Vipsania Agrippina

The chronology of the Temple of Rome and Augustus

- deduced by

the relationship of the temple with the pavement of the square

the adjacent temples

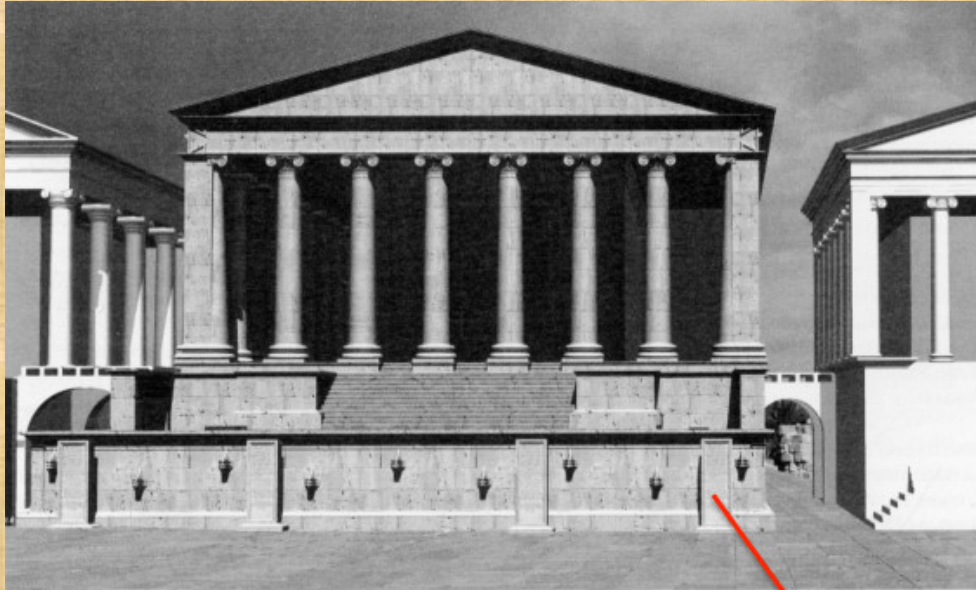
the inscription above the doorway

Results:

1. Relative chronology

2. The absolute chronology is possible due to the inscription and

- a) The presence of the acrolith of Augustus inside the temple and Livia and Tiberius at each side of the doorway
- b) End of the works – after 32 AD (*damnatio memoriae* of Livilla)
- c) The Quadriga with Germanicus and Drusus Minor



Phase II – Claudian period

- 4 bilingual stelae
- the Roman-Italic trend

- the new pavement

- *stelae*

- a position of the statues on the tribune

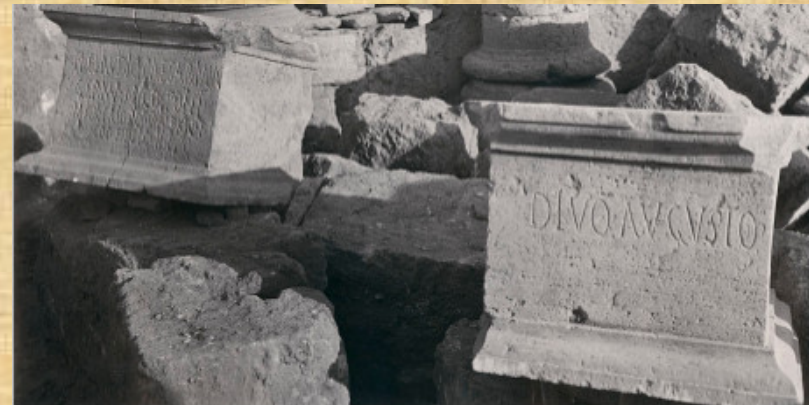


two sculptural cycles in this period:

a) only the bases survive

- 5 identical bases:
- 1) DIVO AVGVSTO (Augustus)
 - 2) DIVAE AVGV (Livia)
 - 3) TI. CAESARI DIVI AVGV F
AVGVSTO (Tiberius)
 - 4) TI CLAUDIO CAESARI AVGV
GERMANICO PONT MAX TRIB
POT V IMP XI P P COS DESIG
IIII (Claudius) – 45 – 46 AD
 - 5) (erased) MESSALINAE C[...]
(Messalina)

