

The Art of Ancient Rome

DU1741, Autumn Semester

IV. The Gods in the City: Rome and Religion







Bronze copy on the Piazza del Campidoglio

Equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, gilded bronze, 166–180 AD, Musei Capitolini, Rome





Portrait of Marcus Aurelius, marble, between 161–180 AD/ Baltimore, Walters Art Museum



Aureus of Marcus Aurelius (173- 174 BCE)





IMP. CAES. DIVI. ANTONINI. F. DIVI.
 HADRIANI. NEPOTI. DIVI. TRAIANI.
 PARTHICI. PRONEPOTI. DIVI. NERVAE.
 ABNEPOTI. M. AVRELIO. ANTONINO.
 PIO. AVG. GERM. SARM. POT. MAX. TRIB.
 POT. XXVII.
 IMP. VI. COS. S. P. Q. R.

C. P.

M. AVRELII ANTONINI DEI EQVESTRIS
 Sculpsit in aere capitulum



B



Equestrian statue “of Charlemagne”, bronze (once gilded), horse and rider from different periods (?), height: 25 cm, first half of the 9th century CE / Paris, Musée du Louvre



Donatello, statue of
condottiere Ersamo da
Narni detto Il
Gattamelata, bronze,
1446–1450, Padua,
Piazza del Santo



Base of the Column
of Antoninus Pius,
161 AD



Apotheosis of Claudius, c. 54
AD, sardonyx / Paris, Cabinet
des Médailles



Hadrian and Annia Lucilla (?) as Mars and Venus, ca. 120–140 AD, reworked ca. 170–175 AD / Paris, Musée du Louvre



Portrait of Commodus as Hercules
(greek Herakles), marble, c. 190 AD,
(reign of Commodus 161 AD–
192AD),



Gemma Augustea, 9–12 AD,
19 x 23 cm, sardonyx / setting
with gold and gilded silver:
17th century, Kunsthistorisches
Museum, Wien, Inv.-Nr. IXa 79







