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A Regency Period Gilt and Ebonised Centre Table with a specimen marble and micro-mosaic top

REF1128

A Regency Period Gilt and Ebonised Centre Table with a specimen marble and micro-mosaic top

English, circa 1830

The tabletop is composed of a plethora of marbles and stones all mosaiqued together and banded by a border of forty-four different marble specimens, including samples of lapis lazuli, red and green porphyry, several types of onyx, jasper and breccia.

In the centre of the top sits a micro-mosaic panel depicting the ruins of the Roman forum, bordered by a slate and malachite band.

The top sits on an anthemion decorated frieze on a fluted column and tripartite base, that retains its original Greek key decoration and is finished on scroll feet.

Height: 30 ¼ in (77cm), Width: 33 in (84cm)

£ 38000

DESCRIPTION

Depicted within the micro-mosaic from left to right

Displayed on the left

The Arch of Septimius Severus at the northwestern end of the Roman Forum is a white marble triumphal arch dedicated in 203 AD to commemorate the Parthian victories of Emperor Septimius Severus and his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, in the two campaigns against the Parthians of 194-195 and 197–199.

After the death of Septimius Severus, his sons Caracalla and Geta were initially joint Emperors. Caracalla and Geta were assassinated in Rome, in the practice now known as damnatio memoriae.

Geta's memorials were destroyed and all images or mentions of him were removed from street buildings and monuments. As result, Geta's image and inscriptions referring to him were removed from the arch.

Displayed in the centre

The Temple of Castor and Pollux is an ancient temple. It was originally built in gratitude for victory at the Battle of Lake Regillus (495 BC). Castor and Pollux (Greek Polydeuces) were the Dioscuri, the “twins” of Gemini, the twin sons of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leda. Their cult came to Rome from Greece via Magna Graecia and the Greek culture of Southern Italy.

Displayed on the right

The Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus. The Temple of Jupiter was the most important temple in Ancient Rome, located on the Capitoline Hill. It was surrounded by the Area Capitolina, a precinct where numerous shrines, altars, statues and victory trophies were displayed.