

8 sculptural masterpieces that contain little-known secrets

Please join us in reference to the 8 sculptural masterpieces that contain secrets that few people know about in the article below!

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Each sculpture masterpiece contains hidden secrets. A true masterpiece always proves its appeal. It makes you admire and think that only genius can create a perfect beauty from an inanimate rock. However, there are still some quite funny mysteries that you don't know about.

People can make mistakes and even geniuses cannot avoid it. On the Bright Side page there is a new look at world-famous art masterpieces and uncovered some inaccuracies, whether accidentally or intentionally. Please join us in reference to the **8 sculptural masterpieces that contain secrets that few people know about** in the article below!

8. Michelangelo's David Statue



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Statue of David is a statue sculpted by Michelangelo from 1501 to 1504 - a masterpiece of Renaissance sculpture and one of Michelangelo's two greatest sculptures. This statue is seen as a symbol of youthful beauty and strength.

Statue of David - the hero in the Bible carved from a single Carrara stone. Michelangelo's sculptures are usually highly accurate in terms of body, but the statue of David has a **small hole** : a part of the muscle lost between the spine bone and the right shoulder blade. The sculptor cannot carve it because of a blemish in marble.

7. "The Ninth Wave - The Ninth Wave" by Ivan Aivazovsky

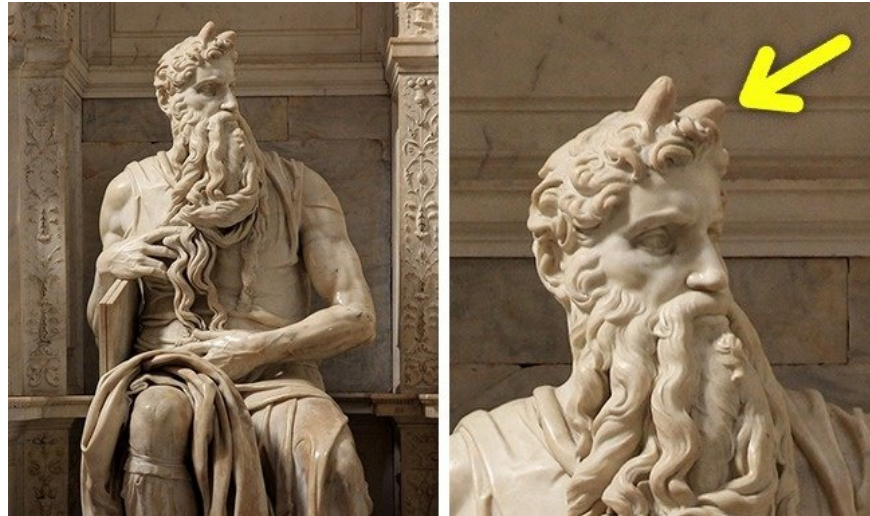


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Ivan Aivazovsky's " *The Ninth Wave - The Ninth Wave* " depicts a group of shipwreck victims, all of whom are about to be engulfed by a giant wave. A cruel blow of natural power, waves of waves, surged up violently and fell down with tremendous power, revealing a moment of deep pools below. The constant movement of clouds and bubbles, further adds to the impression of a raging storm.

Painter Ivan Aivazovsky observed this scene from the coast and assumed that all waves on the sea were the same. However, waves arising in sea storms are cone-shaped and look different from waves in the river section.

6. Michelangelo's Moses statue



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The Moses statue is the famous sculpture of Michelangelo - the Renaissance artist and sculptor.

A famous anecdote states that, after finishing the Moses statue, Michelangelo banged his hammer on the statue's knee and exclaimed: " *Why don't you talk to me?* ". Also, the Moses statue is like the real thing. However, the story will be nothing to say, if the statue of Moses does not own **a pair of horns** .

Many painting historians have argued that Michelangelo misunderstood the Bible . There is a passage in the Bible: " *It is difficult for the Jews to admire the face of Moses when he descended at Mount Sinai with a stone tabletop.*" The *Hebrew* word " *karnayim* " appears to have been misunderstood as " *horn* " when translated into Italian and so the Moses statue has a beautiful pair of horns, unrelated.

