



Museo per tutti
Accessibile alle persone con disabilità intellettiva



Ridola Museum



MUSEO PER TUTTI
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How to use this guide



This is the Museo per tutti guide for **Ridola Museum in Matera**.
On page 4 you can find the **table of contents** of this guide.
You can use that table of contents to understand which pages can be useful to organize your visit.

The information you need to organize your visit are inside the **social narrative**.

Before going to the Museum, choose what you want to see during your visit and read the descriptions of the artworks, of the objects or of the halls you have chosen.

It's very important that you read the descriptions before your visit so that, when you are at the Museum, you are not worried about being in a new place.

If you have downloaded this guide at the Museum, you can read the descriptions about:

- the rules to stay at the Museum
- the history of the Museum
- the objects and the halls of this Museum

After your visit, you can use the Museo per tutti guide to see again and remind the objects you discovered and the ones you liked best.

If you enjoyed your visit, you can come back whenever you like to look at new objects or to see again the ones you liked best.



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The social narrative for visiting
Ridola Museum in Matera

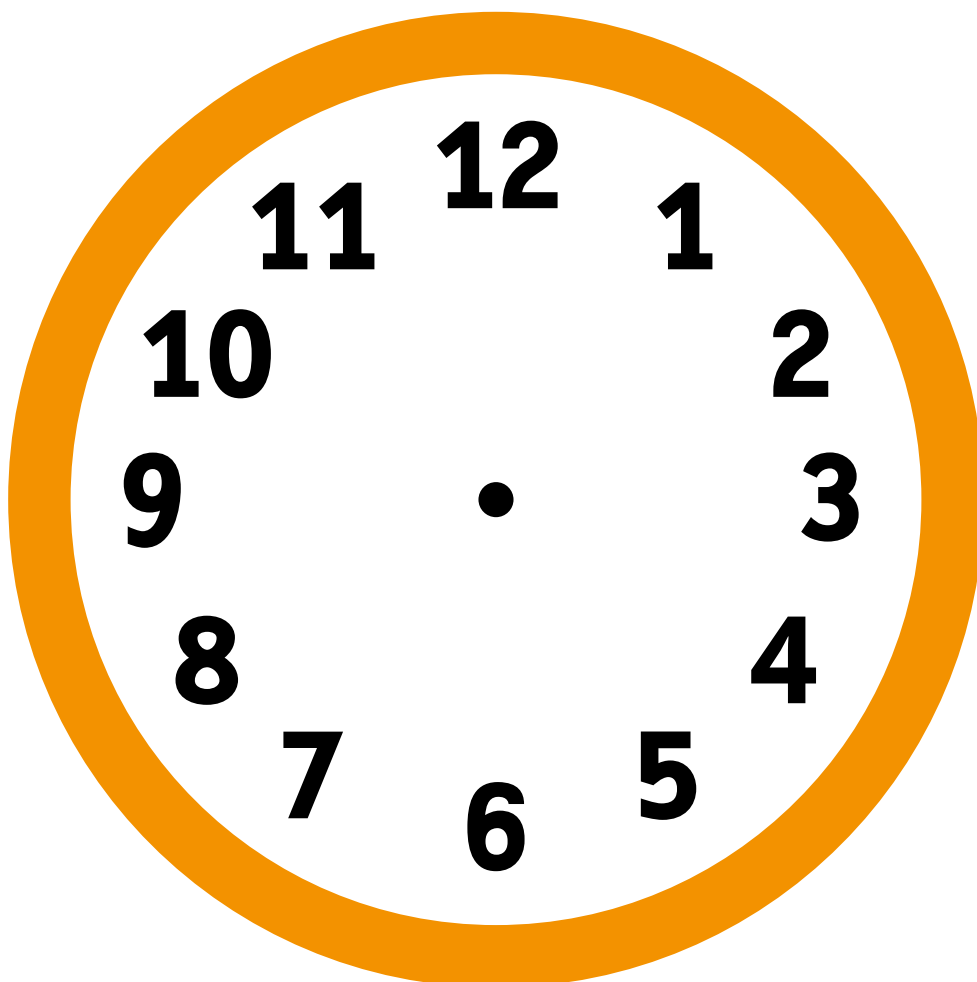


My name is.....

I'm going to visit Ridola Museum

on

at

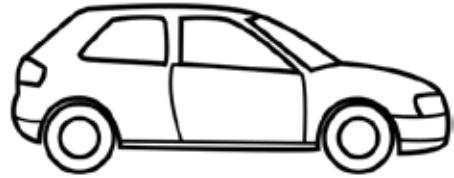




How do I get to Ridola Museum?



