

## Catalogue of the Portraits

### 1. Diocletian (?)

H. 0,36 m.

Date: c. 284-305 (although early is likely)

Marble

Provenance unknown

Private Collection (Michael Miller Collection, New York)

Frowning; medium length beard; leaf headband around head (*corona civilis*); furrowed brow; grey/ brown unfinished marble base (not attached); iron mounting rod inserted in bottom.

Info: Minneapolis Institute of Art description card; Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA.

Source Image: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/11257308%40N06/3035166868/>

### 2. Diocletian

H. 0,355 m.

Date: Stylistically dated between 280-285 (so 284-285?)(Calza 1972: 91 )

Grainy white marble

Prov. Nicomedia (Western Turkey)

Currently at Archeological Museum, Istanbul, Turkey.

Wearing a *corona civilis* (Calza 1972: 91). Slight frown, distant view towards his left.

Realistically depicted crown and hair.

Image source: [http://www.flickr.com/photos/roger\\_ulrich/4630182217/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/roger_ulrich/4630182217/)

### 3. Maximianus

H. 2,26m

Date: 284-305, most likely 297/8 (Bastet 1979: 51).

Marble

Prov. Utica (Tunis), near Carthage.

Currently at Rijksmuseum voor Oudheden, Leiden.

Over life-size statue of which the body is older, probably from the late second century A.D.

(Bastet 1979: 51). The head is quite dynamic, probably to fit in with the body. The face is

quite heavily damaged but the typical frown, distant look and chipped hair and beard are

observable. Although the hair is chipped is it rather full as in some of the portraits with more realistically represented hair.

Image source: <http://www.livius.org/man-md/maximianus/maximianus.html>

#### 4. Maxentius or Constantius (Delbrueck 1933: 125)

H. 0,25 m (face; slightly over lifesize)

Marble, probably Carrarian.

Date: 305-312(?)

Prov. Found at Circus of Maxentius, Rome.

Currently at Museo Torlonia, Rome.

Highly idealized portrait, depicted as Pontifex Maximus.

Image source: <http://www.roman-empire.net/decline/maxentius.html>

#### 5. Galerius as *Caesar*

H. 0,34 m

Porphyry

Date: c. 297-303 (Elsner 1998: 61)

Prov. Found in the Palace of Galerius in *Romuliana* (modern-day Gamzigrad, Serbia)

Currently at the site's museum, Gamzigrad, Serbia.

Wearing a *corona triumphalis* with small busts in it. Stern, distant frowning look (*frons trux*).

Chipped ears and nose, the heads of the small busts have also been cut off (Srejović 1994: 146-149) .

Image source: Borić-Brešković & Popović 2013 p. 290

#### 6. Fragment of a portrait of a Tetrarch.

H. 0,13 m, W. 0,17

Porphyry

Date: 293-305

Prov. *Transdierna* (Modern-day Tekija, Serbia)

Private collection, currently on loan at the National Museum of Belgrade, Serbia.

Small fragment in the typical porphyry-style; frowned forehead, focused yet distant eyes, short hair. Identification is nearly impossible but it looks quite similar to the other heads that are ascribed to Galerius, and was found quite close to his Palace in Gamzigrad.

Image and information source: Ratković 2007: cat. I.4.6.

### 7. Head of Tetrarch or Diarch

H. 0,17 m

Porphyry

Date: 306-315

Prov. *Naissus*, modern-day Nis, Serbia.

Currently at the Archeological Museum of Nis, Serbia.

Emperor wearing a military hat similar to the ones worn in the Venice group. The hair, frown and stare are all in the typical porphyry style. The lower half of the face and nose are lost. It is certain that it was part of a larger statue; the statue was not freestanding as the back of the head shows. There is some debate over the dating and identification. Bergmann (1977: 166) suggests that it is a Tetrarch and associates the statue to the Venice group. Vasić (2001: 245-251) on the other hand assumes it represents a unified Licinius and Constantine, during their time as Diarchs and says it is most likely made in 315 to celebrate their shared consulship. Personally I prefer the earlier date, although the ancient city of Naissus was the birthplace of Constantine, and the monument should be placed there during a time 'peace' between the then rulers was there, which makes the situation difficult.

Image source: Borić-Brešković & Popović 2013: p. 291

### 8. Decorated Column

H. 2,16 m, w. 0,40 m

Tuffaceous sandstone

Date: 305-306

Prov. *Romuliana*, Gamzigrad, Serbia.

Currently at the site's museum.

The column represents a military standard consisting of five discs. The top, middle and bottom disc are filled with the busts of two emperors. The top- and middle discs are the two *Augusti* with their *Caesar*, it is impossible to tell which half of the empire is represented in which disc; the bottom ones are the retired *Augusti*: Diocletian and Maximianus. The second disc from the top is laurel crown.

Image source: Borić-Brešković & Popović 2013 p. 291

### 9. Hand of a statue

About life-size

Porphyry

Date: 293-311

Prov. *Romuliana*, Gamzigrad, Serbia.

Currently at the site's museum.

Hand holding an *orbis*; it was originally part of life-size statue representing a Tetrarch.

Image source: Borić-Brešković & Popović 2013: p. 176

10. Diocletian(?)

H. ?

Black Basalt

Date: Late 3<sup>rd</sup> – Early 4<sup>th</sup> Century

Prov. Unknown, most likely Egypt.