Augustus as Jupiter,
Roman marble, c. 1st
century AD

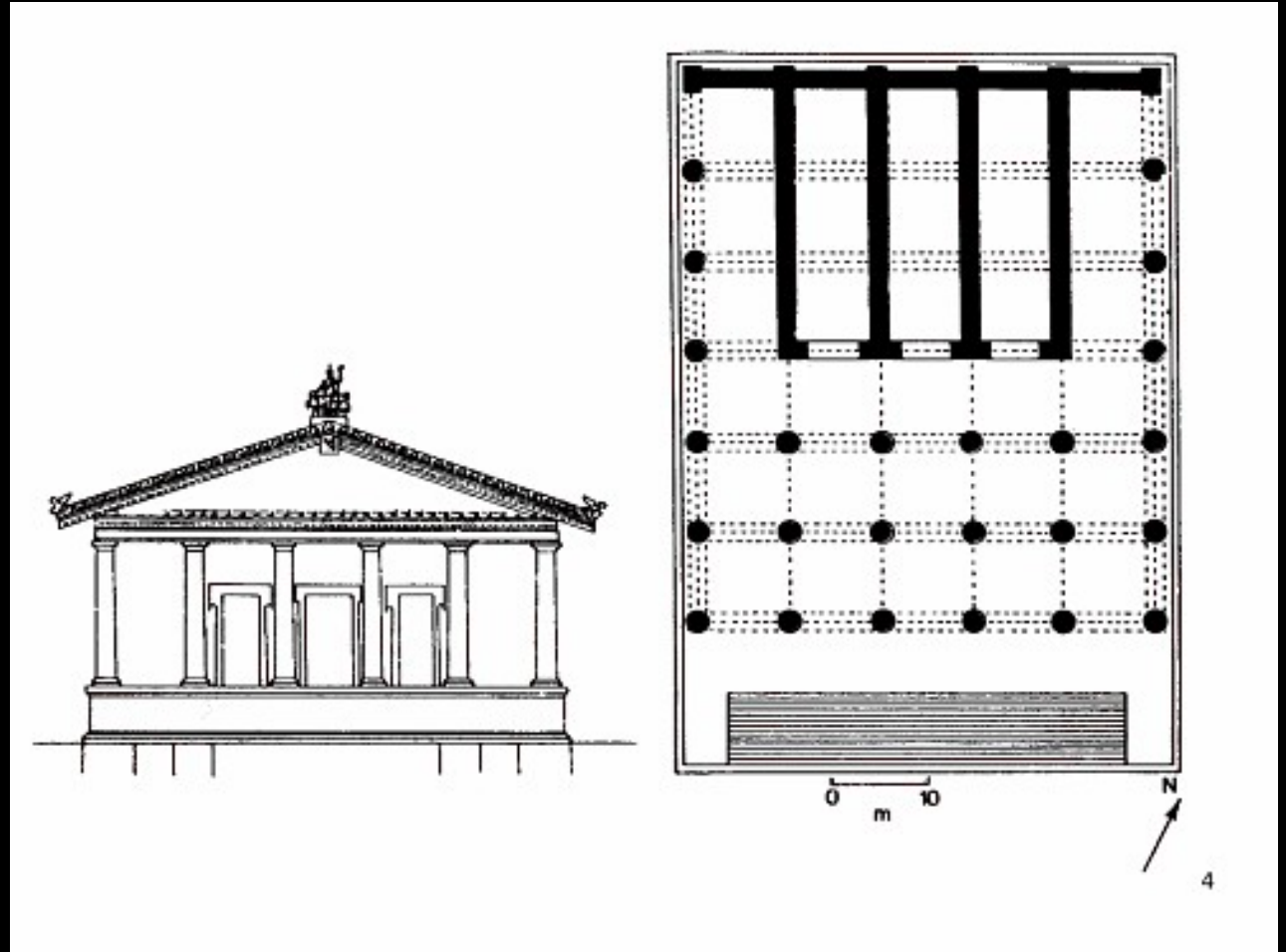


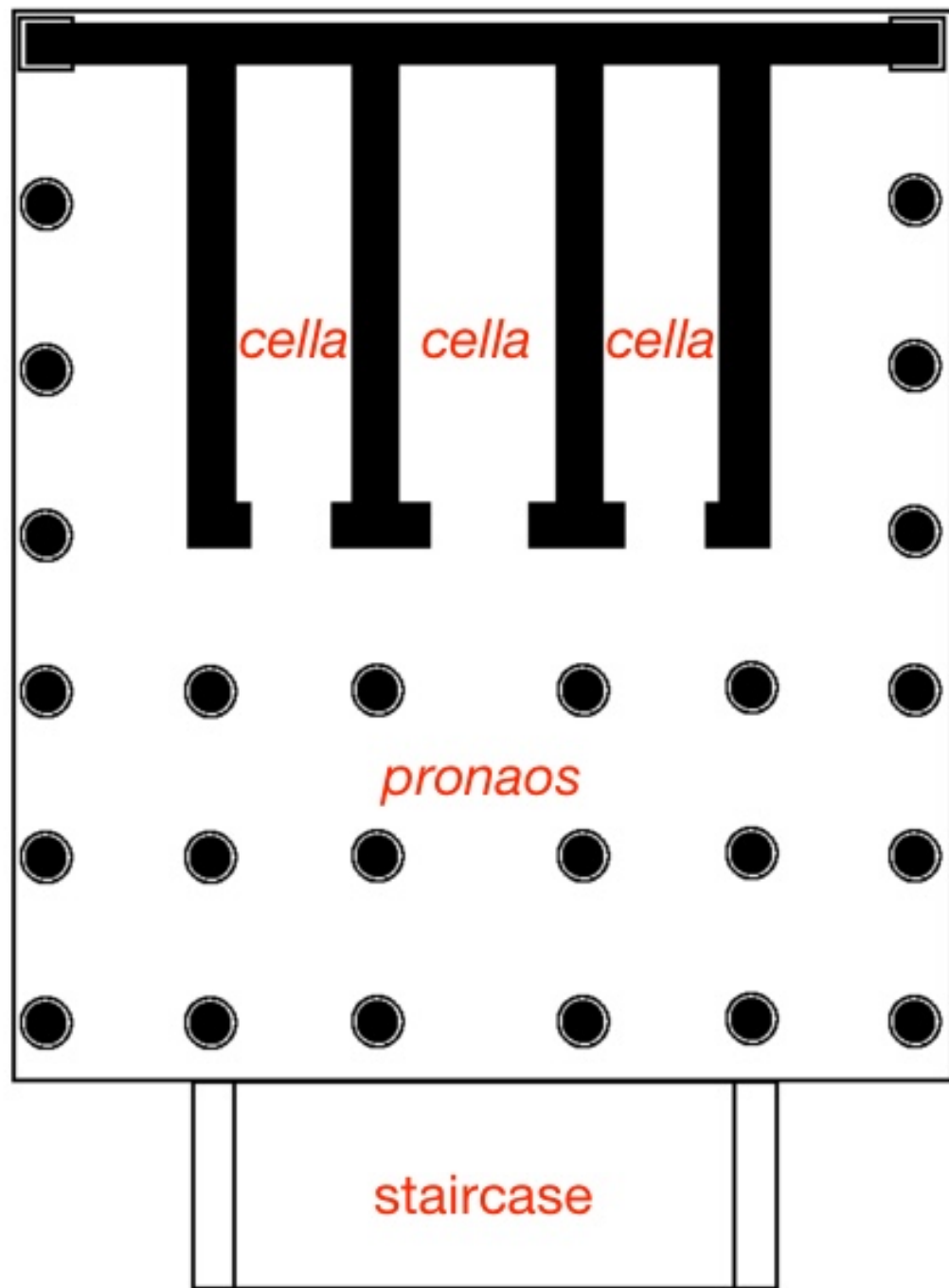


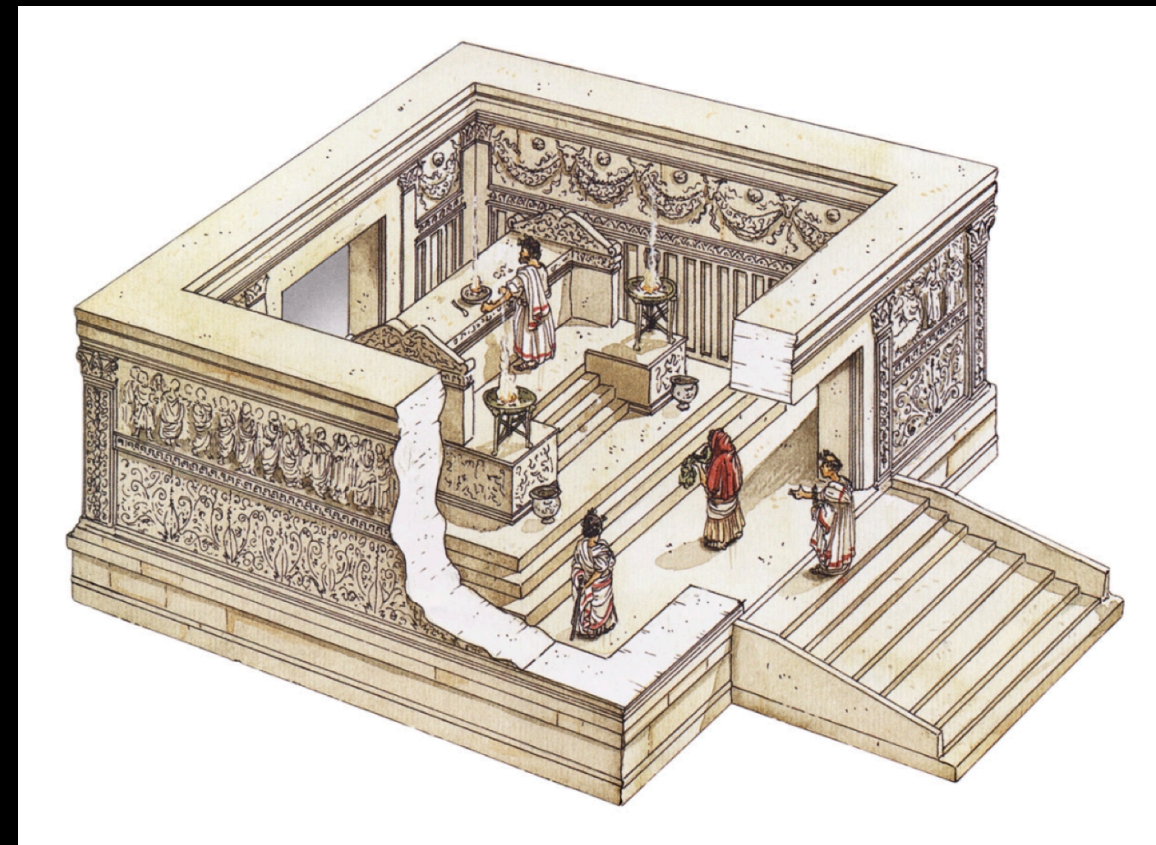
Parthenon, 447–432 BC



Temple of Gaius and Lucius Caesar (grandsons of Augustus), Maison carrée, Nîmes, c. 2 AD







Marcus Aurelius sacrificing to the Gods, from the Arch of Marcus Aurelius, c. 176 AD / Rome, Musei Capitolini

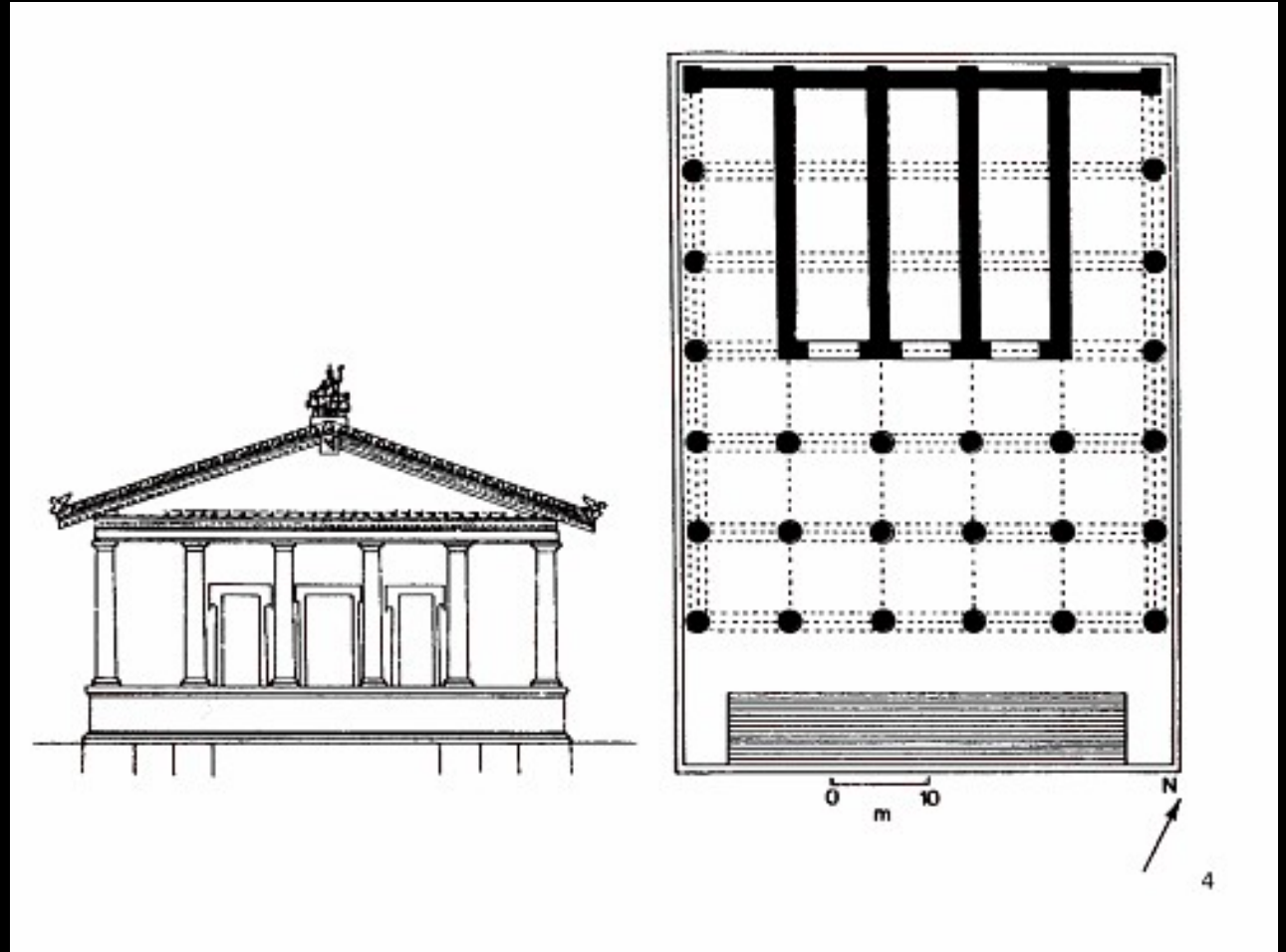


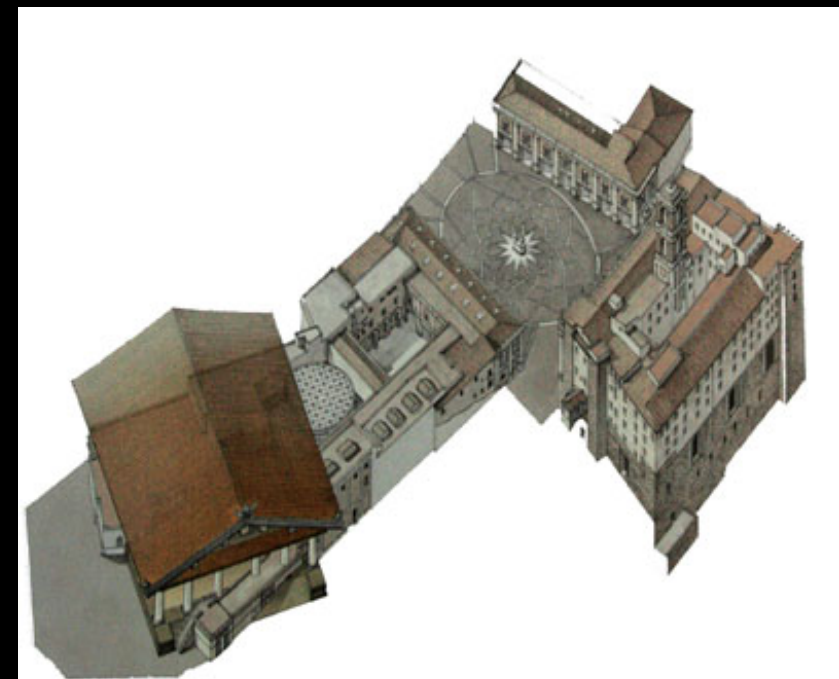
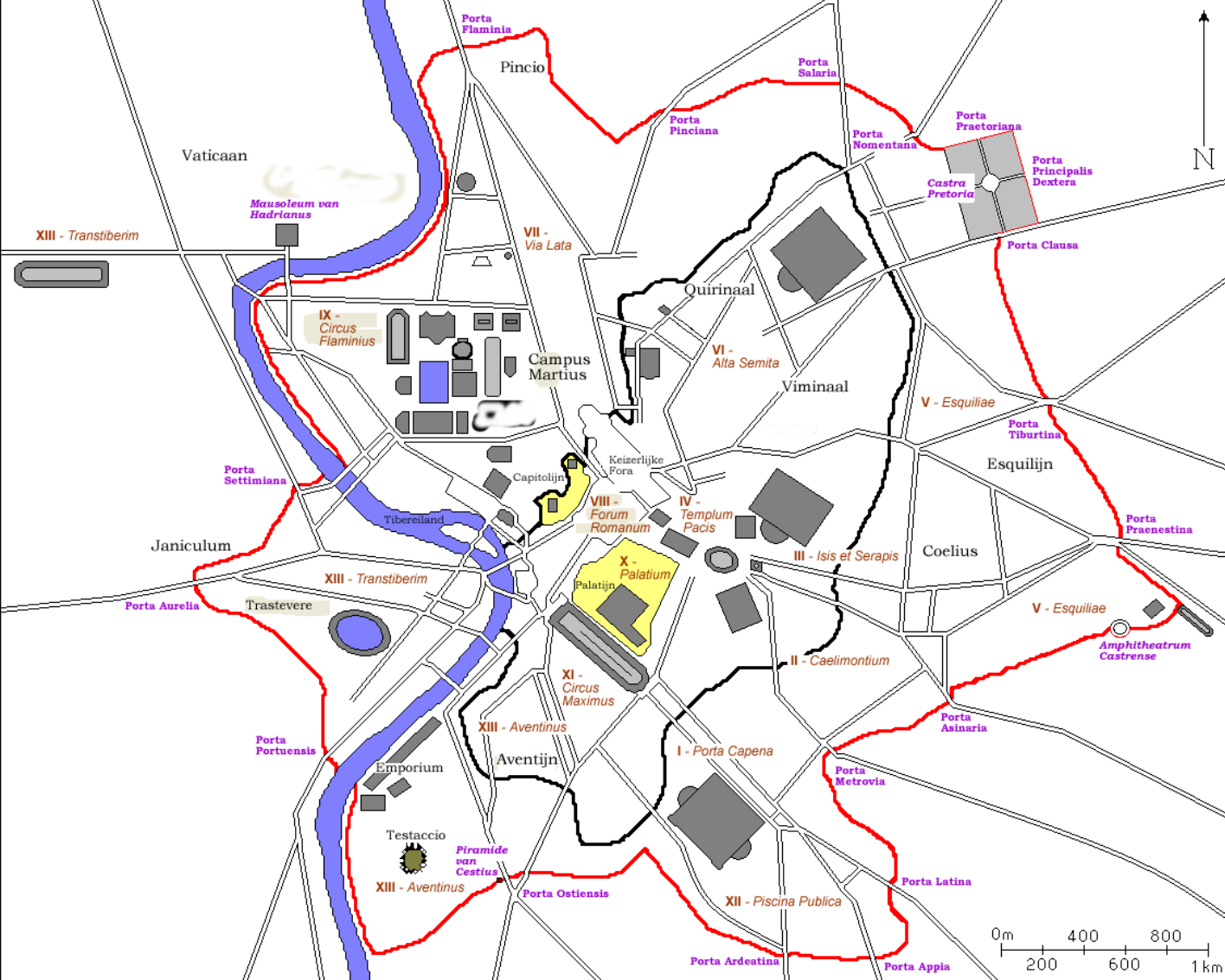
Sacrificial relief from the northeast side of the Arch of Septimius Severus, Lepcis Magna, c. 203 AD / Khoms, Lybia



Bronze sheep liver of Piacenza, Etruscan divination tool, engraved with the Etruscan names of the deities connected to each part of the organ

Haruspex inspecting animal entrails, marble relief, 1st quarter of the 2nd AD / Paris, Louvre Museum







Sculpted relief depicting a pediment with the sacred Capitoline triad: Jupiter (center), Juno (left), and Minerva (right). Castor and Pollux at the edges (Dioscuri). Museo Nazionale, Rome (collections of the Universita' di Roma), 2nd century CE



Capitoline Triad, c.
160–180 AD /
Guidonia Montecelio,
Museo Civico
Archeologico



Bronze statuette of Zeus or Jupiter, early 5th century BC,
10.5 cm H. / New York, Metropolitan Museum



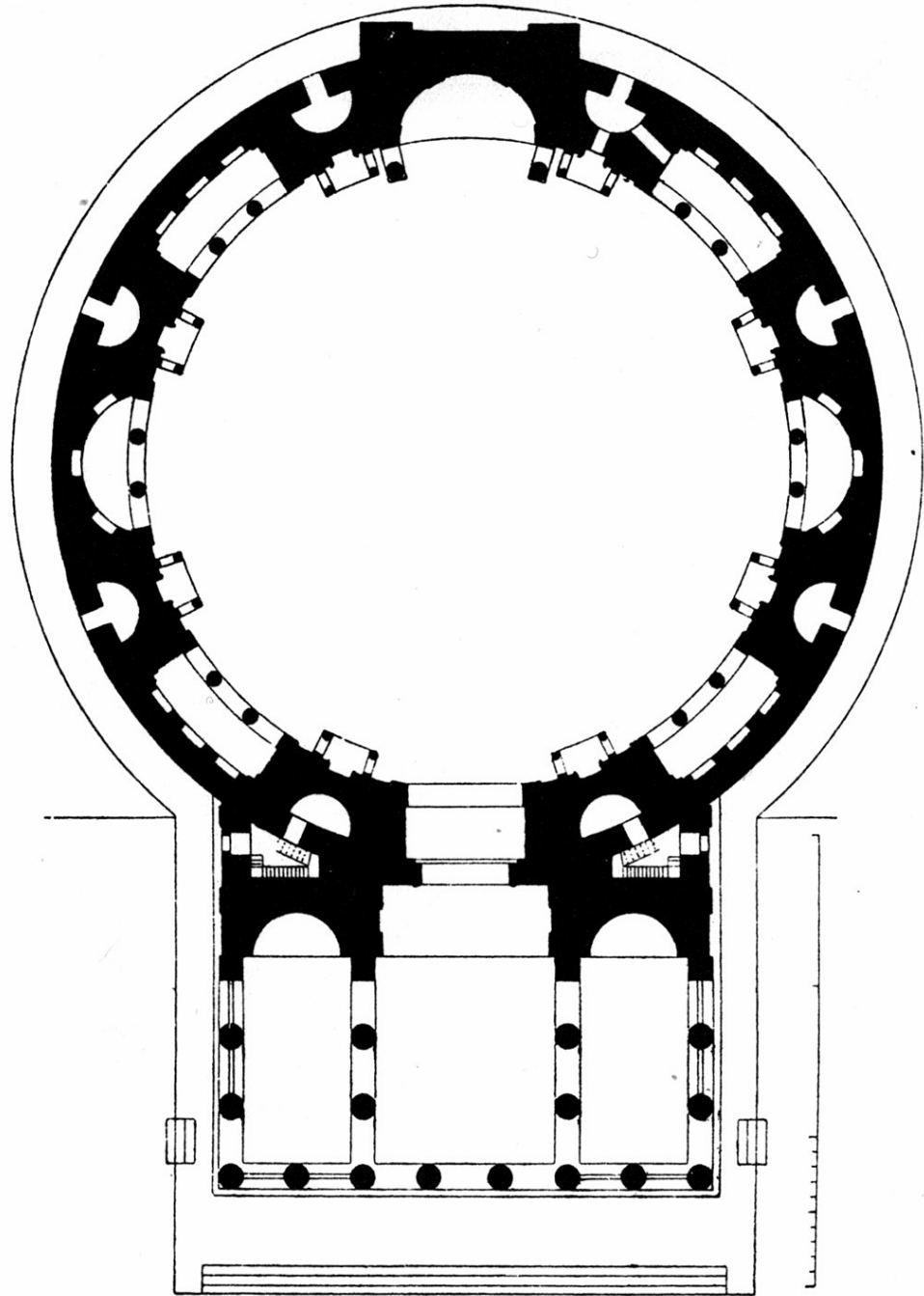
Bronze statuette of Jupiter, 2nd half of the 2nd century AD,
29.3 cm H. / New York, Metropolitan Museum



Poseidon greeting Theseus, Attic red-figured calyx-krater, 1st half of the 5th century BC, from Agrigento / Paris, Cabinet des Médailles, De Ridder 418



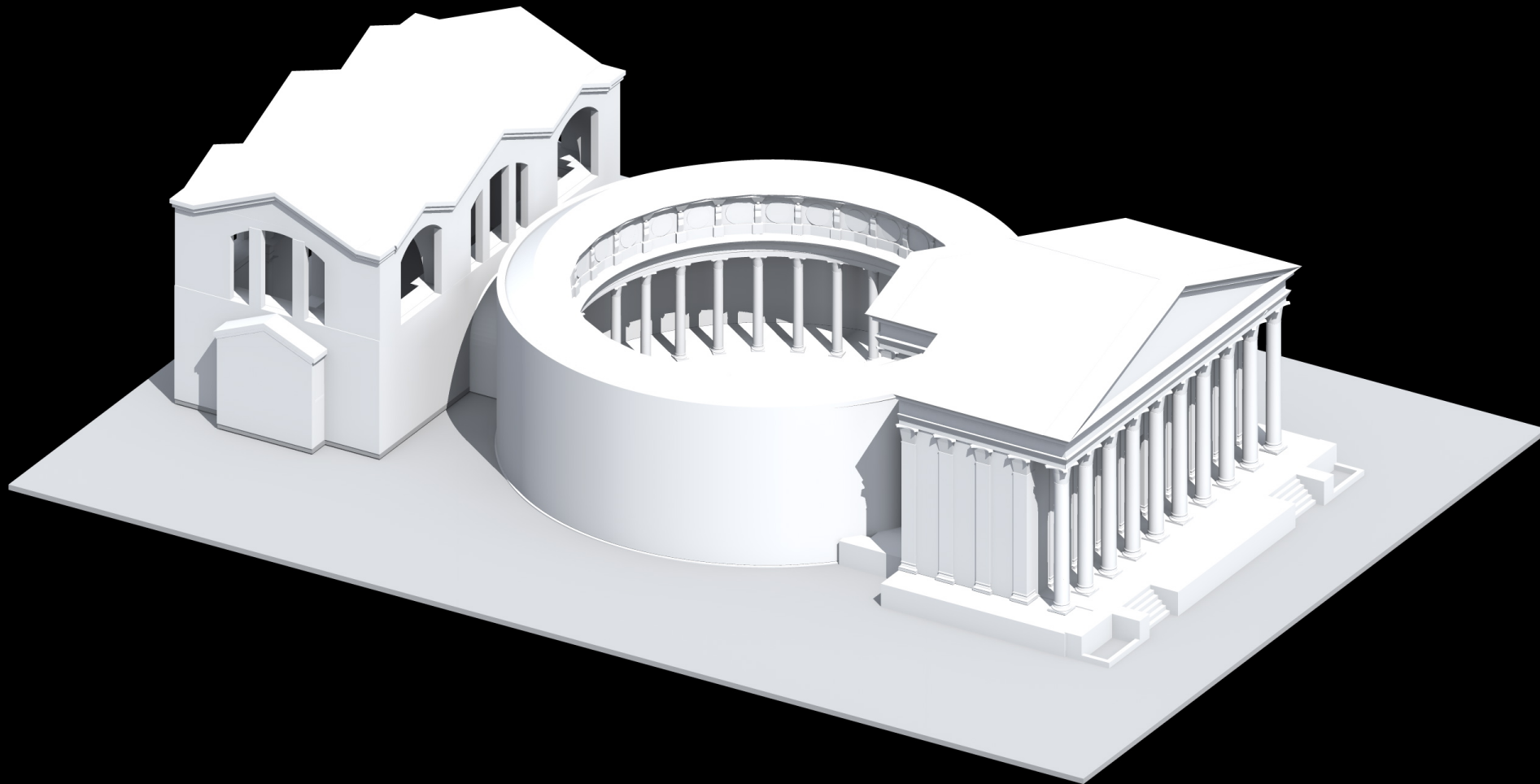
Triumph of Neptune, Hadrumetes mosaic, mid-3rd century AD / Sousse Archeological Museum



