IDENTIFICATION: (Artist, title, date, size, country of origin, period/style)

048. CATACOMB OF PRISCILLA- ORANT AND GOOD SHEPHERD FRESCOES
Late Antique Europe, Rome, Italy
c. 200-400 CE

FORM: (use of design elements/ principles: color, shape, value, texture, line, space; balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, etc.)

Orant: figure with raised arms and open hands, wearing red, other figure's gazes direct the viewer to the figure

Shepherd: youthful (beardless) image of Christ, 3 sheep move the eye to him, 2 trees with doves, symmetrical

MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE: (art making processes)

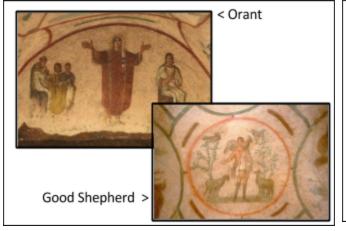
Excavated tufa (volcanic rock) and fresco

CONTENT: (subject & genre: iconography, symbolism, the story)

Orant: praying to God, facing heaven, could represent the soul of the deceased, red symbolizes martyrdom

Good Shepherd: sheep symbolize Christ's followers, 3 the Trinity, and doves peace

Means Christ will lead his followers to salvation



5. ORIGINAL CONTEXT/ SITE/ INTENDED FUNCTION OF THE WORK: (Overlap to #6)

At the Catacomb of Priscilla

Decorated the walls, Orant on the top of an arched side and the Good Shepherd in the center ceiling

6. INTENDED PURPOSE & MOTIVATION (why was it made?); PATRON/AUDIENCE (who was it made for?); ARTIST'S DECISION MAKING:

Religious artwork of practices and Biblical figures & scenes for Christian tombs

Represent that the deceased soul is saved

## INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):

Different iconography, emergence of Christianity

## CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):

Contrapposto, like earlier Roman paintings, use of many symbols

## 8. THEME(S):

Burial/Funerary, Religious

## COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:

Like the Egyptian Book of the Dead, many religious images are pictured and both were done when someone died. However, their views on the afterlife vary as well as their practices and stories.