Currently at the Worcester Art Museum, MA, USA.

Bald man. Beard and hair are indicated by deep grooves. The upper half of the head is quite broad. The frown and stare are quite typical, although the general image is still quite naturalistic. Black basalt is a quite similar stone to porphyry, it is however black and consists of a more homogenous mass.

Image source: Rees 1993 p. 191

11. Galerius?

H. 0,40 m (entire statue); 0,17 m (face)

Porphyry

Date: 305-311

Prov. Athribis (near Cairo), Egypt

Currently at the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, Cairo.

Bust of a Tetrarch, very large eyes and distinct frown. The beard and hair are indicated by systematically placed chips. The person is looking slightly to his right. There is some debate over who is represented, most likely it is Galerius as Augustus of the East, it could however also represent Maximinus II or Licinius I; in both cases it should probably be dated slightly later.

Image source: Rees 1993 p. 190

12. Diocletian

H. 0,18 m

Marble

Date: 284-305

Provenance unknown

Currently at the Ny-Carlsberg Museum, Copenhagen

A for the time very naturalistic portrait, the turned neck suggests movement. He is depicted without beard, which is rare. The nose is almost completely gone, but apart from that well preserved. It was originally inserted into a torso.

Image source: Rees 1993 p. 192

### 13. Diocletian & Maximianus

H. 0,56 m

Porphyry

Date: 293-305

Found in Rome at unknown location

Currently at the Library of the Vatican Museum

Duo of the two *Augusti* embracing. The one that is embracing from the front is Diocletian, further emphasized by the honorary position on the left. They are both holding *orbi* to show their combined rule and both wear a *corona triumphalis*. It is thought that this column (together with the one where the *Caesares* are embracing) was originally placed in the Temple of the Sun (*Sol Invictus*)(Malgrouyes 2003: 36).

Image source: Rees 1993 p. 195

### 14. Constantius & Galerius

H. 0,56 m

Porphyry

Date: 293-305

Found in Rome at unknown location

Currently at the Library of the Vatican Museum

Duo of the two *Caesares* embracing. The one that is embracing from the front is Constantius, the *Senior Caesar* further emphasized by the honorary position on the left. They are both holding *orbi* to show their combined rule and both wear a *corona triumphalis*. It is thought that this column (together with the one where the *Augusti* are embracing) was originally placed in the Temple of the Sun (*Sol Invictus*)(Malgrouyes 2003: 36). They have a far less obvious beard, than the two *Augusti*, it may have been added later when they both became *Augusti* themselves.

Image source: Rees 1993 p. 194

#### 15. Seated statue of Diocletian(?)

H. 2,66 m

Date: Late 3<sup>rd</sup>- early 4<sup>th</sup> Century (Savvopoulos 2012: 92)

Porphyry

Prov. Alexandria, Egypt.

Currently at the Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria

Over life-size statue of an emperor, probably Diocletian, who is enthroned. It was probably destined for the Imperial Cult (Malgrouyeres 2003: 36). Feet, knees, arms and head are missing.

Image source: Savvopoulos 2012: 93

#### 16. Diocletian and Galerius in a sacrificial scene

H. ?

Date: 303

Marble

Arch of Galerius complex, Thessaloniki (in situ)

One of the many reliefs from the Arch of Galerius. Here we see Galerius meeting Diocletian and sacrificing to the gods after his triumph over the Persians. Any further details have been lost, the hierarchal organization is however very clear in this example.

Image source: Pond-Rothman 1977 p. 441

#### 17. Enthroned Tetrarchs

H. ?

Date: 303

Marble

Arch of Galerius complex, Thessaloniki (in situ)

One of the many reliefs from the Arch of Galerius. Here we see the four emperors combined. They are crowned by *Victorias* and surrounded by other gods, a legitimization of their divine rule and recognition of their (combined) victory.

Image source: Pond-Rothman 1977 p. 444

18. Maximianus(?)

H. 0,34 m

Date: 286-305

Marble

Prov. Egypt, exact location unknown.

Currently at the Governmental Residence, Monaco

There is much debate about the identification of this head; originally it was ascribed to Maximinus I Thrax, it is however now placed in a later period. It looks quite similar to two other statues ascribed to Maximianus (see no. 37) and might be a replica from one of them. It is in a more eastern style than the alleged originals, however still quite dynamic; the view is not directly at the viewer but looking downward (Calza 1972: 125).

Image source: Calza 1972 Tav. XXV

19. Maximianus

H. 0,378 m

Date: Early 4<sup>th</sup> Century

Italian Marble

Provenance unknown, presumably Northern Italy.

Currently at the Museo Archeologico, Milan.

Bust that was originally inserted into a larger statue. Chin and nose have been damaged and resculpted to fit replacing (modern) elements. Quite realistic portrait; very pronounced tearsacks; the is combination of finely finished hairs at the hairline and the more typical chipped ones in the centre; focused look to his right with the characteristic frown. (Calza 1972: 122).

Image source: Calza 1972 Tav. XXIII

20. Galerius

H. 0,40 m

Date: 305-311

Greek white marble with a yellow patina

Provenance unknown; acquired by the museum in Rome in 1895

Currently at the Ny-Carlsbeg Museum, Copenhagen.

