Sculptor of goddess of justice essay sample

Art & Culture



It is 9. 00am on Saturday morning at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This prestigious museum has over 2 million pieces of arts spanning over many centuries ("(The Metropolitan Museum of Art – Home"). Victoria, Mark and I are having a chat right outside the main entrance of the museum gallery. We look very anxious and existed and occasionally refer to our green notebooks before resuming our chat. At exactly 9. 15 am, the entrance door opens and we are ushered into gallery 526 by the museum attendant assigned to them. The attendant introduces herself as Miss Rice and begins to elaborate on what the students expect to see at gallery 526.

Welcome to gallery 526 of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This gallery houses sculptors, paintings and other artifacts of ancient Greco-Roman culture. The art works found here are dated between 40 BC to 15AD. Just in front of you is the magnificent Greek goddess of justice (Dike). According to ancient Greeks, Dike maintained order by meting severe punishment on the unjust people who did wrong to others. That is why in this sculpture, the goddess is seen beating one of the offenders with a mallet.

The cruelty of the goddess as espoused by Miss Rice attracts our attention. We move towards the sculptor to have a clear view of the goddess and the weapon she is holding. Miss Rice continues to share additional information about the Dike.

As you can observe the sculptor was made from combination of different metals. The brown parts were made from copper while the parts that appear yellow were molded from gold. These two metals were discovered during Greek civilization.

I look surprised. . Rice reads my mind and asks whether I have a question. I nodes and asks.

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" Miss, but how did the artist succeed in putting up several pieces of metal together yet there were no shaping tools. Could it be possible that the sculptor is incorrectly dated?"

Miss Rice looks at the information bar attached to the sculptor and responds.

The sculptor is dated 13 BC. That is more than 2, 300 years ago. Although the dating may have an error of about 100 years, the analysis of historical context shows that this sculptor was made during this period. As you can see, the sculptor is seriously defaced. That is why it appears rough. You know that copper and gold have fine texture. So, I guess you can figure out how many years this sculptor has been around. On issue of tools, I wish to say that ancient Greek used two techniques to make sculptors. They first melted the metals and shaped it using erudite hammers made from iron. I know it was a difficult task but remember this was a sculptor of goddess. So, I assume that it was made by the best artisans of that time.

Mark bends to look at the information bar and writes few notes about the sculptor. Meanwhile, Victoria is busy touching different parts of the sculptor and she is seen knocking the parts to evaluate its hardness. I too engage Miss Rice in a lively discussion about atheism in ancient societies. We converge in front of the sculptor after few minutes and Miss Rice ignites the discussion again.

I know you are interested in knowing all the details about the sculptor. The sculptor was donated to the President Lincoln in 1968 by Vienna Museum in Italy. It was rescued from the ruins after the fall of Roman Empire. It weighs 862 grams. It dimensions are 45 inches and 83 inches width and height respectively.

Miss Rice looks at her watch and asks whether we have any questions. We look satisfied. She utters her final words.

We have exhausted all the time we had for galley 526. I hope you had a wonderful experience. You are at pleasure to proceed to the next gallery. Thank you for coming to Metropolitan Museum of Arts. See you again. We exchange pleasantries with Miss Victoria and heads to gallery 527.

Work cited

" The Metropolitan Museum of Art - Home." Home. N. p., n. d. Web. 12 Oct. 2014. .