



PLATE I. *Aureus* of Octavian, minted in the province of Asia, 28 B.C. The obverse has the typical legend: IMP(ERATOR) CAESAR DIVI F(ILIIUS), “son of the Deified” (Julius) and marks the year of his sixth consulship. The reverse (see text on pp. 23–4) refers to Octavian’s restitution of laws and rights to the Romans, which may have been announced in a senate decree. The togate figure of Octavian, seated on the official chair of the highest magistrates (*sella curulis*) and holding a scroll in his right, may be based on a lost statue. British Museum, Department of Coins and Medals, CM 1995.4–1.1. Photo: Copyright The British Museum.

Detail of Egyptianizing frieze. North wall of Tablinum 2 of the Villa of the Papyri, Pompeii, circa 20–1 B.C. Photo: Michael Larvey.



PLATE II. Cubiculum of the Villa of P. Fannius Synistor at Boscoreale, circa 60–40 B.C. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY, Rogers Fund, 1903 (03.14.13a–g). Photograph © 1986, The Metropolitan Museum of Art.



PLATE III. Room of the Masks of the House of Augustus on the Palatine, Rome. South and west walls, circa 40–20 B.C. Photo: Helmut Nils Loose; permission by Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma.





PLATE IV. Augustus' study, House of Augustus, Rome. Details of the north wall, circa 40–20 B.C. Photos: DAIR F82.427 and F82.423.





PLATE V. Rear wall of the alcove of cubiculum B. Villa under the Farnesina, Rome, circa 20–1 B.C. Photo: Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma.



PLATE VI. North wall of the “red” cubiculum 16 of the Villa of Agrippa Postumus at Boscotrecase, circa 20–1 B.C. Photo: Michael Larvey.





PLATE VII. Bucolic landscape with statue of a goddess. Detail of Plate VI. Photo: Michael Larvey.



PLATE VIII. Left wall of the alcove of cubiculum B. Villa under the Farnesina, Rome, circa 20–1 B.C. Photo: Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma.