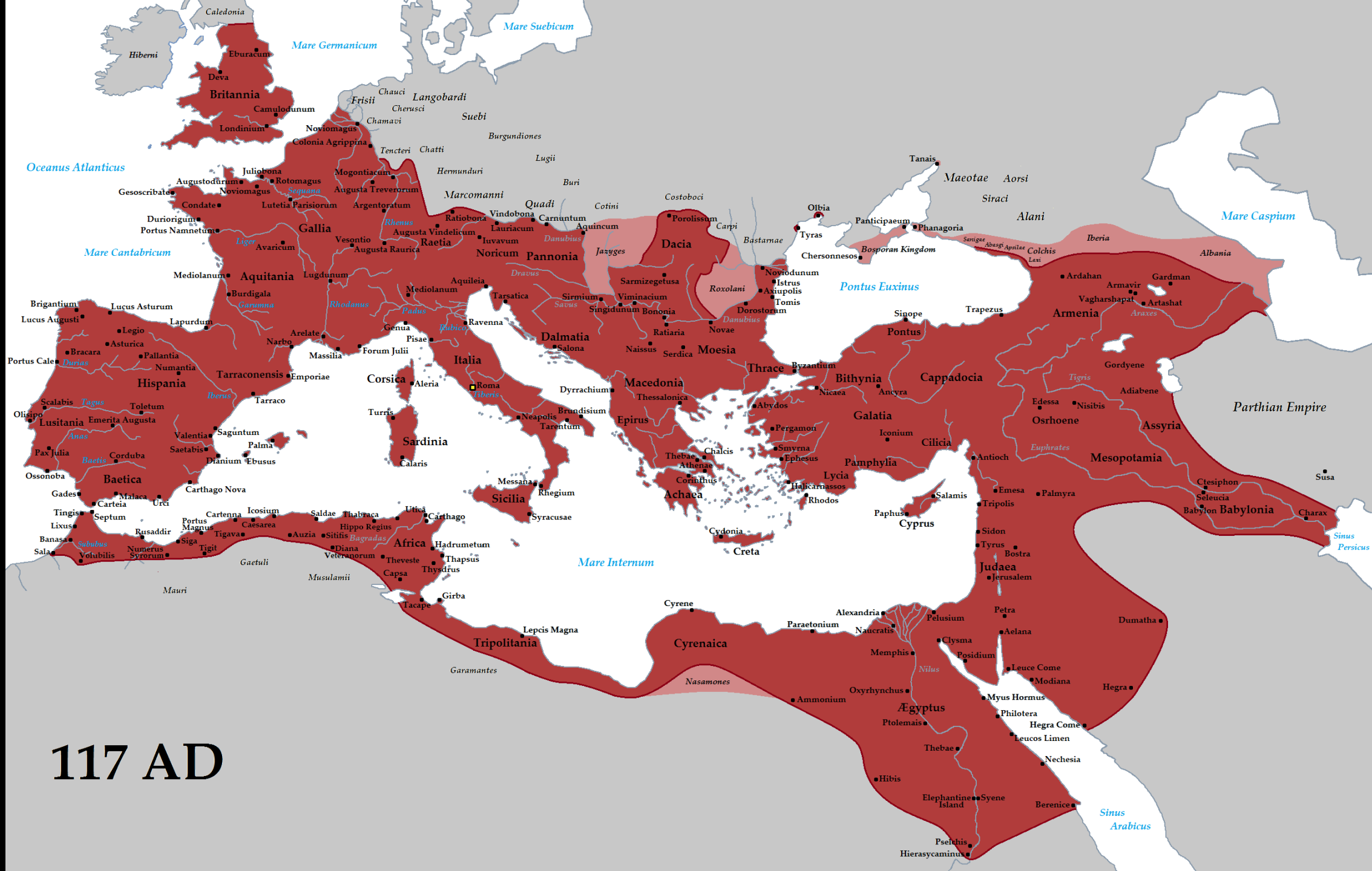


The Art of Ancient Rome

DU1741, Autumn Semester 2020

VII. Rome and the “Provinces”



117 AD





DENDERAH - THE GREAT VESTIBUL OF THE TEMPLE OF HATHOR



Roman Emperor Trajan (ruled 98-117 AD)
offering to Hathor, Roman Mammisi,
Dendera Temple complex







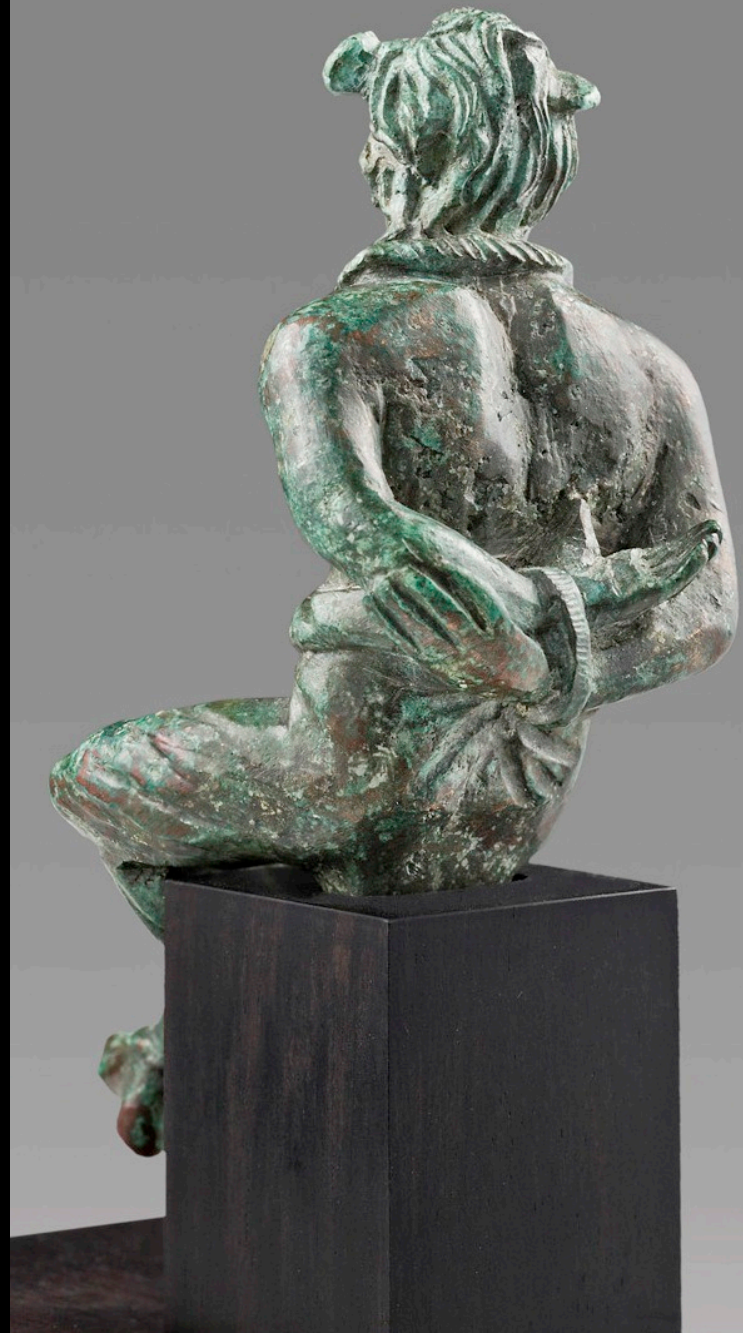
Epona, second or third century CE, Luxembourg
Musée national d'art et d'histoire, Luxembourg