Realistic looking portrait; the identification is based on the rondo from the arch of Galerius. Stern, almost vicious, look to his right. While the hair is very realistically depicted his stubble is merely indicated by small puts.

21. Diocletian(?)

H. Lifesize

Date: 284-305

Marble

Prov. Unkown, somewhere in- or near Rome.

Currently at the Villa Doria, Rome.

Portrait that is part of a toga statue. Quite stylized: the frown, eyes, beard and hair are all in the eastern style. Double chin and balding man, it clearly indicates that the man is of an older age (Bergmann 1977: 154).

Image source: <http://www.utexas.edu/courses/romanciv/Romancivimages23/diocletian.jpg>

22. Portrait of a Tetrarch, Galerius?

H. 0,22 m

Date: 305-311

Porphyry

Found in a Late-antique villa near Antioch

Currently at the Museum in Antioch.

Very similar looking portrait to the one in Cairo, apart from the missing nose in good condition. It was probably part of a larger statue of bust. This portrait seems to be however even more emotionless, and there is not the slightest hint of motion (Calza 1972: 145).

Image source: modified version of Calza 1972 Tav. XXXVIII

23. Head of a Tetrarch

H. 0,378 m

Date: 293-311

Bronze

Prov. Adana, Turkey

Currently at the Turkish Archeological Museum, Istanbul



Fragment of bronze statue, based on its appearance I think it's either Galerius or Maximianus. What is more interesting is that although it is a cast statue, the hair is indicated in the same chipped way as the hair on most of the stone sculptures.

Image source: Smith 1997 plate IX

#### 24. Diocletian?

H. 0,43 m, w. 0,30 m

Date uncertain; most likely pre-Tetrarchic (284-293)

Marble

Provenance unknown

Private collection

A portrait that is currently on sale on the international market. It has never been studied so little is known about it. It seems to represent Diocletian but could also be an earlier Emperor (3<sup>rd</sup> century). It seems to be a resculpted portrait of a former emperor.

Image source: <http://www.artfinding.com/Artwork/Representations-of-humans-beings/Roman-Marble-Head-of-Diocletian/4564.html>

#### 25. Venice Group

H. 1,36 m

Date : 293-305

Porphyry

Originally from Acre in modern-day Israel

Currently at the San Marco Basilica, Venice

Originally this sculpture was two separate statues that were part of huge porphyry columns similar to the other porphyry group. They probably received their current form when they were moved to Constantinople somewhere in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, and were again moved by the Venetians after the Fourth Crusade to their current location. From left to right the following emperors are represented: Diocletian, Constantius, Maximianus and Galerius. The emperors are paired as Augustus-Caesar of their half of the empire. In their left hand they are holding Eastern swords with an eagle on the pommel. It is the strongest example of Tetrarchic ideology: their homogeneity and dependence on one and other (Delbrueck 1932: 84-90). The missing foot was found in Istanbul in the 1960s; it is now in the Archeological Museum of Istanbul.

Image source: <http://www.flickr.com/groups/smarthistory/pool/page3/?view=lg>

## 26. Constantius

H. 0,38 m

Date : 293-306

Two different types of marble

Provenance unknown, acquired in Rome.

Currently at the Altes Museum, Berlin.

Head consisting of two parts; the lower part is from an older statue that was fit into a torso (Blümel 1933: 51). Nose is almost completely gone, eyes are inlaid with bronze. The statue is quite odd: very slim face with an (once) extremely pronounced nose. The statue is very dynamic in its appearance, the hair is realistically represented and the smile is also quite odd; all in all a quite unique representation for the time of the Tetrarchs. It is very similar to another representation of Constantius (see 28) the one could be the copy of the other or vice versa.

Image source: Smith 1997 plate X

## 27. Colossal head of Licinius

H. 0,85 m. (total) 0,59 m (face)

Date: 313-324

Marble

Originally found at the theater of Ephesus, western Turkey.

Currently at the Antikensammlung, Vienna.

The undecorated back of the head suggests that the statue originally stood in a niche so that only the front would be visible. The head was originally inserted into a torso. A quite strange image, only recently identified as Licinius by Smith (1997), the statue represent an ageing man with short beard and hair, who is smiling. The statue looks quite humorous, but this is probably a combination of the missing nose, the smile and the fact that originally the viewer would look up at the face (the statue would have been approximately 5 meters), which would give a different look to the statue.

Image source: Smith 1997 plate I

## 28. Constantius

H. 0,43

Date: 293-305

Italian Marble

Provenance unknown

Currently at the Ny-Carlsberg Museum, Copenhagen

This statue is nearly identical to the Constantius head from Berlin. It was also meant to be fitted into a torso. Although it is more complete, it is of a lesser artistic quality which makes me personally believe this is a copy of the Berlin portrait (or they were both copies of another statue). Here we can truly see the very distinct nose Constantius had, the hair and facial expression are both less detailed and the eyes are closer to each other.

Image source: Calza 1972 Tav. XLIX

### 29. Maxentius resculpted into Constantine I

H. 2,25 (statue); 0,50 m (head)

Marble from Luni, Italy

Date: 312-337 (early is likely)

Originally placed at the baths of Maxentius and Diocletian, Rome

Currently at the Lateran Basilica, Rome

Over life-size cuirassed statue of Constantine. It is a resculpted image of Maxentius resulting in abnormal facial proportions (Varner 2004: 288).