Bus



Car

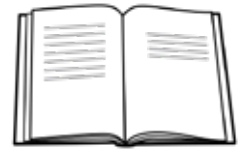


Train



On foot

1. Introduction



This guide is made to prepare your visit of **Ridola Museum**.
This is a very big and beautiful
archaeological museum.



In this guide you will find:

- how to buy your ticket
- what the rules are
- what to see
- who can help you.

Find out what is
an archaeological
museum on page 9



What is an archaeological museum

A museum is a place made of one room, a few rooms or many rooms called halls.

There are many museums. Each museum keeps different objects.

This museum is called **Ridola Museum**.

Ridola Museum is an **archaeological museum**.

In an archaeological museum you can see **archaeological findings**.

An archaeological finding is an object of a long time ago.



The persons who find archaeological findings are called **archaeologists**.

Archaeologists study how people lived and how the world was made a very long time ago.

To understand how people lived a very long time ago, archaeologists look for and study all the things remained up to nowadays.

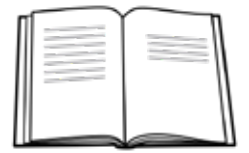
For example:

- the objects
- the houses and monuments
- the cities and streets
- the tombs.

To understand how was made the world a very long time ago, archaeologists look for and study other things also, like:

- the bones of animals
- the remains of plants
- the stones.





Very often archaeologists need to dig the ground to find all those things because they have been covered by earth through the years.

Did you know there are other museums you can visit?

There are also museums with:

- artworks like paintings and statues
- objects like furniture, vases, glasses and clothes
- small parts of buildings or churches of a long time ago.

Objects and artworks can be of a long time ago, of a short time ago or of nowadays.

The people who work at museums:

- choose the artworks or objects to be shown in the halls, and fix them if they're broken
- explain the history of the artworks and objects.

Those persons are happy that many people visit museums to see what they keep inside.

Children and adults go to museums to learn new things and to enjoy themselves.



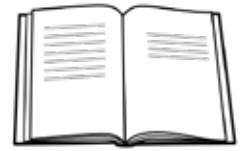


2. The entrance



This is the entrance of Ridola Museum.
Enter the glass door and go left.

3. The ticket office



To visit Ridola Museum you can:

The screenshot shows the 'Purchase Ticket online' page on the website of the National Museums of Matera. The page includes a navigation menu with links for Museums, Information for the visit, Events, News, Construction sites, Collections, and Works. The main heading is 'Purchase Ticket online'. Below this, there are three paragraphs of text providing information about online ticket purchases, including a phone number (+390835310058) and a note that tickets will be validated by museum staff upon entry. A section titled 'CONCESSIONS FOR ENTRY TO PLACES OF CULTURE' lists various ticket options and their prices:

Ridola Museum Headquarters	€10.00
Headquarters Palazzo Lanfranchi	€10.00
Former S. Rocco Hospital location	€3.00
Cumulative entry valid for 2 days for all museum locations	€15.00
Annual subscription valid for all museum locations	€25.00
Teaching Subscription	€25.00
Minors (under 18 years old)	Free
Boys (from 18 to 25 years old)	€2.00
Military, law enforcement, journalists, academics	Free

At the bottom of the page, there are two buttons: 'Buy your ticket online' and 'Buying guide'.

- Buy your ticket online at

<https://www.museonazionaledimatera.it/acquisto-biglietto-online/>

Print your ticket and bring it with you to Ridola Museum.
Show it to the person with a badge at the ticket office.



- **Buy your ticket at the museum ticket office.**
To get to the ticket office, enter the building and go left.



At the ticket office you will see this sign



It means that in this place they've thought of you.

Here, you can ask all the questions you need to, and ask for help.

When you're at the ticket office,

queue up behind the people who arrived before you.

When nobody is in front of you in the queue,

go to the person behind the glass and ask for your ticket.

Here there might be a lot of people and it can be very noisy.



4. The cloakroom



After buying your ticket,
you can leave your backpack or bag at the cloakroom.
The cloakroom is near the **refreshment room**.
The refreshment room is the room where you can eat, drink and rest.
To get to the refreshment room you must go back towards
the entrance.
Enter the room and leave your backpack or bag
in the lockers.
Close the locker with the key on it.
Take the key with you.
If you need help, ask the people with a badge
how to get to the refreshment room
or how to use the key.



5. The rules



When you walk inside Ridola Museum, you must pay attention to these rules:

- walk slowly
- speak quietly
- you can take pictures without flash
- you can't eat and you can't drink
- you can't touch the showcases and the exhibited **archaeological findings**.

An archaeological finding is an object of a long time ago.