Epona, from Köngen, Germany, about 200 CE

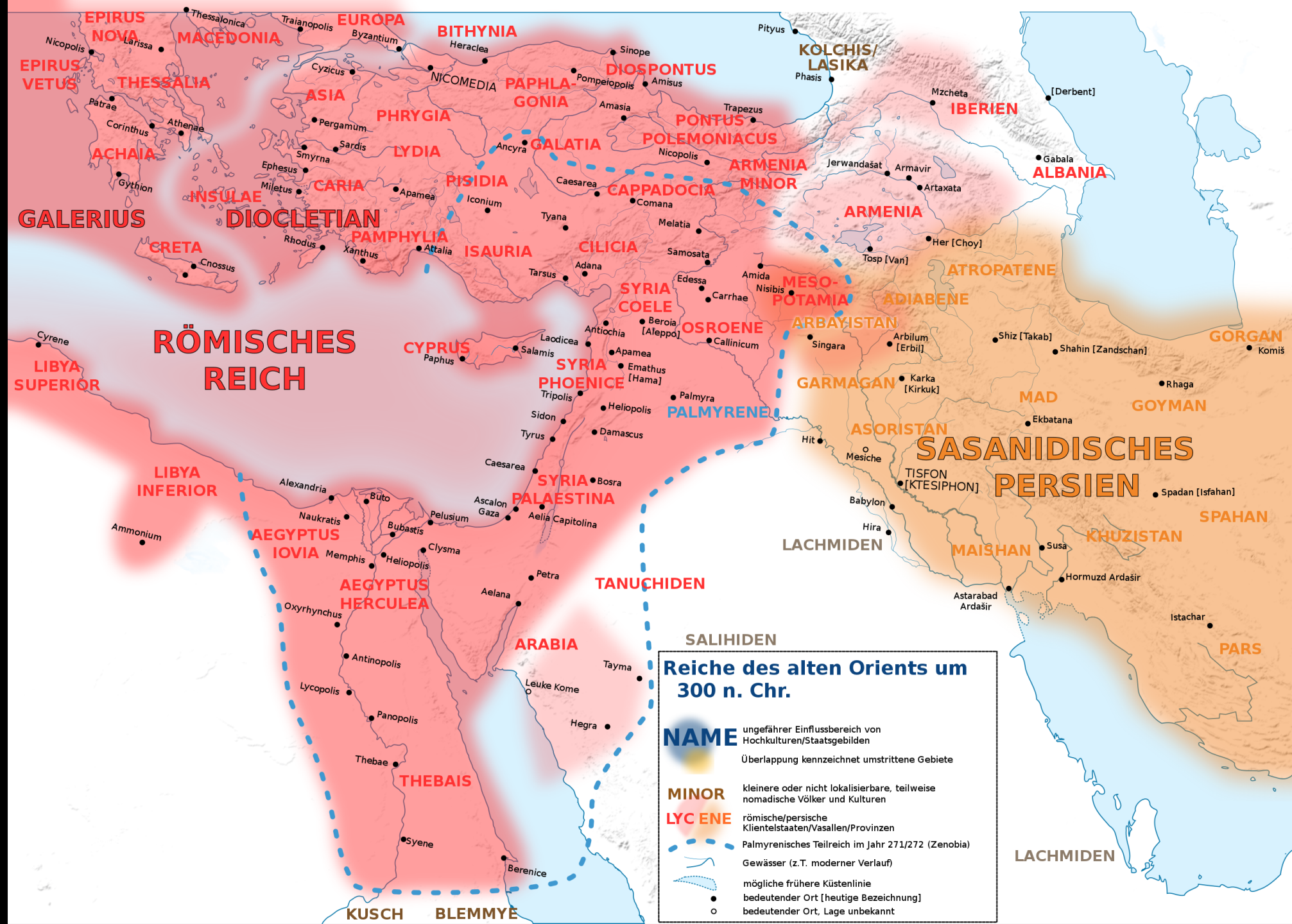
