

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

037. WINGED VICTORY OF SAMOTHRACE

Hellenistic Greek

c. 190 BCE

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

Wet drapery technique reveals form, movement in drapery and pose, texture of drapery & feathers in wings

3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE: (art making processes)

Marble

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

A winged female figure (messenger goddess Nike/Victory)

She symbolized the victory of the many naval battles at the time



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

Recovered from the Island of Samothrace
Was part of a fountain shaped like a prow of a boat, votive offering given by the people of Rhodes to commemorate victory in a naval battle

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

dedicated to gods who represented protection and victory, artist incorporated it in the environment

7. INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):

Incorporated into the environment (a Hellenistic change)

CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):

Use of wet drapery technique to avoid making the female figure nude

8. THEME(S):

Battle/War/Society, Human Form

COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:

Like the Peplos Kore, the sculpture represents a divine being who symbolizes a concept. However, this sculpture shows development in dynamic poses and the wet drapery technique. It also was more incorporated into the environment, rather than just standing in a temple.