




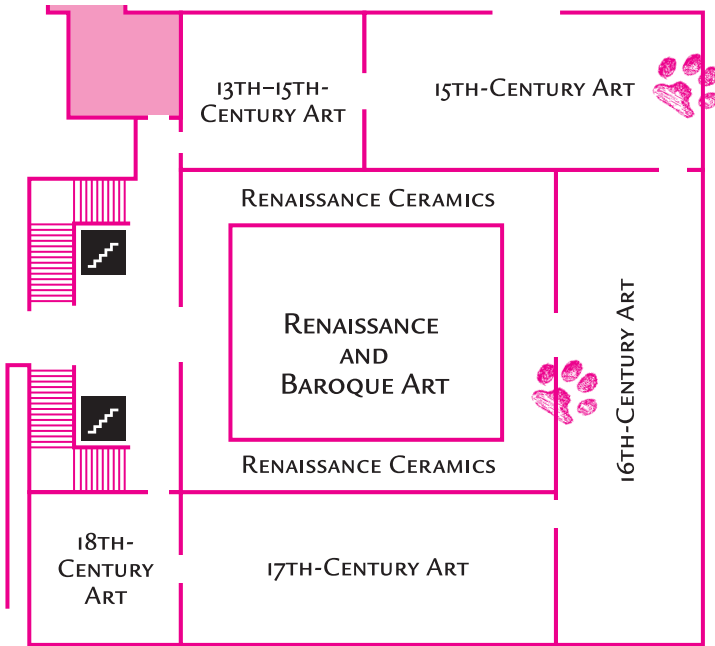
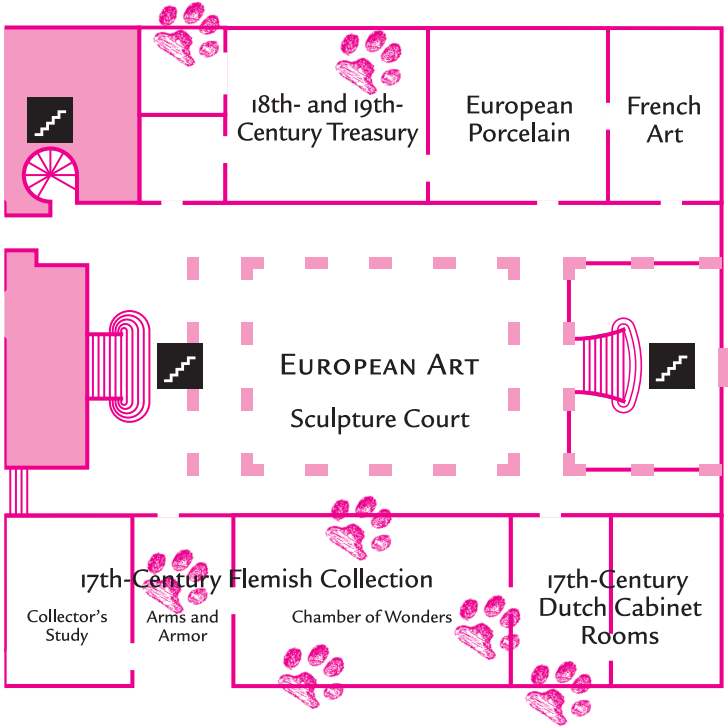
*Hi, I'm Waltee, your guide
to family fun at
The Walters Art Museum.*

getting started

- LOOK WITH YOUR EYES,
NOT WITH YOUR HANDS.
The oils from our hands can damage the artworks.
- FIND THE ARTWORK
PICTURED ON THESE CARDS.
Start wherever you like. Use the maps on the back
to locate the artwork in the galleries. Turn the cards
over for fun facts, information, and activities.
- YOU WON'T GET LOST IF YOU
FOLLOW MY PAW PRINTS
ON THE MAP! 

LEVEL 2

CHARLES STREET BLDG.



LEVEL 3

CHARLES STREET BLDG.

