



Head Of Agrippa - Marble - Roman Empire - 1st Century Bc



30 000 EUR

Period : Before 16th century

Condition : Bon état

Material : Marble

Width : 18 cm

Height : 45 cm

Description

The facial features are marked: hollow cheeks, high cheekbones and square jaw. The chin is wide and protruding, the mouth is closed, and the lips are full and curved, creating a slight shadow. The almond-shaped eyes are small and slightly sunken. The hair is thick in the front and thin at the temples. The whole hair is in thick ends and with a slight wave. The mature and virile allure of this figure, associated with the double chin, recalls the representations of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa. Agrippa (? 63 BC - 12 BC) was a Roman general, politician and relative of Octavian (future Emperor Augustus): loyal friend, man of war, builder, son-in-law and heir presumptive of the Empire, Agrippa was, under the reign of Augustus, of all the combats. Present alongside Octave from Caesar's death in 44 BC. J.

Dealer

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- C., Agrippa takes part in the installation of the principate and the civil wars of the end of the Roman Republic. He was a major figure in the new conquests of the Empire, particularly in Hispania and on the Danube. He distinguished himself many times in battle, and he commanded the fleet during the battle of Actium in 31 BC. J.-C. against Antony and Cleopatra. He married Augustus' daughter, Julia, with whom he had five children, two of whom were adopted by the Emperor and made heirs. Through the multiple matrimonial strategies of Augustus, Agrippa is therefore the maternal grandfather of the Emperor Caligula, the maternal great-grandfather of Nero, the father-in-law of Germanicus (heir to the Empire), and great -father of Agrippina the Younger (wife of the Emperor Claudius). Builder, he built baths on the Champ de Mars which will be bequeathed to the Roman people at his death (thus becoming the first public baths of the city), many temples, aqueducts, porticoes and theaters as well as many roads in Rome and the provinces, notably in Gaul where he was governor. He is also at the origin of the first pantheon of Rome started in 27 BC. J.-C. Very close to Augustus, this one will constantly grant him powers, honors and responsibilities, almost making Agrippa a second emperor. On the death of Marcellus, nephew of Augustus and principal heir; Agrippa in turn becomes heir apparent to the Empire. After a last conquest in the Danube region, he died in 12 BC. BC in Campania. To honor his friend, Augustus gives him a lavish funeral, similar to the one he plans for himself, and he mourns for over a month. He also adopts Agrippa's children and takes care of their education. Although having prepared his burial, Agrippa will have the honor of seeing his remains rest in the mausoleum of Augustus, in the same way as the members of the imperial family. Despised by the Roman aristocracy for his modest origins, but adored by the plebs for his career and his qualities, Agrippa is recognized by ancient and contemporary historians as a great man, an

excellent soldier, a builder, founder of the Roman Empire and almost the equal of Augustus.