Image source: <http://www.constantinethegreatcoins.com/splash/augustus.jpeg>

### 30. Maxentius(?) as Pontifex Maximus

H. 2,00 m (statue) 0,29 m (face)

Italian Marble

Date : 306-312 (if it is indeed Maxentius)

Found in Ostia

Currently at the site's museum

Slightly over life-size sculpture of a Pontifex Maximus. One of the few statues that is completely from this era. A very dynamic and realistic statue; because of this it is thought to be from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Cullhead 1994: 61). In any case it is meant to be looking as a Antoninian-Severan sculpture: either it is from this period or Maxentius tried to relate himself to this period and its greatness.

Source image: <http://blog.theeyegame.com/2010/12/26/i-hate-art-museums-part-3/>

### 31. Licinius and Constantius

H. ?

Marble

Date: 315

Arch of Constantine, Rome (in situ)

Two details of a resculpted rondo originally part of the Arch of Hadrian. Both persons are present at a sacrificial scene (Constantius was deceased in 315), unfortunately identifying who is who is not possible. Sculpted in a very classicizing style considering the small size, probably to fit the style of the rest of the rondo.

Images source: <http://fvankeur.myweb.uga.edu/ARHI6900Reliefs.html>

32. Constantine

H. ?

Marble

Date: 315

Arch of Constantine, Rome (in situ)

Detail of Constantine in a hunting scene. His head is the result of the resculpting of a portrait of Hadrian; the halo behind his back is most likely from a later date. This head is also in a quite classicizing style, again to fit the rest of the rondo.

Image source: <http://fvankeur.myweb.uga.edu/ARHI6900Reliefs.html>

33. Maximinus II Daia(?)

H. 0,29 m

Italian Marble

Date: 305-311/313

Found in Alba Fucense, Italy

Currently at the museum of Chieti, Italy

The looks a lot like the coins we know from Maximinus as a Caesar (Calza 1972: 186). The distance between the mouth and eyes is anatomically impossible. Further it is a quite eastern style, with chipped hairs and a distinct frown. Some movement is suggested.

Image source:

34. Colossal head of Constantine

H. 2,60 m

Marble from Carrara and Paros (Bardill 2012: 203)

Date: 312-337

Originally stood in the Basilica of Constantine, Rome

Currently at the Capitoline Museum, Rome

For colossal statue it has highly distinctive features (Bardill 2012: 204). It was originally part of a huge marble statue with a bronze torso. It is possible that the statue originally represented Maxentius and was resculpted to represent Constantine. The look upward indicates looking for divine guidance.

Image source: [http://www.nationalgeographic.com/lostgospel/timeline\\_10.html](http://www.nationalgeographic.com/lostgospel/timeline_10.html)

35. Fragment of a head of a Tetrarch

H. about life-size

Porphyry

Date: 293-311

Found in *Romuliana*, Gamzigrad, Serbia

Currently at the site's museum

Neck and lower back part of a head. The most interesting aspect of the fragment is the hair: it is, as the other head from *Romuliana* merely indicated by difference in height, not even chipped.

Image source: <http://statues3.arch.ox.ac.uk/database/detail.php?record=LSA-1092>

36. Maximinus II Daia

H. 0,26 m

Limestone

Date : 305-313

Found in Qena, Egypt

Currently Staatliche Museum, Berlin

Based on numismatic evidence this limestone portrait is ascribed to Maximinus. It is in near-perfect condition apart from the gem missing from its laurel (Calza 1972: 186).

Image source: Calza 1972 Tav. LXII

37. Maximianus

H. 0,34 cm

Bronze

Date: 293-305

Prov. Fayoum, Egypt

Currently at a private collection in Cairo

Some small modern restorations on the eyes, further authentic. Looks similar to the bust we know of Maximianus from Egypt (see 18). Quite realistically depicted; probably part of a bigger statue.

Image source: Calza 1972 Tav. XXIV

38. Constantius(?)

H. ?

Bronze

Date: 293-306

Provenance unknown

Currently at the München Glyptotek(?)

Quite a realistic bronze bust. The eyes are very asymmetrical, but further quite anatomically correct. The frown and hair are however typically Tetrarchic. It was originally thought to represent Maximinus I Thrax (Calza 1972: 166)

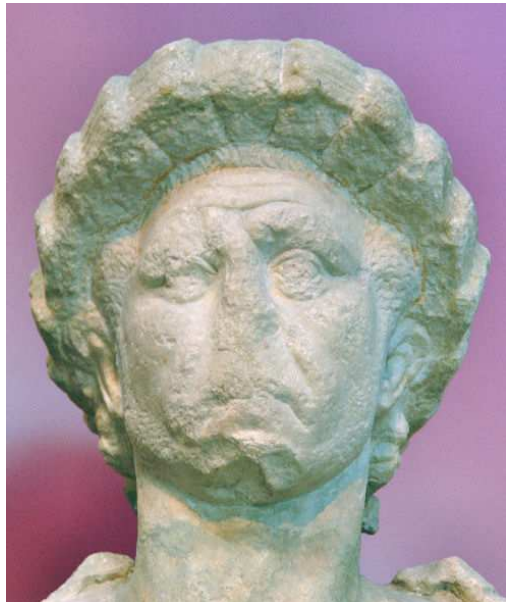
Image source: Calza 1972 Tav. L.



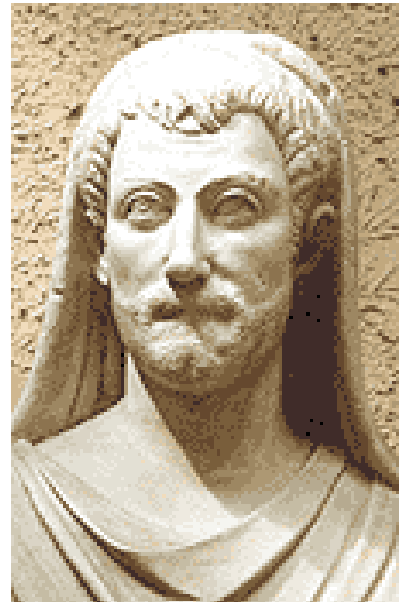
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2



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4



5a



5b



6



7

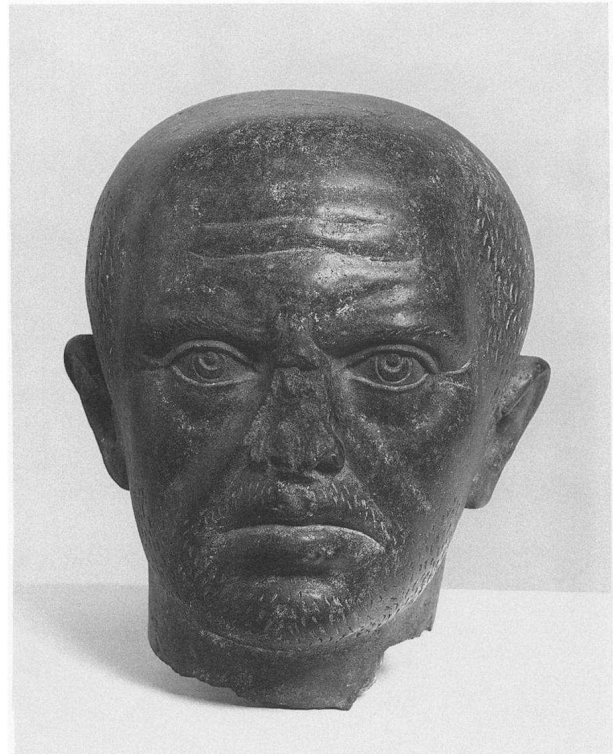




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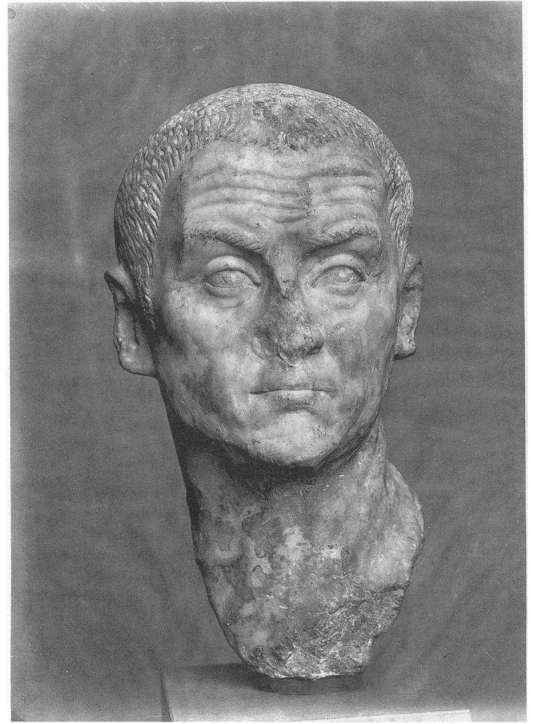
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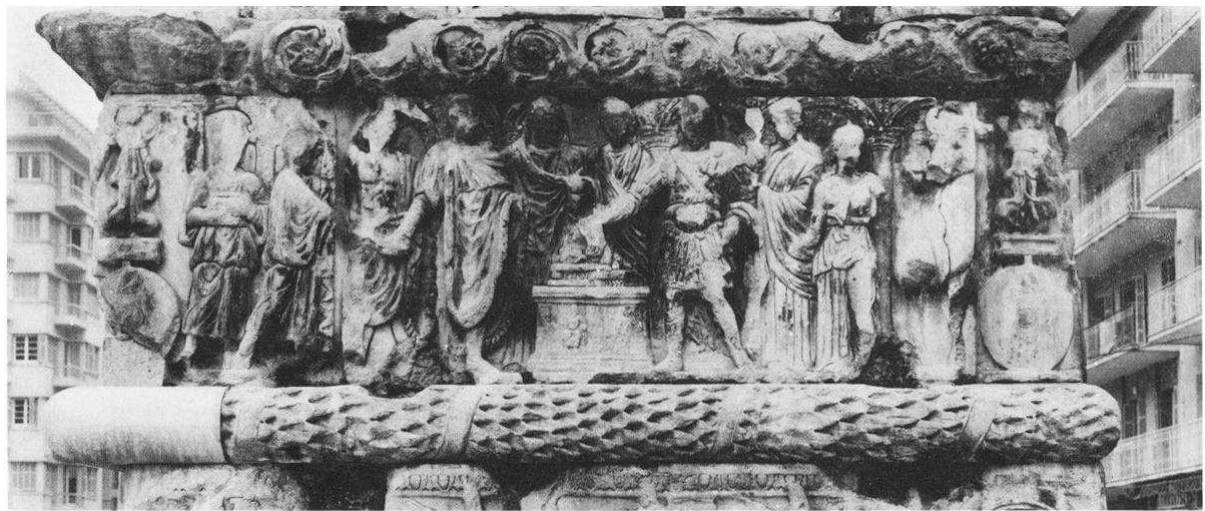
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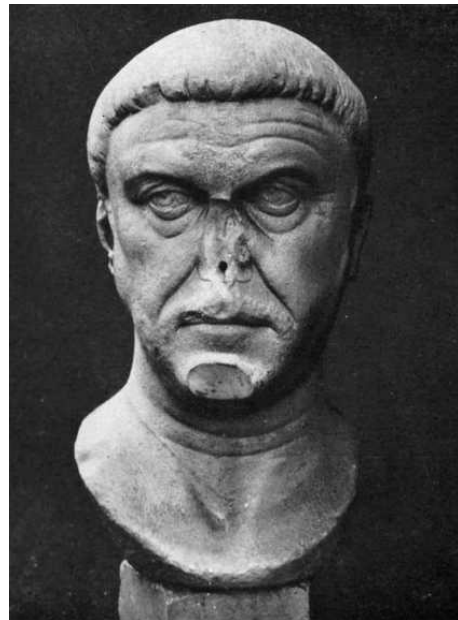