GO TO THE CHARLES ST. BUILDING,
LEVEL 3, 15TH-CENTURY ART



ALTARPIECE

This altarpiece was placed above and behind an altar in a Renaissance chapel. It was used to beautify the chapel as well as tell a story. The title of the altarpiece is called *Madonna and Child Enthroned with Saints* and was painted by Michele Coltellini.

— ALTARPIECE —



look

There are four people called saints standing around a seated woman and her child. We can recognize these people by identifying their “attributes.” An attribute is an object or article that gives you a clue about the names of the people you are viewing. Find St. Catherine. She is holding a palm branch and standing near a spiked wheel. Look for St. Michael who is weighing souls on a scale and is crushing a devilish dragon. St. John the Baptist is wearing ragged clothes and holds a sticklike cross in his arms. St. Jerome is reading a book while a lion sits at his feet.

imagine



If someone asked you what your attribute is, what would you say? Think of something that identifies or symbolizes something about you. Try imagining different attributes for your friends and family members.



discover

Although this painting is very large, over eight feet tall, it has been hiding in the storage closets of the Walters since 1912. In 1996 it was taken out of storage and exhibited as a sample of a painting in need of repair. In 2003, we cleaned and restored the painting. It is now being shown in all of its amazing and original beauty.

→ **COLLECTION CONNECTION** ←

Each one of the saints shown here can be found in other places within the museum. Look in this gallery and in the medieval galleries to find more saints. Use their attributes as clues.

GO TO THE CHARLES ST. BUILDING,
LEVEL 2, ARMS AND ARMOR



CHILD'S SUIT OF ARMOR

Armor was originally created to protect knights in battle but would also be worn during sporting events to prevent injury. The male members of noble families also wore their most highly decorated armor on special occasions.

Composite Armor for a Boy, ca. 1580-1620, with later additions

CHILD'S SUIT OF ARMOR



This suit of armor was not created for battle. It was made for a young boy to wear during a special ceremony or celebration. The beautifully decorated armor was to show that this young boy was a member of a rich and powerful family who had a long and famous history.



This suit of armor weighs about 25 pounds. That is about the same weight as a medium size dog. How do you think the young boy felt wearing this suit of armor during the special ceremony?

Think about the clothes you have at home that are for special occasions and how you feel when you wear them. This armor was made for a celebration, but usually armor was made for defense. What types of clothes do you wear to protect you from injury or danger?



Have you ever seen a gentleman tip his hat to a lady? This custom developed when medieval knights started raising their visors to identify themselves to the people around them. Doing this was considered polite. Next time you wear a hat, don't forget to tip it to your friends!

→ COLLECTION CONNECTION ←

Think about the kinds of animals that wear "armor" to protect themselves. See how many of them you can find in the Chamber of Wonders.

GO TO THE CHARLES ST. BUILDING,
LEVEL 2, CHAMBER OF WONDERS



COLLECTOR'S CABINET

This painting shows Albert and Isabella, rulers of the Netherlands, visiting a special room that contained a collection of many rare and wonderful objects from all over the world.

This room was called a collector's cabinet.

Hieronymus Francken II, Jan Brueghel I (Antwerp), *The Archdukes Albert and Isabella Visiting a Collector's Cabinet* (detail), ca. 1621-1623

COLLECTOR'S CABINET



look

Look all around this room. The gallery you are in was created using this painting as a guide. Compare the room and objects you see in both. Look for the globes, shells, and paintings. What else can you find in both the painting and in this room?

imagine



You are visiting the Collector's Cabinet with Albert and Isabella. Eavesdrop on one of the conversations taking place. What are they talking about?

You have the chance to ask the collector about one thing in the cabinet. What objects catch your eye and what questions would you ask? What would you add to this collection from your own time period? Why?

You are a collector. What do you collect? Why do you collect? How do you display your collection?



discover

Look for the two-headed dog. No, there really wasn't a two-headed dog! The artist originally painted the head going in one direction but then changed his mind and painted it going in the other direction. Over time, the paint has worn away and we can see where he made the change.

