

# Good example of the cloister museum report

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The cloister museum is an extension or a branch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is found in the Washington Heights part of the upper Manhattan in the Fort Tryon Park. The museum exhibits an extensive collection of architecture, artifacts and art from the medieval Europe. The museum integrates portions of the five European abbeys that were disassembled and reconstructed in New York City. The cloister has approximately five thousand European medieval artworks, and it emphasizes particularly on pieces that date from the twelfth through to the fifteenth century. It also has a library that is among the thirteen Metropolitan Museum libraries which has about fifteen thousand volumes of books. Some parts that cannot be assumed are: the cloister from the Benedictine abbey of Saint-Michel-de-Cuxa of the twelfth century is found at the main level of Cloister museum and serves as a focal point. At its center, there is a garden that is bordered by arcaded covered passageways. In the area exist a chapter house which is from Notre-Dame, and it gives an ideal chance to display a historic structure. It is a self-contained room that the monks used during the twelfth century for regular meetings and then became a stable after revolution. Some photographs show that there was an upper story that was above the chapter house which must have been the monk's dormitory. The removal of the chapter house aided in methodical documentation and its current location gives direct access to Cuxa cloister.

The buildings at the cloister museum are of the twentieth-century structure, and they incorporate original fragments of the European medieval architecture. The environment that is set by the paintings and the artwork reminds one of 20th-century forms of artwork. For example, the rominisc

painting of the Virgin Mary and the child adorned in all majesty that is originally from the Catalonian Pyrenees. The drawing represents the God's throne that has changed with time but in this drawing we can be taken back to the twelfth century. The faces in the picture are expressionless. A different portrait of the Virgin Mary represents the gothic period. The portrait shows the Virgin Mary carrying her child, but with a smiling face. The child is also depicted a chubby playful infant.

The windows of the church introduce some gothic drawings. The colorful windows make the church more beautiful by allowing light to pass having different colors. The drawings on the windows also show activities that took place during the gothic period. Luminous glass is used, and once the light falls on it, the drawings can be vividly appreciated, and you can understand some of the activities that took place during this period. The treasury has a collection of expensive art that were specially designed for use during the Lord's Supper. Precious stones like gold were used for decoration during such times. Other drawings also showed the activities that took place at that period and in the drawings you could see some tools that were used in worship such as the rosary. Also, the documentation of prayers that were offered is there on the walls.

The architecture of the building can be considered intriguing as it gives a taste of how buildings were made on the medieval period. Some bit of the rominsc architecture is admixed the gothic architecture and the pillars also have some artwork that has its origins on this period. In general, the art and architecture of the cloister museum make it easy to understand the medieval period by giving you an experience through that time. The drawings made

me understand what took place during this period, and furthermore made me understand the attitude that presented with a period.