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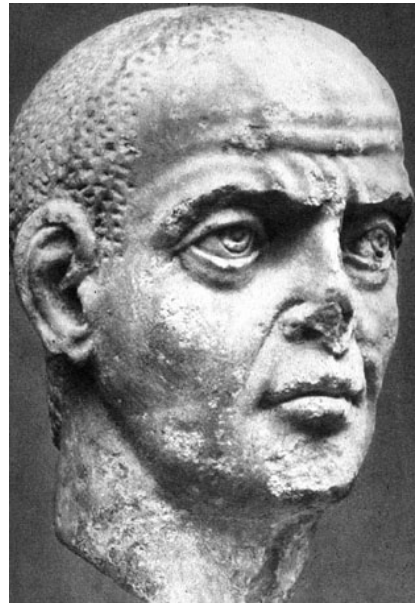
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22a

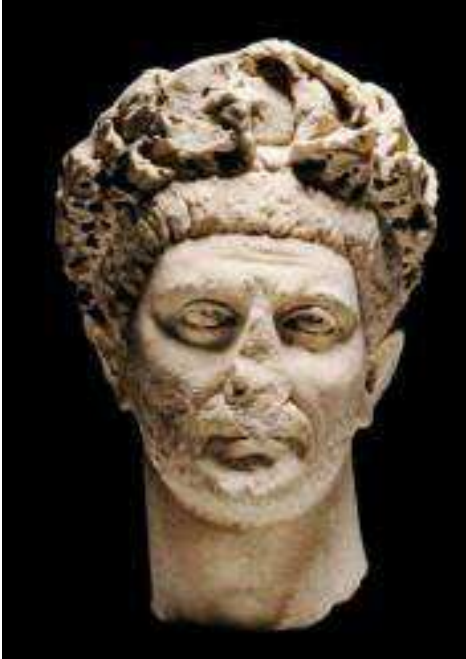


22b





23



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25a