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5. The painting "A Bar at the Folies-Bergere" by Édouard Manet



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The painting " *A Bar at the Folies-Bergere* " by Édouard Manet on the Courtauld Gallery in London has been discussed a lot. **The bar girl in Manet's picture did not look directly at the viewer but looked with a sad, tired face** .She was unfamiliar with the surrounding scenery full of details, trying to ignore the sleazy customers, including a sinister and confusing man in the mirror.Work is a string of unnamed things, dangerous gender relations and the magnificent city of Paris is like an empty nightclub in Manet's view at the time.Because of that, all of those things show up in the face of the young girl.

If you look in the mirror, you can immediately see **the reflection is not true** : the bottles on the counter are placed in different positions and the waiter seems to be looking in a different direction. In the painting, there is a young woman standing in front of a large mirror, because we see the back reflected, but this reflection does not completely reflect the normal angle and this back is facing a the man standing before her.

The viewer seemed to stand opposite her face selling alcohol outside the counter, looking at what reflected through a mirror. However, when you look closely, you can ask yourself, where do you see the picture standing? Is the position of the man in the upper right corner outside the counter in front of the mirror of the painting? And who is the man in the painting? That is the painter Édouard Manet.

4. Rembrandt's 'Night watch - Night patrol'



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Rembrandt's '*Night watch*' picture is full of questions that have no answers. There is a lot of debate about **the gloves of Captain Frans Banning Cocq** : the gloved hand on the right hand is holding another glove. Many art historians think this is a way to bring humor to the painting. Others claim that this glove is the left glove, and the captain holds it with the ring finger while the thumb is pointing towards the viewer.

3. 'The Supper at Emmaus' by Caravaggio

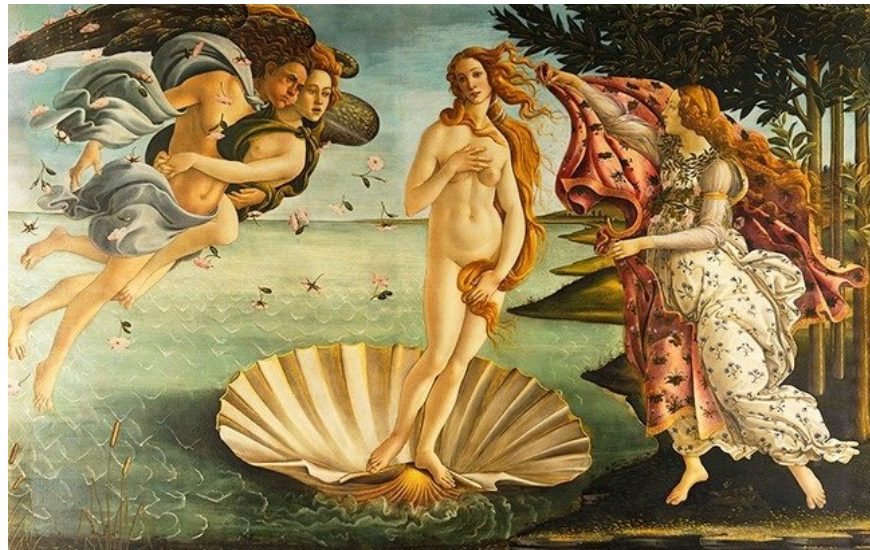


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Viewers who pay close attention can observe that the **basket of fruits** is "*clinging*" on the edge of the table but does not fall, challenging the laws of physics. Besides, art experts pay more attention that the fruits in the basket seem to be not the right season: the picture is painted the night before Easter, before the fall harvest. All these mistakes are deliberate: apples, grapes as well as fish balls of fruit baskets, carrying Christian symbols and evangelical documents.

See also: Only the genius finds all the differences in these 16 photos!

