

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

039. HOUSE OF THE VETTI- FRESCOES
Imperial Roman from Pompeii, Italy
c. 2nd century BCE; rebuilt c. 62-79 CE

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

Shows the fourth style of painting: unrelated framed scenes throughout, surrounded by ornamentation, illusionistic and seem 3 dimensional

3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE: (art making processes)

Cut stone and fresco

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

Ixion

Descendent of Ares, was the first to spill blood of a family member

Centaurs were born from him

Shows a mythological scene



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

In the House of Vettii, made by two merchant brothers

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

Having these frescoes masterfully painted around the house shows status and being a pious citizen who is well learnt in their religion
Shows wealth and power

7. INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):

Use of Fourth Style painting was fairly new

CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):

Religious scenes, decorating the house to add grandness

8. THEME(S):

Religious, society

COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:

Like the paintings in the Tomb of Triclinium, these were decorative. However, these paintings show advancement in perspective, illusionism, realism, and style.