THE PHILLIPS DISCOVERY PACK

LOOK

WONDER

SHARE

CREATE

DISCOVER

IMAGINE

THINK

CONSIDER

EXPLORE

FIND
FIND THE PAINTINGS ILLUSTRATED ON THESE CARDS
There is no particular order to the cards, so start with your favorite! Use a visitor guide and the map inside to find your way through the museum.

EXPLORE THE WORKS OF ART TOGETHER
Your ideas and opinions about the works of art can create conversations with your family and friends. Use your imagination and have fun!

HELP US PROTECT THE PAINTINGS FOR THE FUTURE
Please stay about two feet from them at all times. Be careful not to touch the paintings, as oils from your hands may damage them.

WELCOME TO THE PHILLIPS COLLECTION!
In this work of art Pierre-Auguste Renoir depicted one of his favorite places—a restaurant outside of Paris called the Maison Fournaise, where he often went with his friends on the weekends. This painting by Renoir is a good example of impressionism. Impressionists painted scenes from everyday life, and they often painted outdoors.
Imagine you are on the balcony with Renoir and his friends having lunch after boating. What would you hear? See? Smell? Touch? Taste? Discuss with your group what you think you might experience with your senses. Share your thoughts—how are your imagined scenes alike? How are they different?

Notice how Renoir used many different colors to paint the dog on the table. Look carefully: What colors can you find? What color do you think the dog was in real life?

Renoir knew all of the people in this painting, and the woman holding the dog was his girlfriend. What details did he include that draw your attention to her?
Paul Klee was inspired by the architecture that he saw on his travels to far-off places, including Tunisia in North Africa. He made many works of art that showed buildings like cathedrals, castles, and apartments. Klee was also inspired by music and children’s art. He often showed a sense of humor and playfulness in his paintings and wanted viewers to use their imagination and have fun when looking at his art.
The title of this painting is *Way to the Citadel*. A citadel is a building that is used as a fortress and is usually taller than the buildings around it. Do you think the citadel is in the painting? If so, where? If not, where do you think it might be?

Where do you think the red arrows would lead you? Why do you think Klee included the arrows in his painting?
Horace Pippin liked to paint memories from his childhood and activities that he and his family enjoyed together. In *Domino Players*, Pippin remembers his family gathered around the kitchen table to play a game of dominoes. The boy at the table might be Pippin or his brother. The women at the table may be his mother and grandmother.
HORACE PIPPIN
DOMINO PLAYERS

Look closely at the boy and the way he is sitting. Can you imagine what he might be thinking, or how he might be feeling? How do you feel when you rest your head in your hand?

Imagine you are in the room with the boy and his family. What conversations do you hear? What else can you discover about your surroundings?

Even though we can’t see out the window, we can guess what season it is by using clues that the artist included in the painting. Look closely at the details and decide what season you think it might be. What do you see in the painting that helped you make that decision?

*Domino Players* is a scene that Horace Pippin remembered from his childhood. What would you include in a painting about your childhood? Circle some of the items below.

- DOG
- CAT
- BOOKS
- DAD
- GAMES
- FRIENDS
- CRAYONS
- MUSIC
- TOYS
- MOM
- COMPUTER
- BLANKET

The Phillips Collection

From a young age, Jacob Lawrence knew that he wanted to be an artist. He liked to tell stories with his paintings, especially stories about African Americans in history. One story that was important to Lawrence was the Great Migration. The Great Migration was a time when more than a million African Americans left the South and went to the North in search of jobs and a better way of life. Lawrence’s family was part of this movement, which took place from about 1916 through about 1940. It was such a big story that Lawrence needed 60 painted panels to tell it! Many of them are on view today.
JACOB LAWRENCE
THE MIGRATION SERIES

PANEL NO. 1: DURING WORLD WAR I THERE WAS A GREAT MIGRATION NORTH BY SOUTHERN AFRICAN AMERICANS

Have you ever moved? What was it like? How did it make you feel?

How many paintings in this series can you find that show people on the move? How are they different? How are they the same?

Why do you think Lawrence repeated the theme of moving throughout the series?

SHARE

Can you find paintings that show why African Americans would have wanted to move out of the South?

Can you find paintings that show what African Americans found in the North?

Jacob Lawrence (1917–2002). The Migration Series, Panel no. 1: During World War I there was a great migration north by southern African Americans, 1940–1941. Casein tempera on hardboard; 12 x 18 in. The Phillips Collection, Washington, DC. Acquired 1942.
Franz Marc loved animals. In his paintings, he often used animals and colors as symbols to stand for feelings like hope, peace, fear, or sadness. Marc painted deer a lot, and he even kept some as pets! To him, they seemed like children—honest and innocent.
Imagine that you are one of the animals in this painting. As that animal, what do you see? What is the first color you notice? How do the colors make you feel? How do you feel about the other animals?

