The Excavations conducted from March 1837 in the fields of the Magna Graecia, Alcante, which was located at the site of the ancient Roman colony of Utica (nowadays Utica, near to the coast of Western Sicily), led to the discovery, among other things, of a small and magnificent bronze statue, now known as the Utica Venus. The statue has been dated to the late 2nd century BCE, and it is considered one of the most important works of art from the Magna Graecia. The statue was found in a stone sarcophagus, and it is thought to have been a votive offering to the goddess Venus. The discovery of this statue was a significant event in the history of art, and it remains a popular subject for study and research to this day.

The statue was acquired by the British Museum in 1838, and it is now on display in the Department of Antiquities. The statue is made of bronze and is about 1.2 meters tall. It is a well-preserved example of a Roman statue, and it is one of the few surviving examples of a statue of Venus from the Magna Graecia.

The statue is a masterpiece of the Hellenistic period, and it is a testament to the skill and creativity of the artists who lived during this time. The statue is a prime example of the Hellenistic style, which was characterized by a focus on realism and naturalism. The statue is a beautiful and complex piece of art, and it is a testament to the skill and creativity of the artists who lived during this time.

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