

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

Jean-Michel RODDAZ

Quel monarque, quel chef d'Etat peut prétendre avoir égalé Auguste ? Quarante années de règne ont permis de fonder un régime qui dura plusieurs siècles et assura la paix et la stabilité à un empire dont les limites ont été rarement dépassées. La révolution augustéenne fut une révolution conservatrice, mais c'est le temps et la durée du règne qui assura la réussite. Cet article examine au travers de trois aspects de l'œuvre augustéenne quelles furent les clés de la réussite du fondateur de l'Empire.

Mots-clès : Principat, Auguste, révolution, Empire.

ABSTRACT: What monarch, what head of State can claim to have equaled Augustus? Some forty years of reign would allow him to found a regime which was to last several centuries and ensured peace and stability to an empire whose boundaries have seldom been surpassed.

Augustan Revolution was a conservative revolution, but this is the time and duration of the reign which assured success. This article examines through three aspects of the Augustan work what were the keys to the success of the founder of the Empire.

Keywords: Principate, Augustus, revolution, Empire.

Duncan FISHWICK

Faced with the worship of the ruler in the Greek east, Augustus could do little more than regulate a practice that had already existed over three centuries. His problem in Rome, in contrast, was to adapt the cult of the ruler required by contemporary practice to the usage of the Republic in such a way as to distance himself from Caesar, whose indiscretion had produced his untimely death. The system he hit upon was to emphasize Republican forms, key abstractions, and the worship of state gods closely connected with his rule: in other words to establish

the cult of the emperor by other than direct means. In the Latin west in contrast he was free to shape the ruler cult as he chose. His principal contribution here was to establish regional centres at Lugdunum and elsewhere for the worship of Roma and Augustus, a prescription originally laid down for non-Romans in the Greek east. Sharply to be distinguished from this is the altar of Augustus at Tarraco reported by Quintilian. This can only be municipal, not the foundation monument of the provincial cult of Hispania citerior, which began only after the emperor's death and deification.

Keywords: imperial cult, emperor worship, Augustus, Rome, Latin west, Greek east, Tarraco.

Frédéric HURLET

Une des manifestations les plus remarquables de l'intelligence politique dont Auguste fit preuve tout au long de sa vie fut d'avoir organisé dans les moindres détails ses propres funérailles. Il s'agissait d'éviter que ne se reproduisent à cette occasion les troubles qui avaient suivi la mort de son père adoptif Jules César le 15 mars 44 av. J.-C. et de garantir dans le même temps le succès de la première transmission dynastique du pouvoir impérial. Cet article étudie les enjeux politiques des événements des mois d'août et septembre 14 ap. J.-C. dans un ordre chronologique qui passe en revue les trois étapes suivantes : le décès d'Auguste proprement dit à travers les récits édifiants qui lui ont été consacrés durant l'Antiquité ; le traitement de sa dépouille jusqu'au transfert de ses cendres dans son Mausolée ; sa divinisation. Le mythe d'Auguste est né en 14 ap. J.-C., au moment même où la continuité de la monarchie impériale était définitivement assurée.

Mots-clés : Mort d'Auguste, Mort de Jules César, Funérailles, Divinisation (*consecratio*), Pompe funèbre, Bûcher (*ustrinum*), Mausolée.

One of the more remarkable examples of the political sagacity that Augustus demonstrated throughout his life was the careful planning of and provision for his own funeral. This was done both to avoid any repetition of the disturbances that followed the death of his adoptive father, Julius Caesar on March 15, 44 BC, and to ensure the success of the first transmission of power within an imperial dynasty. This article examines the political issues underwriting the events of August and September 14 AD, proceeding chronologically through three phases: the death of Augustus itself, considered from the perspective of the exemplary tales that circulated in antiquity; the treatment of his body, culminating in the transfer of his ashes to his mausoleum; his deification. The myth of Augustus was born in 14 AD, at the crucial moment when the continuity of the imperial monarchy was realized.