6. What you can do inside Ridola Museum



When you are inside Ridola Museum you can:

- visit one or more floors
- look at the objects and read the explanations we wrote for you in this guide
- rest in the refreshment room.

If you are tired, you can leave and you can come back whenever you like.



7. Who can help you?



At Ridola Museum there are some people who can help you.

Those people wear a badge.

You can ask them questions and ask for any information you need.

All these people are happy that you are there to visit Ridola Museum.



8. Stairs and lift



Inside Ridola Museum you can take the stairs or the lift to go to floor 1.

You can find the stairs and the lift near the hut.

9. The bathrooms



At Ridola Museum the bathrooms are near the entrance and exit door.

If you need help, ask the people with a badge how to get to the bathrooms.



10. Where you can rest

Inside Ridola Museum you can sit:

- on the armchairs
in the refreshment room



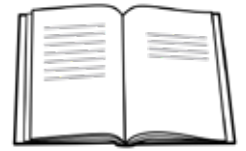
- on the bench
in the Magna Grecia hall



- on the bench
in the Metal Age hall.



10. The refreshment room



Inside Ridola Museum there isn't any bar.

If you are hungry or thirsty you can go to the **refreshment room**.

The refreshment room is the room where you can eat, drink and rest.

In the refreshment room you will find the vending machine. To get food or drinks from the vending machine you must put the coins in it and choose what you want.





11. The exit



When you've finished visiting Ridola Museum you can go out from the same door of the entrance. If you left your backpack or bag at the cloakroom, remember to go back and get it.

Once you have your backpack or bag with you, close the locker and leave the key.

If you enjoyed your visit, you can come back whenever you like.



Ground Floor

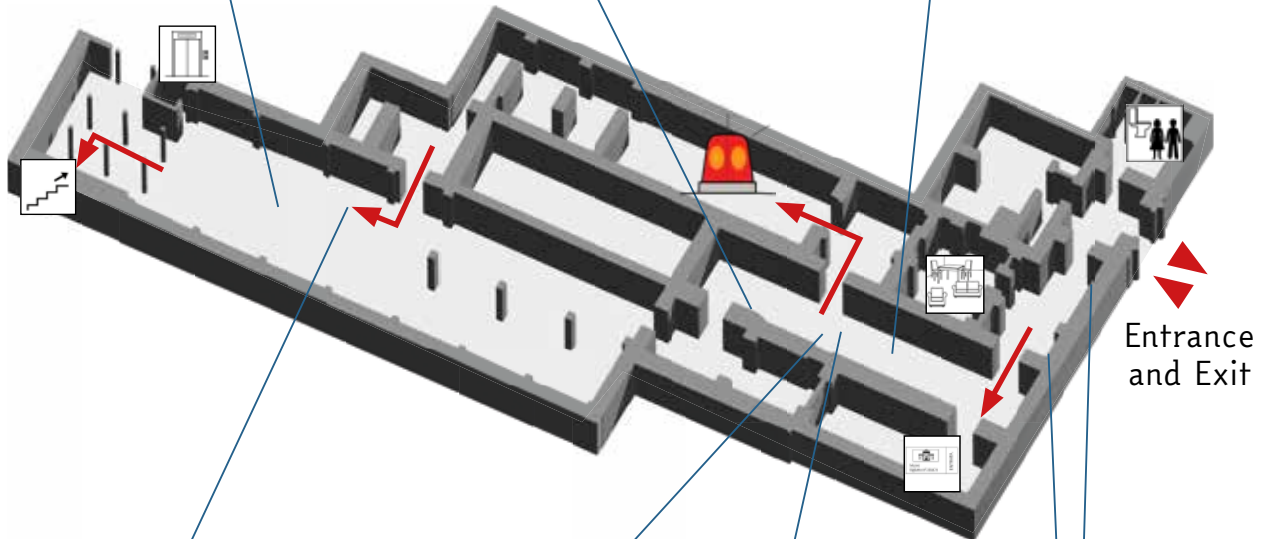
7 The huts



5 Red figure Loutrophoros



2 Keeled bowl



6 The fauna



3 Rhyton with Atteone head



4 Fish plate



1 Bread stamps



Ground Floor Legend

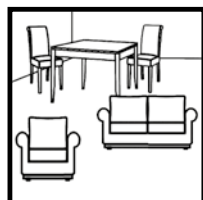
On Ground Floor there are:

- 1 Bread stamps
- 2 Keeled bowl
- 3 Rhyton with Atteone head
- 4 Fish plate
- 5 Red figure Loutrophoros
- 6 The fauna
- 7 The huts

Follow the arrows to visit those artworks.