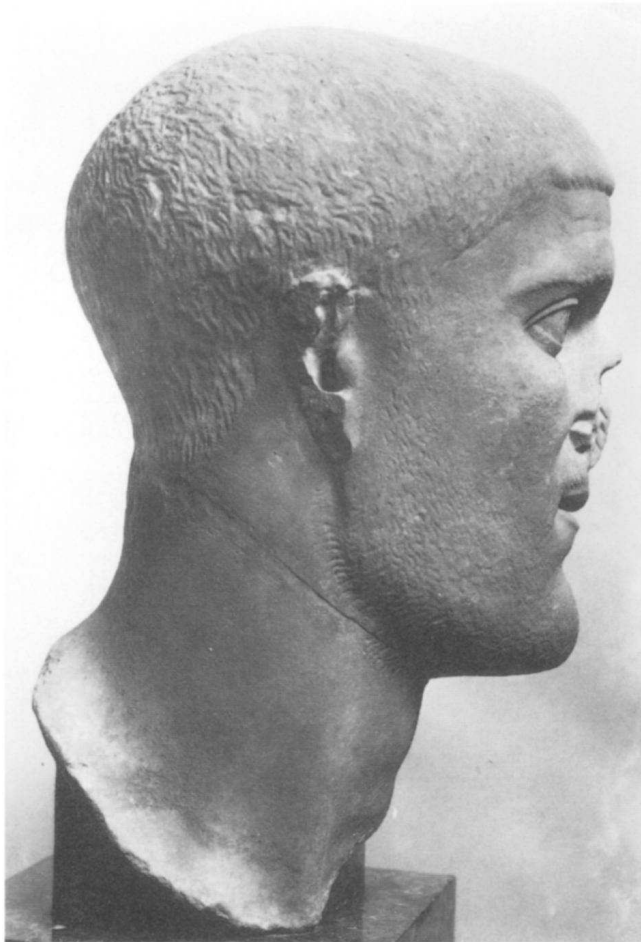




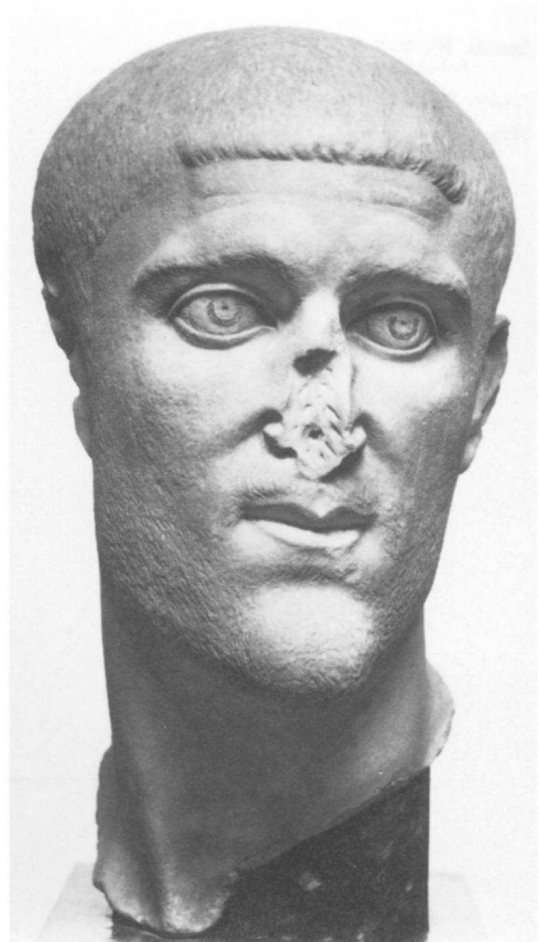
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25c



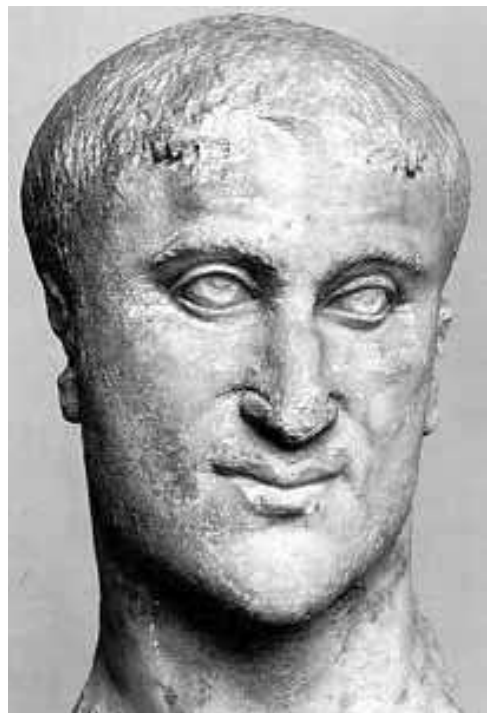
26a



26b



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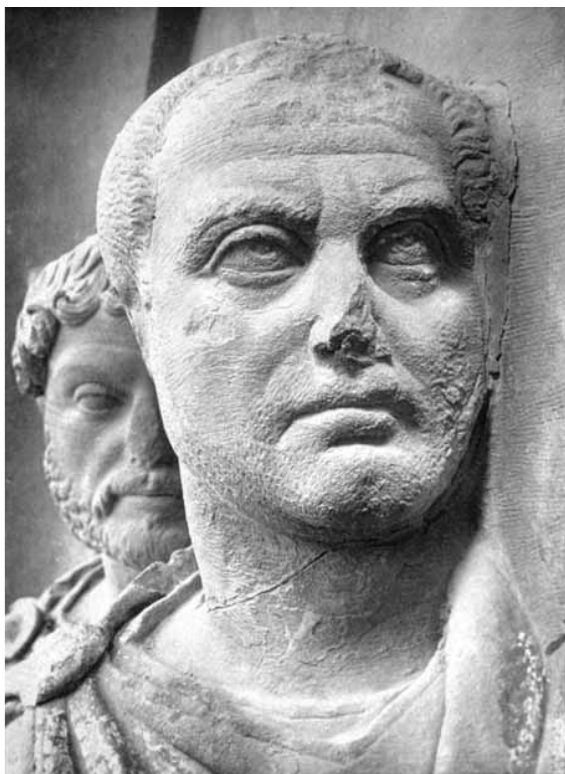