Can you find the bird in this painting? Look at it carefully, then circle the feeling(s) below that you think the bird might represent:

HOPE  FEAR  HAPPINESS  
DANGER  PEACE  SADNESS  LOVE

Look closely at the painting again. Below, create a word bank by writing down words that the painting brings to mind. Choose three adjectives (descriptive words), three nouns (people, places, or things), and three verbs (action words):

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<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>NOUNS</th>
<th>VERBS</th>
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Now use the word bank that you created to write a few sentences that could describe this painting for someone who has never seen it before.
Arthur Dove admired nature and drew inspiration from it throughout his life. He was also fascinated with science and the way the world around him worked. Dove chose to paint in an abstract way, using lines, shapes, and colors to suggest the things he saw around him in nature, as well as the things he couldn’t see, like wind, heat, and energy.
ARTHUR G. DOVE
RED SUN

What time of day do you think it is in this painting? Why—what colors and other clues did Dove include in the painting that make you say that?

Think about something you can’t see in nature, such as wind, cold, or heat. How did Dove use lines, shapes, and colors to show the heat coming from the sun?

CREATE

How would you draw something you can’t see? Would you make it realistic or abstract? Sketch your idea here:

As you walk through the museum, look closely at the different ways other artists painted trees, water, clouds, and other objects or elements from the natural world. Which do you prefer? Why?

WILLIAM MERRITT CHASE

HIDE AND SEEK

William Merritt Chase enjoyed painting pictures of children at play. Chase and his wife had eight children and his two oldest daughters often modeled for him. In this painting, we see two little girls playing a game of hide and seek. This painting has an interesting and unusual composition. Artists often place their subjects in the center of a painting—but in the center of this picture, Chase instead painted an empty floor!
WILLIAM MERRITT CHASE
HIDE AND SEEK

The two girls in this painting are playing a game of hide and seek. Which girl do you think is hiding? Which girl is seeking? What clues do you see that make you think that?

Imagine you are in the room with these girls. Where would you hide? Share your ideas with other members of your group. Do you agree or disagree with one another?

LOOK

If this painting were on the cover of a book, what do you think the book would be about? What do you see in the painting that makes you say that?
These two paintings are among the oldest at the Phillips. They are important because the museum’s founder, Duncan Phillips, hoped that paintings from the past would inspire visiting artists. Both El Greco and Goya depicted Saint Peter, an important figure in the Christian religion. El Greco painted many pictures of the saint, but this was an unusual subject for Goya, who generally painted landscapes, portraits, and patriotic scenes.
Look closely at the two paintings and describe them below. How are they the same? How are they different?

| COLORS | |
| EXPRESSION | |
| FACIAL FEATURES (eyes, nose, mouth) | |
| GESTURE | |
| CLOTHES | |
| BACKGROUND | |

Why do you think Duncan Phillips would have wanted two paintings of the same person in his collection?

As you walk through the museum, compare your impressions of these two paintings to other depictions of people that you see. What similarities can you find in the way the artists painted the pictures?
“Dual Form” by English sculptor Barbara Hepworth greets visitors near the front of the courtyard. American artist Ellsworth Kelly specifically created “Untitled” for the back wall of the courtyard. He believes that “pictures should be on the wall...[they] should meet the eye.” Both are made with bronze, yet Kelly’s sculpture arches and reaches towards the sky while Hepworth’s piece remains solidly grounded to the courtyard floor. This comparison is just one of many to discover as the conversation between these two works of art unfolds.
Please help us keep our visitors and sculptures safe by staying at least two feet away from the artwork.

**B A R B A R A  H E P W O R T H**

**D U A L  F O R M**

**E L L S W O R T H  K E L L Y**

**U N T I T L E D**

Move around Hepworth’s sculpture and discover how your view changes at each angle. Crouch down and peer through the holes. What do you see from this perspective? Curl your body into the shape of the hole. How does it feel to be this part of the sculpture? Stretch your body and arms into the shape of the outside form. How does this feel compared to the shape of the hole?

Move towards Kelly’s sculpture. What do you notice? Bend your body into the shape of the sculpture. Notice how it appears to be moving up. Stretch your body up as high as you can and imagine the sculpture peeking over the courtyard wall. What would you see? Imagine if the sculpture came alive. Act out how it would walk. Act out how it would dance. If it had wings, how would it fly?
