photos/notes from “Archaeology of Ancient Rome” by Anthony King

Gemma Augustea -- came off of Augustus, in profile, wearing a headband with a face on it; white/brown

Capitoline wolf -- wolf is Etruscan, twins are Renaissance; now in Capitoline Museum in Rome

Dying Gaul -- marble statue, man sitting, resting on right hand, head down, gash in rib cage w/blood
now in Capitoline Museum in Rome

Julius Caesar -- portrait bust; shows receding hairline, high cheekbones, broad forehead

L’Arringatore -- bronze statue of man with right hand uplifted, left hand protruding from draped toga;
perhaps an orator; now in Archaeological Museum in Florence

Farnese Bull -- shows punishment of Dirce, being tied to the bull; dog watches from beneath; now in the
National Archaeological Museum in Naples

Pompeii Amphitheater Riot -- wall painting from Pompeii showing riot between people of Pompeii and people
of Nuceria -- now in National Archaeological Museum in Naples

Apoxyomenos -- marble copy of statue by Lysippus, showing athlete scraping himself as part of a bath; now
in Vatican Museum in Rome

Bust of Commodus -- marble portrait bust showing him as Hercules with lion-skin hat/cloak; now in Vatican
Museum in Rome

Ara Pacis -- altar of Augustan Peace, 1st century BC, Rome -- panel shows crowd of people in togas, including
children -- panels still on the Ara Pacis, discovered and rebuilt in the 1930's by Mussolini

Portland Vase -- 1st century BC Roman glass -- dark blue blackground, white figures, woman seated under tree;
now in British Museum in London

House of the Vettii -- wall painting of the lararium (shrine) showing three figures and a snake below them; still
on the wall of the house in Pompeii

Mithras statue -- one of dozens of marble statues of Mithras; all show him kneeling over the back of a bull while
stabbing it in the throat as a dog and a snake try to drink the blood; Mithras popular w/soldiers

Villa of the Mysteries -- house just outside the walls of Pompeii with richly colored wall paintings -- bright red
background, figures in white and purple

Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius -- bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius on horseback w/curly hair and beard;
found in Tiber River, preserved because they thought it was Constantine (a Christian); now in
Capitoline Museum in Rome

colossal head of statue of Constantine -- statue was about 60 ft. tall, stood in the Basilica of Constantine in the
Forum -- fragments of statue now in the Capitoline Museum in Rome
Erechtheum, on the Acropolis in Athens 430-406 BC
front left: porch of the Caryatids (women as columns)

Parthenon, on the Acropolis in Athens 447-432 BC
architects: Iktinos and Kallikrates
Doric, 8×17 columns
Phidias' gold and ivory statue inside - 438 BC 38ft. high
Apollo Belvedere
Vatican Museum, Rome
Roman marble copy of
a Greek bronze original
late 4th cent. BC

Belvedere Torso ➔
Vatican Museum, Rome
Marble, 1st cent BC
"Shaft graves" found just inside here in 1876 by Heinrich Schliemann.

↑ "Mallia Bee Pendant" gold, 1½" high, 1700 BC from Mallia, Crete (Middle Minoan period) now in Iraklion Museum on Crete.

↑ "Riace Warrior" (bronze, 450 BC) one of two found in the sea in 1972 off Riace, Italy - now in museum in Reggio Calabria, Italy.
"La Parisienne:" fresco fragment from Minoan palace on Crete at Knossos (the so-called Labyrinth) C. 1500 BC

"Bull Fresco" from palace at Knossos, C. 1500 BC

Vapheio Cup
- gold, 4 1/2" diameter
- from Vapheio, Greece
- C. 1500 BC
- shows capture of a bull
Rhyton (drinking cup) in the shape of a bull's head -
Knossos, Crete, c. 1500 BC -
made of stone, wood, gold,
rock crystal

"Flying Fish Fresco" →
from Aegean island
of Melos, showing Minoan (Cretan) influence
C. 1500 BC now in National Museum in Athens

(Note: this museum also has the famous "Fresco of
the Swallows" from the volcanic island Thera, c. 1500 BC)

"Mask of Agamemnon" →
c. 1500 BC from
Mycenae (found by Schliemann) -
gold, c. 10" diam. -
National Museum, Athens
Bronze dagger blades with gold/silver inlay, from shaft graves at Mycenae, c. 1500 BC
(National Museum, Athens)

Painted plaster head of a female, from Mycenae c. 1300 BC - white with red and blue paint
(National Museum, Athens)