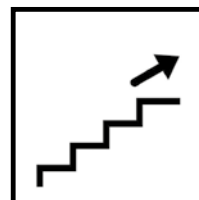
Ticket office



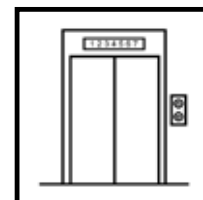
Refreshment
room



Bathrooms



Stairs



Lift



When you start visiting, you must pass through a very dark room.

Here they show you a video that talks about the story of a whale.

Don't get scared if you suddenly see some light or if you hear very loud noises.

Take the stairs or the lift to go to Floor 1.



Floor 1

8 Pot with water birds



12 Tiresias. The myth in your hands



13 Rizzon Collection

- Krater with Iphigenia myth
- Red figure Situla
- Red figure Skyphos
- Krater with dancer



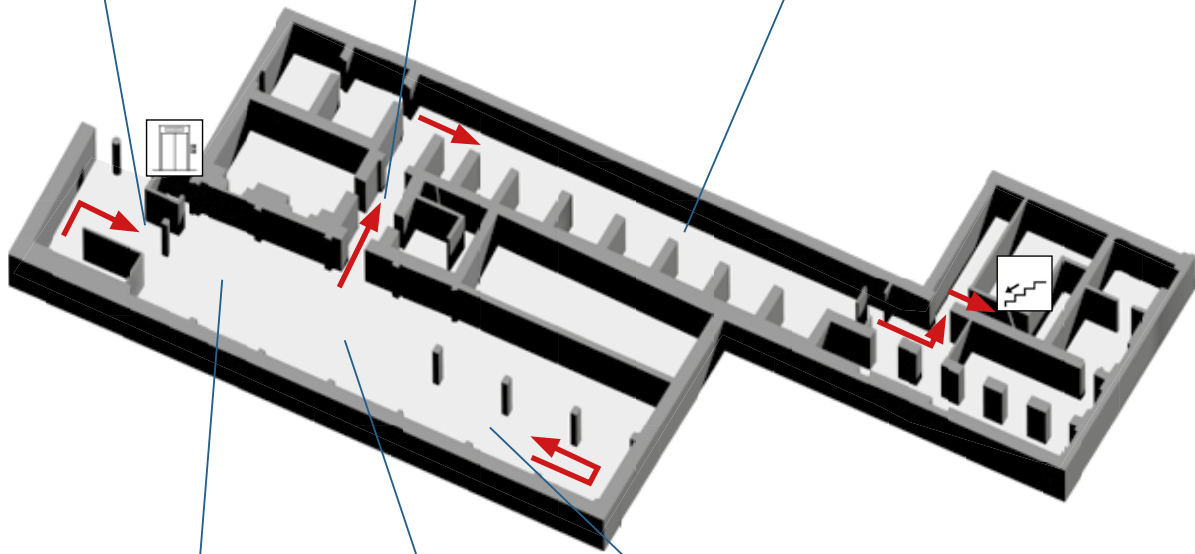
9 Votive deposit of Timmari

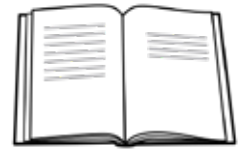


10 Krater with mascarons



11 Helm



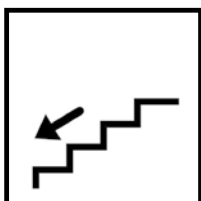


Floor 1 Legend

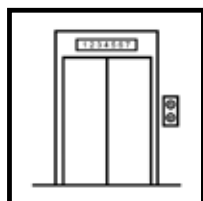
On Floor 1 there are:

- 8 Pot with water birds
- 9 Votive deposit of Timmari
- 10 Krater with mascarons
- 11 Helm
- 12 Tiresias. The myth in your hands
- 13 Rizzon Collection
 - Krater with Iphigenia myth
 - Red figure Situla
 - Red figure Skyphos
 - Krater with dancer

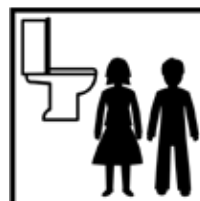
Follow the arrows to visit those artworks.



Stairs



Lift



Bathrooms

Take the stairs or the lift to go to Ground Floor.



What is Ridola Museum?

Ridola Museum



Ridola Museum is an important museum in **Matera**.

Matera is a very beautiful and important city in **Basilicata**. Basilicata is the name of the Italian **region** where Matera is located. A region is a part of Italy. There are 20 regions in Italy.



Ridola Museum is part of the **National Museums of Matera**.