- position



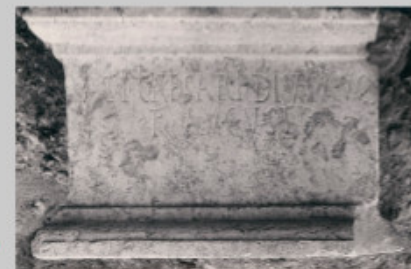
4 and 1



2

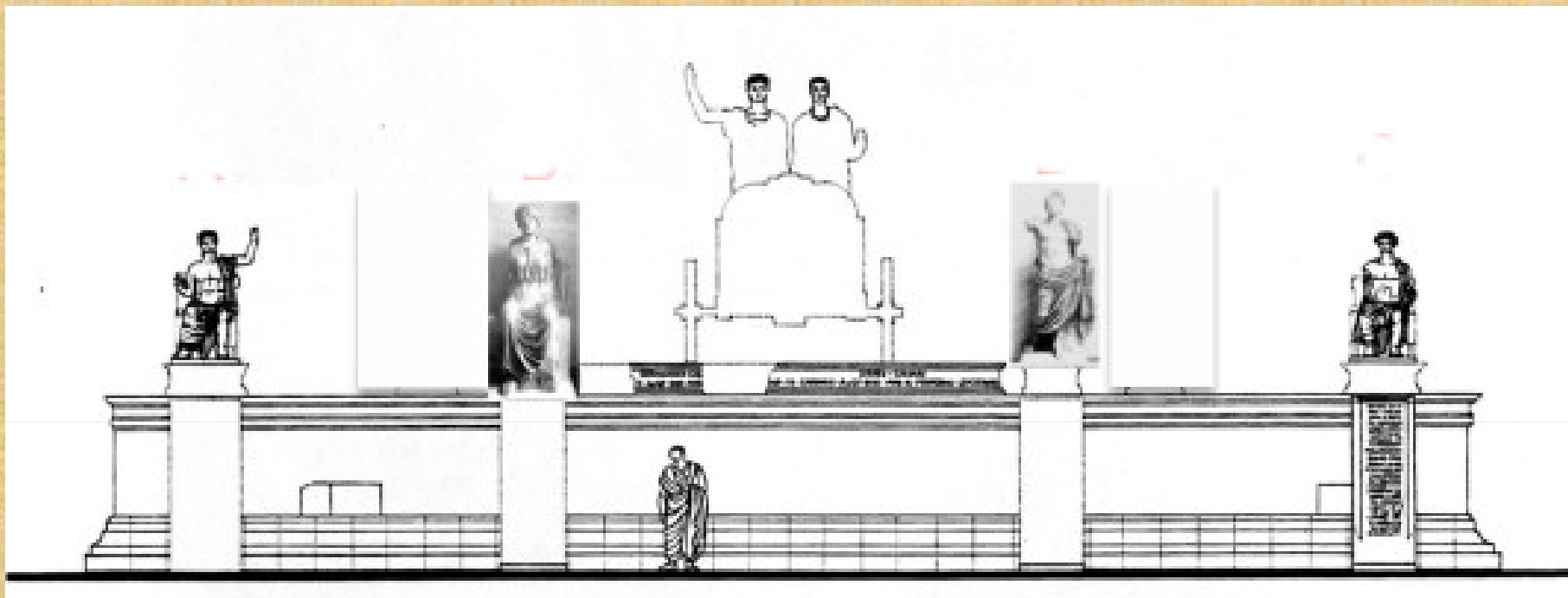


3



5

b) Three seated statues and one standing



- the preserved statues portray:

- a) Seated Augustus
- b) Seated Livia
- c) Seated Claudius
- d) Standing Tiberius