➔ **COLLECTION CONNECTION** ⬅

Look carefully at other paintings and see if you can find places that look like the artist made changes. Nobody's perfect!

GO TO THE CHARLES ST. BUILDING,
LEVEL 2, 18TH- & 19TH-CENTURY TREASURY



FABERGÉ EGG

Given as an Easter gift to the former Czarina (*zar-e-na*) or queen, of Russia by her son Nicholas II, this egg is decorated with gold and pearls and is one of only 56 imperial Easter eggs. It opens to reveal a perfect miniature replica of a royal palace in Russia.

FABERGÉ EGG



As part of a family tradition, the Czar (*zar*) or king, had an artist create an egg shaped gift to give both his mother and his wife at Easter. See if you can find the cannon, the flag, the statue, and the trees. Look for other things you recognize and point them out to the people with you.



Discuss some of your own family traditions with the people who are with you. For what occasions do you give gifts to friends and family members? What kind of surprise would you give as a gift? Why?

You act as an artist when you create something to give to another. You have the choice to make it large or small. Which is more difficult to create? Why do you say that?



Decorated eggs have been a symbol of life and spring since ancient times. Ancient Egyptians and Persians dyed eggs in spring colors and gave them to friends as gifts.

→ COLLECTION CONNECTION ←

Henry Walters gave his entire collection of art to the city of Baltimore when he died. Everything in this museum should be considered a gift to the citizens of the city by Mr. Walters.

GO TO THE CHARLES ST. BUILDING,
LEVEL 2, DUTCH CABINET ROOM



DUTCH LACQUER CHEST

This chest with drawers for storage was made by Dutch craftspeople.

They wanted to imitate the expensive and highly decorated chests that were being made in China and Japan.

*Cabinet with Chinese and American Motifs, ca. 1690-1700
photography by Patrick O'Brien*

DUTCH LACQUER CHEST



look

Look closely at the chest. The painter used his imagination to decorate it with pictures of people dressed in unfamiliar or Asian looking clothes. What are the people doing? Who were these people and where do you think they lived?

imagine



When this chest was made furniture stores did not exist like they do today. The original owners of this chest had an artist design, create, and decorate this chest especially for them.

If you were going to have a chest designed, how would you have the artist decorate it? Where would you put it in your home? What would it hold?



discover

The artist used pictures of Native Americans from the New World in what is now Florida. But he had never even been there!

Look at the painting of the game on the side of the chest. Does it look familiar to you?

→ COLLECTION CONNECTION ←

Look for other pieces of furniture in our collections, like the chair that turns into a table in the Knights Hall, or the couch that was used in an ancient Roman dining room. Compare the pieces from the past to the pieces that are found in your own home today.

GO TO THE CHARLES ST. BUILDING,
LEVEL 3, 18TH-CENTURY ART



NARRATIVE PAINTING

Narrative art tells a story. The artist who painted this work, Tiepolo, was famous for his large narrative paintings that were placed in churches and palaces all throughout Europe during the 18th century. He was considered a talented and gifted storyteller.

NARRATIVE PAINTING



This painting tells a story. Examine the people in this painting. How do you think they feel? Make up your own story about what is happening in this painting.



Pretend you are the child in the middle of this painting. What are you looking at? Why? What is happening? Describe the sound of the banners waving in the wind and the chains rattling around the ankles of the prisoner. What else do you hear?



When Henry Walters purchased this painting in 1931, he did not think Tiepolo painted it by himself. He thought several assistants helped the artist. In 1993 a storm caused a leak in the museum's roof and water damaged this painting. When repairs were made, the conservators (*the people who repair the artwork*) uncovered wonderfully brilliant brushwork. We now think that this painting was one of Tiepolo's first solo masterpieces!

→ COLLECTION CONNECTION ←

Look for other narrative paintings in our collections, like *Jacob's Dream* and *Panoramic Landscape with the Abduction of Helen* and see if you can discover the story within.