Keywords: Augustus' death, Caesar's death, Funeral, Deification (*consecratio*), *Pompa funebris*, Funeral pyre (*ustrinum*), Mausoleum.

Juan Manuel ABASCAL PALAZÓN

The decree of Mytilene with the divine honors granted to the emperor Augustus can be dated –without precision– between 27 and 11 B.C. Despite this, sometimes some people has linked the decree to the embassy that this city have sent to Tarraco during emperor's stay in the capital of Hispania citerior. The embassy seems to be more related to the treaty signed between Rome and Mytilene the year 25 B.C.

Keywords: Imperial Roman Cult, Augustus, Tarragona, Potamon of Mytilene.

Enrique GARCÍA RIAZA

The purpose of this paper is to provide a study on the application of the law of war and the use of diplomatic networks in foreign policy in the time of Augustus. Implementation mechanisms of *ius belli* as regards the treatment of the vanquished are analyzed. The initiatives of the *Princeps* and his generals are comparatively studied with the republican tradition and the new issue of civil wars, the latter being responsible of significant distortions in the traditional application of the law of war, which had been developed to address conflicts against *peregrini*. Similarly, procedures, significance and instrumentalization of embassies or *legationes* addressed to Augustus, as well as political use of hostage taking are studied, to conclude that, in this field also, the *Princeps* was responsible, in spite of his image of traditionalism, of significant transformations.

Keywords: Augustus, *ius belli*, diplomacy, *legati*, hostages.

Pierre SILLIÈRES

La poste de l'Etat romain, appelée d'abord la *vehiculatio*, puis le *cursus publicus*, a été organisée par Auguste, vraisemblablement entre 27 et 20 av. J.-C. Service de transmission des nouvelles et de correspondance entre les autorités locales et le pouvoir central, assuré par des messagers circulant en voitures, elle fut aussi, pour l'empereur, un organe de renseignement et de surveillance de l'ensemble de l'Empire. Si elle a bien fonctionné, malgré son poids supporté en grande partie par les municipalités et les abus dont elle a fait l'objet, c'est en raison de l'aménagement et de l'entretien de quelques très bonnes voies, les *viae militares* empruntées par les voitures qui transportaient les courriers et les hauts fonctionnaires entre Rome et toutes les provinces.

Mots-clés : Auguste, *cursus publicus*, *diploma*, *mansio*, *mutatio*, *speculator*, Suétone, *vehiculatio*, *via militaris*.

The post system of the Roman State, initially called *vehiculatio*, and later *cursus publicus*, was most probably created by Augustus between 27 and 20 BC. This service, operated through couriers who drove vehicles, served both for the transmission of news and messages between local authorities and the central

State, and as a means for the emperor to obtain information and supervise the whole Empire. In spite of frequent misuse of this system and the burden it placed on municipalities, its efficiency was guaranteed by the proper maintenance of certain good roads —the *viae militares*— used by couriers and high officials to travel between Rome and other provinces.

Keywords: Augustus, *cursus publicus*, *diploma*, *mansio*, *speculator*, Suetonius, *vehiculatio*, *via militaris*.

Gonzalo CRUZ ANDREOTTI

Strabo's Iberia is a space under construction. Diverging process in the south, in the center, in the north, limiting very precisely territories finally converge in a new reality that is starting now: the romanization. Typically, this long-span historical and geographical approach was adopted by the Greek historical geography, and propelled by geographers during the Principate of Augustus.

Keywords: Strabo, Iberia, Historical geography, Augustan revival.

Narciso SANTOS YANGUAS

ABSTRACT: The roman conquest of Asturian territory, in times of Augustus, es a peculiarity inside asturian-cantabrian wars: it doesn't exist any written or arqueologic document concerning this period.

Nevertheless, the roman administration of this territory had an important impact on the way of life of the population from the economic and social perspective.

