

# Shakespeare and Roman art in Seville.

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# Archaeological museum of Seville

# History of the museum

Its first headquarters was the “Alcázar”, but in 1875 the collection moved to the ancient “Convento de la Merced”. In november of 1879 the official declaration of the “Museo de Antigüedades” of Seville was formulated, being named director Manuel de Campos y Munilla.

In 1880 the museum was inaugurated, with the architectural, sculptural, epigraphic and ceramic series, achieving an immediate public success.

However, the lack of space in this headquarters was very worrying. This problem was solved when the local government of Seville ceded to the Ministry of National Education the Pavilion of Fine Arts of the Ibero-American exposition of 1929, built by Aníbal González in María Luisa park.

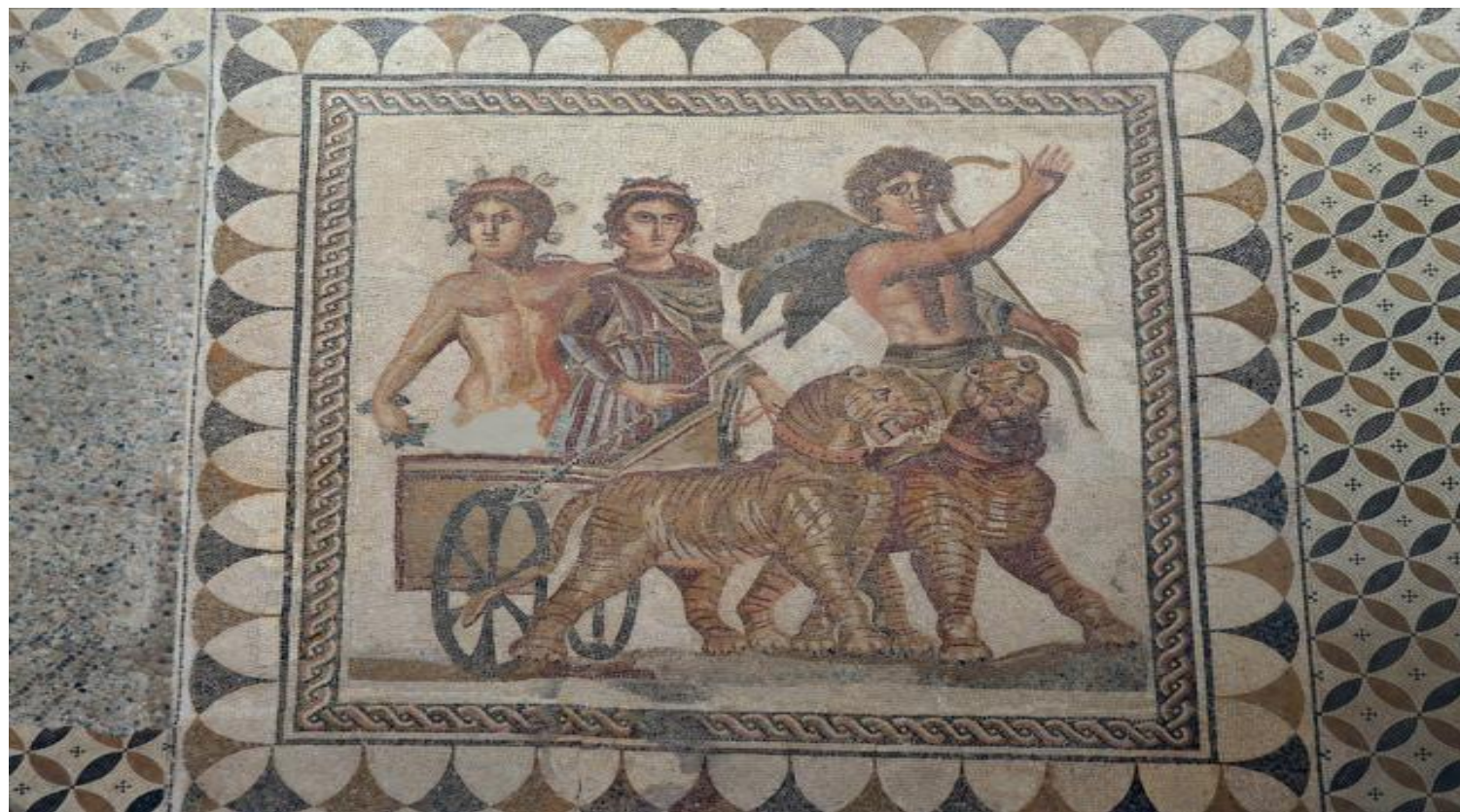
When the works were completed, the different collections were moved there and it was inaugurated in May of 1946, with eight rooms. In March of 1962, the building and the museum's collections were declared a Historic Artistic Monument.

Finally, in the 70s the museum was reorganized and expansion and improvement works were carried out.



# *Mosaics*

One of the most impressive mosaics housed in the museum is the opus tessellatum mosaic from Ecija depicting the mythological scene of Bacchus's triumph over the Indies. The god is portrayed crowned with bunches of grapes in a chariot drawn by tigers. He wears a woman's chiton covered by a nebris belted at the waist and he holds the reins with his left hand and a thyrsus in right hand. Accompanying him in the chariot is a nude figure of the young Ampelos. In front is a satyr, covered in a fawn's skin and holding a shepherd's crook in his left hand.



# Important paintings and sculptures

## Bacchic Altar from the Italica Theatre

This is one part of three cylindrical altars that were created in honor of the gods Bacchus. People think that it was created sometime around 10-15 A.D. The altars include dancing Maenads and satyrs.

## Carambolo Treasure

This is made up of 16 rectangular plates, two pendants, a necklace, and two bracelets. People think they were created around 650 B.C. One of the many theories about the significance of these pieces is that they were used for ornamentation for priests or sacred bulls.

## Female Statue of Mulva

The head of this sculpture was originally found in 1960 and was thought to be a representation of Hispania but when the rest was later found in 1984 they came up with a new theory that it was a nymph or Aphrodite or Venus and was a part of series of sculptures.





Shakespeare's plays  
related to the Romans

# Biography of Shakespeare

William Shakespeare (26 of April 1564 - 3 of May 1616) was an English poet, playwright and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His extant works, including collaborations, consist of approximately 39 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems and a few other verses, some of uncertain authorship. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.



*William Shakespeare*

More important work:

Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth and Romeo and Juliet.

# Famous Shakespeare's work in Rome

Coriolanus is a tragedy by William Shakespeare, believed to have been written between 1605 and 1608. The tragedy is considered within the last two tragedies written by Shakespeare along with Antony and Cleopatra.

The tragedy revolves around Cayo Marcio Coriolano, a brilliant Roman general from the time of the Republic who is exiled from Rome and leads an assault on the city. Only his mother's request prevents Rome from being destroyed, but that change of opinion causes the death of Coriolanus.