GO TO THE CHARLES ST. BUILDING,
LEVEL 2, CHAMBER OF WONDERS



NOAH'S FAMILY

This painting shows a scene from the Bible story of Noah and the ark (*a large wooden boat*). Noah and his family are shown gathering both unusual and familiar animals two by two. Noah and his family then guided them to the ark in the background before the rain began.

NOAH'S FAMILY



look

Noah gathered pairs of every animal to take on the ark to save them from a flood. See how many pairs of animals you can find!

There are eight people and even a unicorn in this painting. Look closely to find all of them.

imagine



Use your senses! If you were one of the people in this painting, think about all the sounds you might hear. What would it sound like? Which animals would you want to touch? Talk about how they would feel. What time of day is it? What is the weather like? How can you tell?

Look closely at each pair of animals. What do you think they would say if they could talk to you? Find the porcupine in the painting. See if you can find a porcupine quill somewhere here in the gallery.

What would you take with you if you were going on a long journey?



discover

Look closely at the horse in the center of this painting. It probably is a painting of one of the favorite war horses of Archduke Albert, whose portrait you can find in other places within this chamber's walls.

→ COLLECTION CONNECTION ←

Animals have always been an important subject in art. Look for more animals in all of our collections. How many can you find that are similar to those in this painting?

GO TO THE CHARLES ST. BUILDING,
LEVEL 3, 16TH-CENTURY ART



FAMILY PORTRAIT

This is a portrait of little Giulia (*jewel-ya*) de' Medici (*med-a-che*) and her aunt, Maria Salviati, (*sal-ve-ab-ti*) both members of a rich and powerful Italian family.

Jacopo da Pontormo (Jacopo Carucci), *Portrait of Maria Salviati de' Medici with Giulia de' Medici* (detail), ca. 1539

FAMILY PORTRAIT



A portrait is a picture of one or more people. You can learn a lot about people by looking at their portraits. The artist “Pontormo” (*pahn-tor-mo*) has painted a “snapshot of a moment” in the lives of Giulia and Maria.



How long do you think it would take to paint your portrait? Stand perfectly still. See how long you can hold that pose. How would you feel if you had to sit still so someone could paint your portrait?

Think about family photos that you have at home. These are modern-day portraits. When have you had your picture taken and why? What stories can you tell from your photos?



This is no ordinary portrait. It is thought to be the first European portrait of a little girl of African descent. Her grandmother was a slave. When William Walters originally purchased this painting, the image of Giulia had been painted over. Thirty-five years later, when the painting was cleaned by the conservators (*people who repair the artwork*) at the Walters, the child was identified as a boy! Much later it was agreed that the child was indeed a little girl, named Giulia.

→ COLLECTION CONNECTION ←

As you wander through the galleries of the Walters Art Museum, you will find portraits from the ancient world to the 20th century.

Each one has a story to tell. What do they tell you?

GO TO THE CHARLES ST. BUILDING,
LEVEL 2, CHAMBER OF WONDERS



SCULPTURE

This figure is a sculpture of a seated man wearing a tall headdress and a knotted belt around his waist. He is called a “sentinel” and originally guarded the entrance to a temple, a place where ancient Americans worshipped their gods.

SCULPTURE



look

There are many types of sculpture, but two of the most common types you can find in this museum are called *relief sculpture* and *sculpture in the round*.

This seated idol is a sample of *sculpture in the round* and is made to be viewed from all sides.

imagine



You have been given the job of guarding a special place. What are you guarding? Why are you guarding it? How does this job make you feel? How would you stand or sit while guarding your space?

This sculpture was made from stone and was created long before sculptors had any kind of power tools. Think about how difficult sculpting must have been back then. What kinds of tools do you think the artists used? What materials would you use today?



discover

Relief sculpture is sculpture that pops out from a flat background. Did you know that many people carry relief sculpture around with them all the time? Look at the coins in your pocket!

→ COLLECTION CONNECTION ←

Sculpture was one of the very first art forms. Look for more sculpture in the round or relief sculpture in the other galleries of the museum.