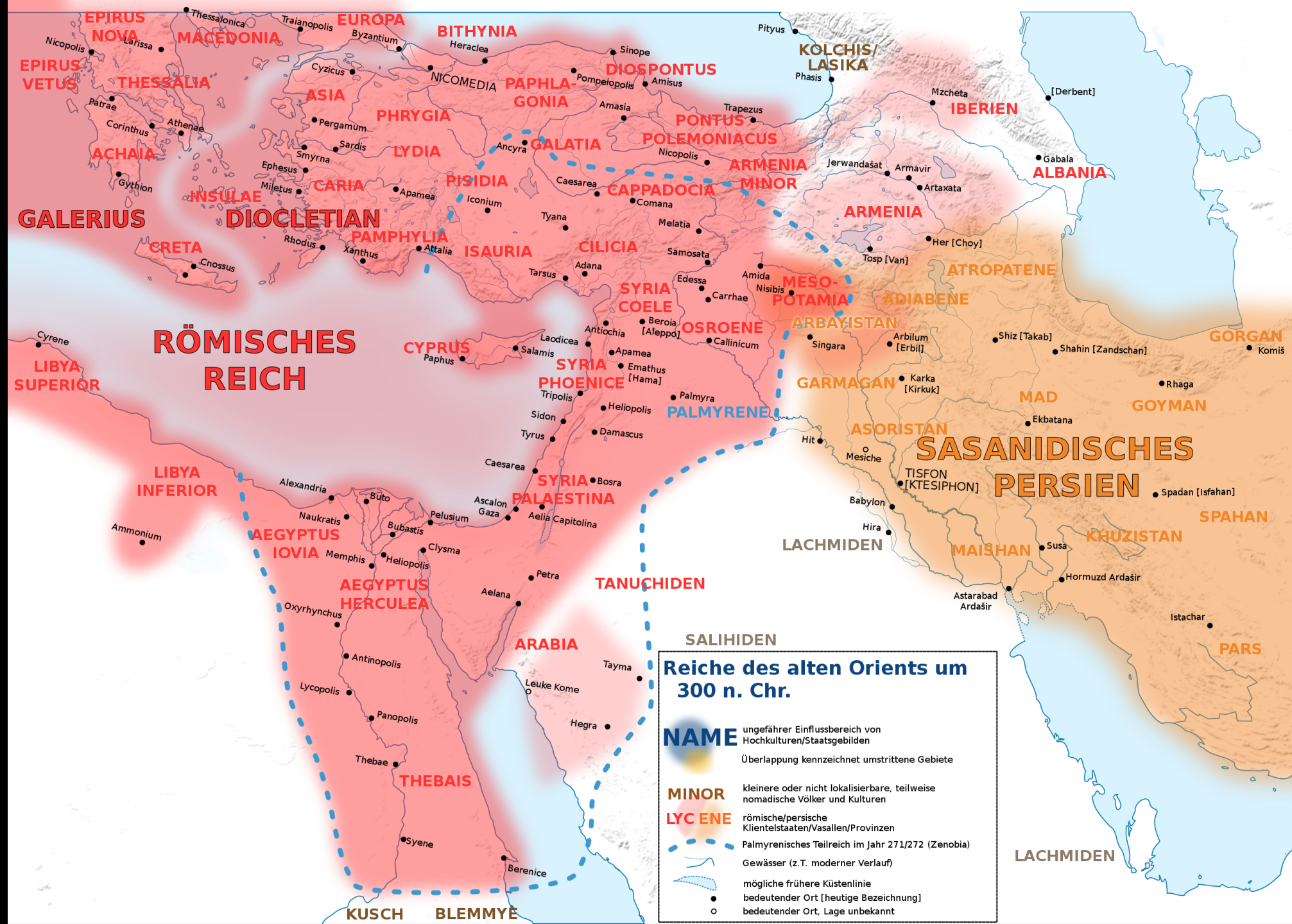