12. ROM: PANTHEON.

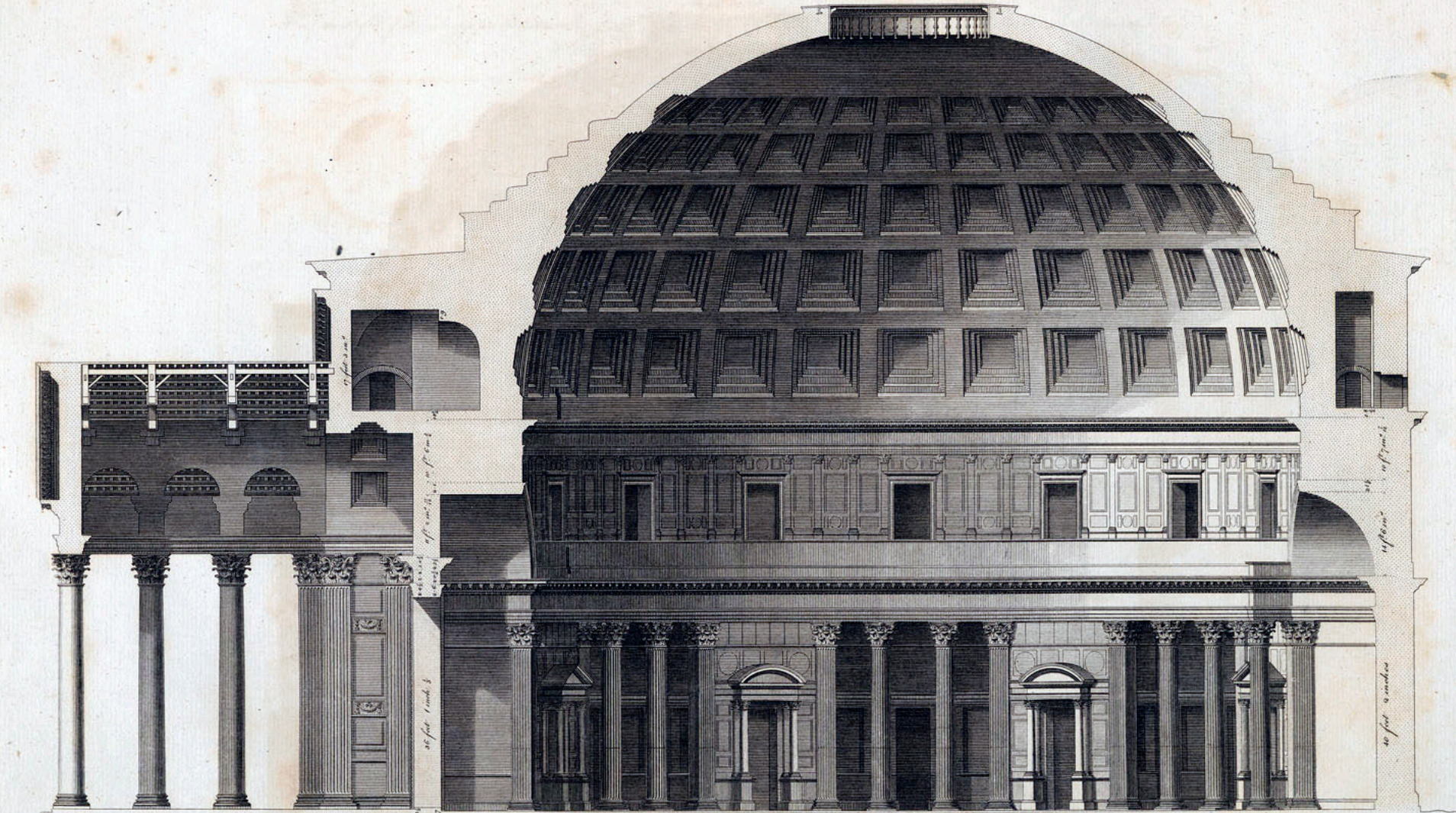


M. AGRIPPA L. F. COS. TERTIVM. FECIT



Agrippa's
Pantheon?

