

 Museum August Kestner / Christian Tepper [CC BY-NC-SA]	<table><tr><td>Object:</td><td>Gladiator (thraex)</td></tr><tr><td>Museum:</td><td>Museum August Kestner Trammplatz 3 30159 Hannover (0511) 168-42730 museen- kulturgeschichte@hannover- stadt.de</td></tr><tr><td>Collection:</td><td>Ancient Cultures</td></tr><tr><td>Inventory number:</td><td>1935.31</td></tr></table>	Object:	Gladiator (thraex)	Museum:	Museum August Kestner Trammplatz 3 30159 Hannover (0511) 168-42730 museen- kulturgeschichte@hannover- stadt.de	Collection:	Ancient Cultures	Inventory number:	1935.31
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Description

Gladiator fights and animal hatches were not part of the regular ludi, the public games, as they were donated by private individuals and the emperors on special occasions. But they were ultimately crowd puller number 2 in the great canon of "panem et circenses" (bread and games). Along with the general popularity of this "combat sport", gladiatorialism found its way into applied art. Numerous reliefs, mosaics, lamp mirrors and other everyday objects bear witness to this enthusiasm and help to illustrate the events described in the sources. (AVS)

Detailed description

Der Thraex ist ein schwerbewaffneter Gladiator. Er ist dargestellt mit Beinschienen, kurzem Krummschwert, Helm und Schild. Als Zeichen des Sieges hängt am Schild ein Palmzweig.

Basic data

Material/Technique:	Bronze / cast
Measurements:	Height: 9.5 cm

Events

Created	When	1. century CE
	Who	
	Where	Campania

Keywords

- Figurine
- Gladiator
- plastic arts

Literature

- Bendlin, Andreas / Rüpke, Jörg / Siebert, Anne Viola (Hrsg.) (2001): Axt und Altar. Kult und Ritual als Schlüssel zur römischen Kultur. Erfurt, 44-45 Nr. 30
- Menzel, Heinz (1964): Römische Bronzen. Hannover, 25 Nr. 41