Warrior of Vachères, second half of
the 1st century BCE, limestone
Musée Calvet, Avignon

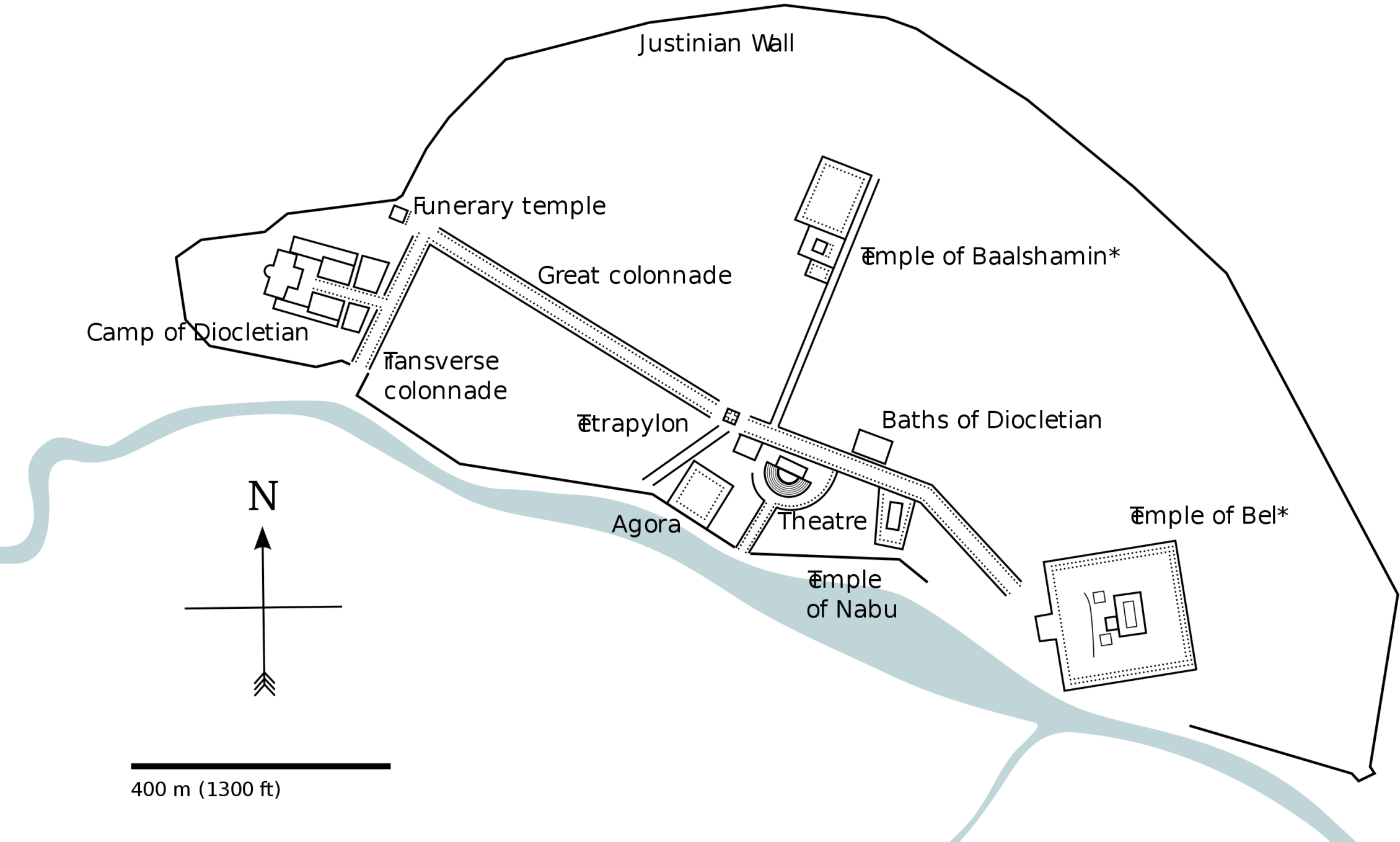












Justinian Wall

Funerary temple

Temple of Baalshamin*

Great colonnade

Camp of Diocletian

Transverse colonnade

Tetrapylon

Baths of Diocletian

N

Agora

Theatre

Temple of Bel*

Temple of Nabu

400 m (1300 ft)



Tetrapylon













Maura K. Heyn, "Gesture and Identity in the Funerary Art of Palmyra", *American Journal of Archaeology*, 114/4 (2010), pp. 631–661



Relief of a man, 2nd century AD / Geneva, Musée d'art et d'histoire



Funerary Bust of Bat'â, end 2nd, early 3rd century AD / Museum of Grenoble



Portrait bust of a
young man, 2nd
century AD / Rome,
Gregorian Egyptian,
Vatican Museums



Portrait bust of a
priest, c. 150–200
/ British Museum,
London



Funerary relief, c. 2nd–3rd century AD, from Palmyra, limestone / New York, Metropolitan Museum



Funerary relief ca. 125–150
AD / MET, New York



Funerary relief of a merchant, 2nd century
AD / Copenhagen, Ny Carlsberg Glyptothek



Cult relief with Palmyrene triad, limestone, first half of the 1st century AD / Musée du Louvre, Paris



Relief showing a procession, marble, first century AD, Temple of Bel, Palmyra / Palmyra, Syria, destroyed in 2015



Temple of Baal, frieze
with Gods sequence,
first century AD,
Palmyra in 2002