PROFILE ON THE LENGTH OF THE PANTHEON AT ROME.



Drayton del.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 feet

Marshall sculp.

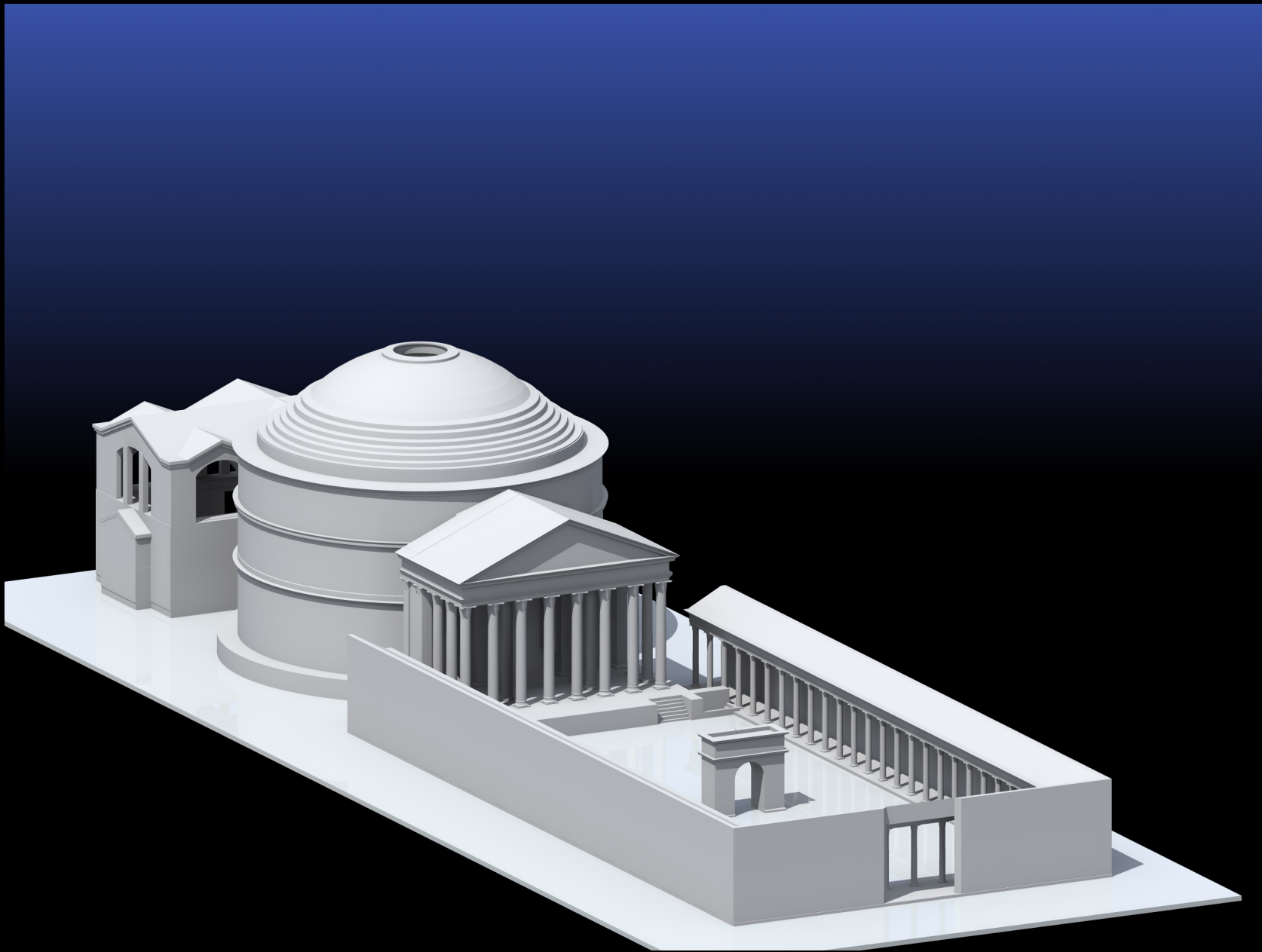
Jakob Alt, *Piazza della Rotunda with view on the Pantheon*, watercolor, 1836 / Albertina, Vienna





Martin van
Heemskerck,
Façade of the
Pantheon, drawing,
1532-1536









Agrippa finished the construction of the building called the Pantheon. It has this name, perhaps because it received among the images which decorated it the statues of many gods, including Mars and Venus; but my own opinion of the name is that, because of its vaulted roof, it resembles the heavens.

Cassius Dio, *History of Rome*