The asturian population's gradual integration in the roman organization was developed in two following periods: over the participation in the roman army (as auxiliary troupes) and as non specialised workforce in the roman gold mines.

Keywords: Asturian-Cantabrian wars, conquest of Asturian territory in times of Augustus, documentation, roman administration, indigenous way of life, gradual integration in the roman organization, army, Roman gold mines.

Gerardo PEREIRA-MENAUT

Being romance languages a result of the fusion of Latin with pre-Latin ones, isogloss that define today's Galician Language shall match the geographical limits of the linguistic substratum (provided that Galician Language has never been an oficial language) in the area. This ethno-linguistic panorama can help us for a better understanding of how romans created historical regions. Callaecia in our case.

Keywords: pre-latin languages, Romance languages, Ancient Roman historical regiones, Callaecia.

José d'ENCARNAÇÃO

RESUMO: Procura traçar-se, em síntese, o panorama dos testemunhos estudados passíveis de se atribuir ao reinado do imperador Augusto no quadro geográfico da Lusitânia ocidental, ou seja, no território que é, hoje, Portugal, a sul do rio Douro. Mostra-se como foi preocupação dos agentes imperiais, em relação ao *conventus Scallabitanus*, dada a diversidade de povos pré-romanos aí existentes, estabelecerem os limites de cada um (os *termini augustales*) e prepararem uma rede viária de ligação a *Augusta Emerita*. No âmbito do *conventus Pacensis*, as cidades já criadas por César foram alvo de atenção, mas não se terá feito sentir uma actuação muito marcante e também a rede viária não constituiu motivo de preocupação, porventura atendendo às características físicas do território, predominantemente de planície.

Palavras-chave: Augusto, cidades da Lusitânia, rede viária, culto imperial.

ABSTRACT: In the west Lusitania the agents of the emperor Augustus had as main aim to fix the *limites* of each indigenous people who lived in the region; and the establishment of a good road itinerary from *Augusta Emerita* was, in the *conventus Scallabitanus*, a very important purpose to be reached. In the case of the *conventus Pacensis*, that is to say in the south of the Tagus, the attention is addressed to consolidate the urban structure of the cities founded by Jules Cesar.

Keywords: Augustus, *civitates* of the Roman Lusitania, Roman roads, imperial cult.

Trinidad NOGALES BASARRATE y José M.^a ÁLVAREZ MARTÍNEZ

The founding of the colony of Augusta Emerita in 25 B.C. is reflected in several of the projects of the initial Augustan period in the city: its urban layout, its infrastructure works, its spectacle buildings (the theatre and amphitheatre), as well as its first religious and administrative complexes, its forums. In these projects functional factors and construction techniques were combined with Augustan ideological elements.

Keywords: colonia *Augusta Emerita*, urbanism and public architecture at the time of Augustus.

Enrique MELCHOR GIL

Here there is a study about the thirty one evidences, testified in *Hispania* between 27 B.C. and 14 A.D., on the established relationship of civic patronage. We assert that the most of *patroni* were members of the Imperial family or belonging to a senatorial position very closed to Augustus. Making use of the preserved epigraphic, numismatic and juridical documents, we are able to report that the civic patronage was integrated into the politic system founded by Augustus and

subordinate to the Imperial power, allowing this Institution to stand vitally firm during the High and Low Empire.

Keywords: Age of Augustus, roman municipal life, civic patronage, civic honours.

Leonard A. CURCHIN

Little is known about the government of Hispanic cities from the fourth to seventh centuries A.D. Not a single duovir, aedile or quaestor is known by name after the third century, though there is a *curator* and several *defensores*. Nonetheless, we have a considerable body of information on the activities of Hispanic curials and *principales*. These include tax collection, maintenance of public records, and recruiting new members. Moreover, curials were probably involved in the repair or demolition of public buildings, and they sometimes intervened in religious disputes.

Keywords: cities, curials, Late Antiquity, Late Roman Empire, local government, magistrates.