Geometric style "Dipylon Amphora" c. 750 BC
height: 5 ft.
from Dipylon Cemetery outside Athens
(National Museum, Athens)
the "Chigi Olpe"
c. 650 BC
height: 10 inches
Protocorinthian style
polychrome painting
showing military training
(Villa Giulia Museum, Rome)

the "Macmillan Aryballos"
c. 650 BC
height: 3 inches
(British Museum, London)

the "Griffin Jug"
c. 650 BC island of Aegina
Geometric/Orientalizing styles
(British Museum, London)

"Lady of Auxerre"
c. 640 BC
limestone
height: 25 in.
prob. from Crete
(Louvre Museum, Paris)
the "Peplos Kore", c. 530 BC
← marble w/paint
(Acropolis Museum, Athens)

← "Moschophoros"
or
"Calf Bearer"
c. 530 BC, marble
(Acropolis Museum, Athens)

the "Rampin Horseman" →
c. 560 BC, marble
(torsos in Acropolis Museum, 
head in Louvre)

← Naxian Sphinx
from Delphi:
marble, 7 ft. tall
(Delphi Museum)
c. 560 BC

Note: all 4 of these have
the so-called "Archaic Smile"
denoting prosperity
Greek Vase profiles

- amphora
- hydria
- oinochoe
- krater
- kylix
- kantharos
- lekythos
- aryballos
- alabastron

➡️ the "François Vase"
Attic black-figure
Volute Krater, c.570 BC
Showing Calydonian Boar Hunt,
Trojan War, wedding of
Peleus and Thetis
(Archaeological Museum, Florence)
Vases like these have been found by the hundreds in Etruscan tombs north of Rome; many were made simply to be buried with their owners in Greece as well. Another famous potter at this time is called the Amasis Painter.

↑ Attic black-figure amphora by Exekias c. 540 BC. Achilles and Ajax playing a game (names are on here!)

↑ artist: Exekias
Attic black-figure amphora, c. 540 BC
Achilles killing Penthesilea
(British Museum, London)
signed by artist

"Diskobolos" by Myron
Roman marble copy of a bronze original from c. 450 BC
(National Museum, Rome)
↑ Javelin thrower, called the "Striding God of Artemision" or "Zeus of Artemision." C. 460 BC bronze 6 ft. found in the sea off Cape Artemision (National Museum, Athens).

← Zeus kidnapping Ganymede. C. 420 BC terracotta. From Olympia, Greece (Olympia Museum).
_marble reliefs from the so-called "Ludovisi Throne" c. 480 BC - found in Gardens of Sallust in Rome (National Museum, Rome)

-metope from the Parthenon - marble, c. 440 BC showing Lapith fighting a Centaur - from outer (Doric) frieze

-Parthenon, east pediment - three goddesses c. 435 BC - now part of the Elgin Marbles in the British Museum in London
Archaeological Museum, Athens

Temple of Athena Nike on the Acropolis, c. 440 BC, from Nike of Samos, victory goddess →

(National Museum, Athens)

Statue of the Athena Parthenos 2nd century AD, Roman copy ←

British Museum, London

Showing riders, c. 440 BC
Part of the frieze of the Parthenon, Ionic (inner) panels from the →
"Doryphoros" by Polykleitos — marble copy (Roman) of the 5th cent. BC Greek bronze original (National Museum, Naples)

"Diadoumenos" by Polykleitos — Roman marble copy of the Greek bronze original (National Museum, Athens)

Choregic Monument of Lysikrates Athens, c. 334 BC, marble and limestone, honoring victory of a chorus sponsored by Lysikrates — this was copied and placed on top of the State Capitol in Nashville

Hermes holding the Infant Dionysus, by Praxiteles c. 340 BC marble (Olympia Museum)
"Aphrodite of Knidos"
by Praxiteles, c. 350 BC
Roman marble copy of Greek original
(Vatican Museum, Rome)

"Apoxyomenos"
by Lysippus
C. 350 BC
Roman marble copy of Greek bronze original
(Vatican Museum, Rome)
(athlete scraping himself?)

the "Alexander Mosaic" showing Alexander the Great
vs. Darius at the Battle of Issus — found on the
floor of a dining room in the House of the Faun
in Pompeii — 1st cent BC — 9 ft. x 17 ft.
(National Museum, Naples)
Seated boxer 
bronze, c. 100 BC 
Found in Rome in 
1884 
(National Museum, Rome)

"Laocoon Group"
marble, from Rhodes 
1st cent BC (?) 
(Vatican Museum, Rome) 
discovered in Rome in 1506 
with Michelangelo present
19th c.
Nile Mosaic, c. 100 BC, from Temple of Philae (Louvre, Paris)

16th c.
Altar marble, c. 125 BC, Apollo of Melos (Venus de Milo)

18th c.
Marble, c. 180 BC, Samothrace (Nike)

17th c.
Capitoline Venus, c. 300 BC

17th c.
Capitoline Museum, Rome (Capitoline Venus, c. 300 BC)