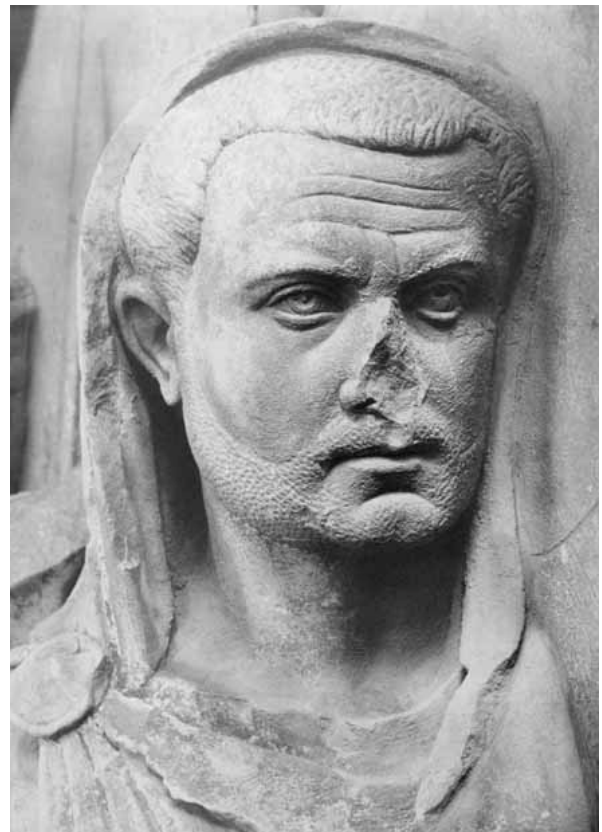
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31a



31b



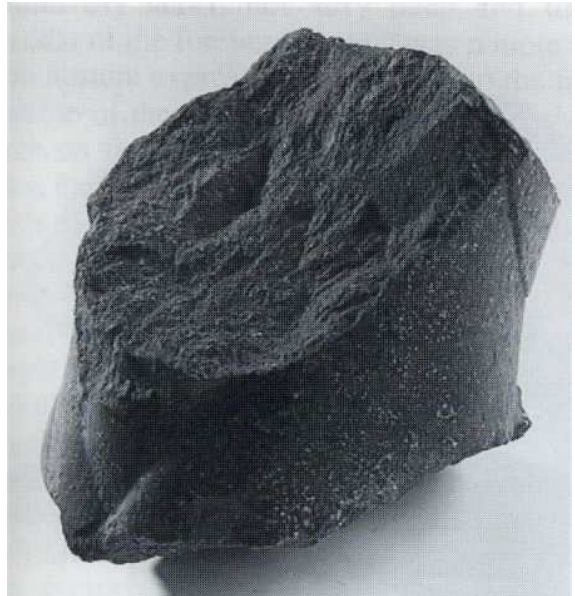
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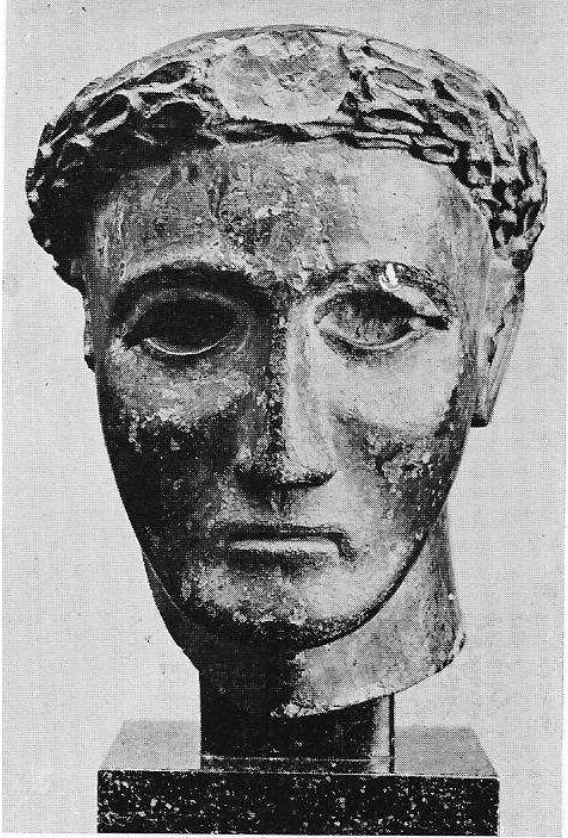


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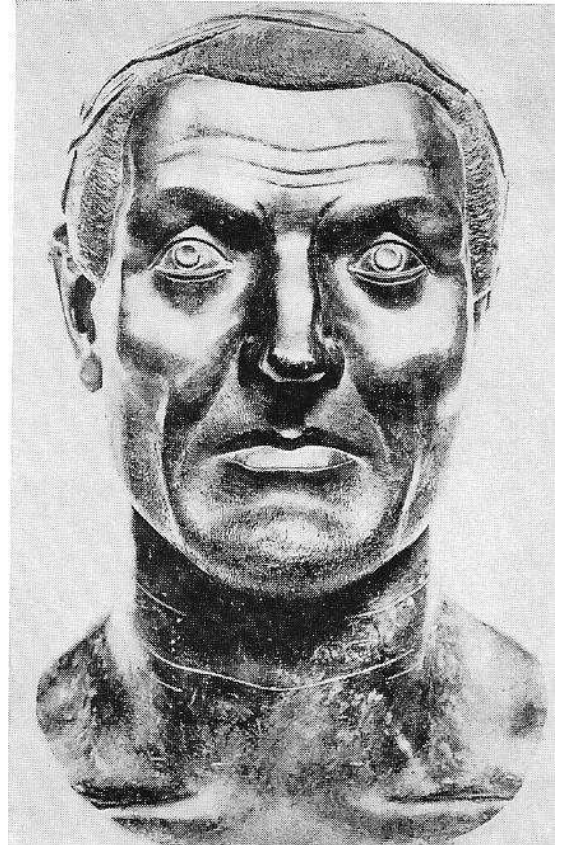
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36b



37



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