2. "The Birth of Venus - Botticelli's Birth"



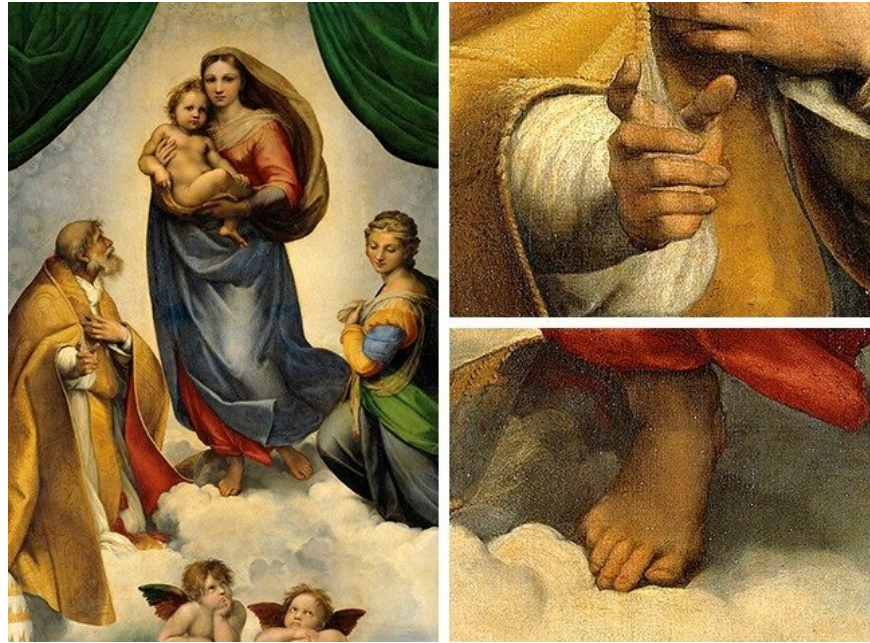
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Sandro Botticelli is an Italian genius painter in the pre-Renaissance era. " *The Birth of Venus* " is his greatest work and is considered a symbol of ' *Truth - Compassion - America* '. In Greek mythology, Venus was born from the sponge, the son of the Lord of the sky - Uranus. The birth of the Venus Goddess became a great topic in painting, with very famous paintings of Cabanel, Bouguereau or Amaury Duval.

However, the picture of Sandro Botticelli is still widely recognized as the most perfect and classic work. In the painting, the Venus goddess is depicted with bright golden hair, white skin, holy face and berry lips. Besides, Venus has a plump, plump, full-bodied body, symbolizing birth, love, joy and beauty.

Although Renaissance sculpture was thought to be highly anatomically accurate, Venus still had notable shortcomings, namely, a **swollen foot** and a **long neck** . According to an opinion, these mistakes are intentional to avoid describing a woman's perfect body.

1. "The Sistine Madonna - Mother Sistine" by Raphael



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At first glance, you can see the impression that **Pope Sixtus II has six fingers on the right hand** . However, after looking back more carefully, you will realize that what you see about the sixth finger is part of the palm. The development next to Madonna's youngest toes can be a sign of **polydactyly** - anomalies - a birth defect of humans with toe or finger factors. Although this case usually does not threaten life, or even particularly affects, but most Westerners surgically remove the extra finger.

Do you know the original Mona Lisa painting by Leonardo Da Vinci?



Leonardo da Vinci is an omnipotent Italian genius: an outstanding painter, architect, musician, engineer, a scientist ahead of his time . Undoubtedly, **Mona Lisa** is a work The most famous painting in the world, is regarded as the standard of beauty.

The painting depicts a plump woman, seemingly happy, with a soft **smile** . Later, trying to analyze the mystery **of the Mona Lisa** 's smile: she was smiling or not smiling, what that smile meant, how Da Vinci could create such a smile . but never. give satisfactory answers. Moreover, there are a series of hypotheses and myths surrounding the prototype of the painting.

Very few people know that there is another version of **La Gioconda - Isleworth Mona Lisa** thought to be painted by artist Da Vinci, although it was painted many years earlier. This image was found in a personal collection more than a century ago and is now on display at the Prado Museum in Madrid. Perhaps it will one day help find answers to questions asked by Mona Lisa?

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