Two more museums are part of the National Museums of Matera:

- the **Museum of Palazzo Lanfranchi**
- the **Former San Rocco Hospital**.



Find out what are the National Museums of Matera on page 35



Museum of Palazzo Lanfranchi



Former San Rocco Hospital



Ridola Museum is a museum where there are many objects of a long and a very long time ago.

Those objects were under the ground.

Domenico Ridola and other archaeologists dug the ground and found those objects.



Find out who is Domenico Ridola on page 38

Inside Ridola Museum you can see:

- vases
- objects like small statues, helmets, arms
- bones of animals.

Looking at those objects you can understand how people in Basilicata lived a very long time ago.

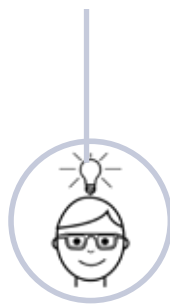


Ridola Museum is a 2-floor museum.

You can find the objects on ground floor and floor 1.

On **ground floor** you can see:

- **A hall with some objects of a very long time ago.** Looking at those objects you can understand what an archaeological museum is.



Find out what is an archaeological museum on page 10

- **A hall with objects and bones of animals that lived a very long time ago.** Looking at those objects you can understand how people lived and what the animals were like a very long time ago.





On **floor 1** you can see:

- **A hall with objects and vases of a very long time ago.**
Some of those objects were inside the tombs of people who lived a very long time ago.



- **Some halls where you can see and touch some objects.**



- **A hall with many vases of a very long time ago.**
Those vases are very beautiful and precious.





What are the National Museums of Matera



The **National Museums of Matera** are new,
and they are formed by:

- Ridola Museum
- Palazzo Lanfranchi Museum
- the Former San Rocco Hospital.

The National Museums of Matera talk about the history
of **Basilicata**.



The history of Ridola Museum



A long time ago there was the **convent** of Santa Chiara inside this building.

A convent is the house where **nuns** live.

Antonio del Ryos Culminarez had this building built.

Antonio del Ryos Culminarez was the bishop of Matera.

A bishop is the head of the priests and of all the Christians of a city.

Christians are the persons who believe in Jesus Christ.

At some point nuns went away from the convent.





**When the nuns went to another convent,
Domenico Ridola decided
to make Ridola Museum
inside this building.**



Find out who is
Domenico Ridola
on page 38

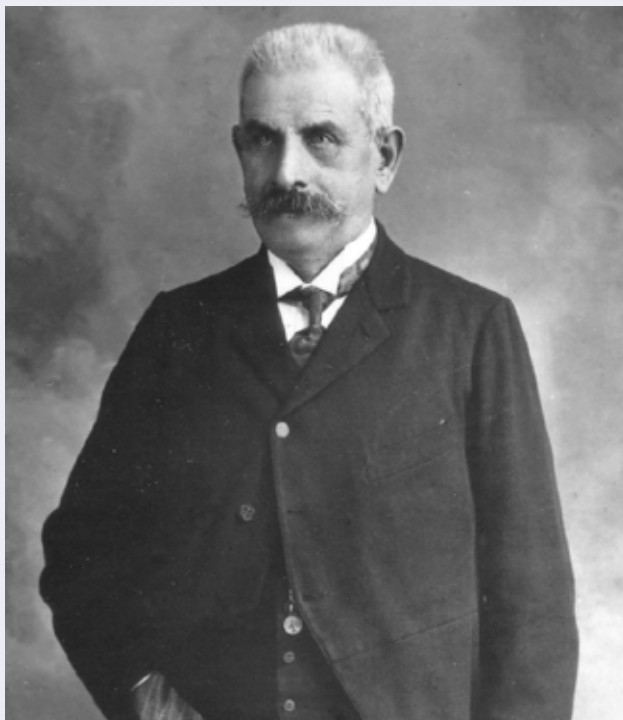
Domenic Ridola put his **collection** of objects
inside this building as a gift to the city of Matera.

A collection is the set of objects or artworks that someone keeps
at home to watch and study them.

So, all the inhabitants of Matera can see his collection of objects.
You too can come and see his collection inside Ridola Museum.



Domenico Ridola



Domenico Ridola was a very important **doctor** and **archaeologist**. Archaeologists study how people lived a very long time ago. **Domenico wanted to study how was the city of Matera a very long time ago and how people lived there.**

To understand those things, Domenico studied many objects of a long and a very long time ago.

For example, he looked at and studied:

- the bread stamps used by families in Matera a long time ago
- pots, pieces of vases and sacred objects of a very long time ago.



Domenico started **collecting** those objects.

To collect means to keep objects and artworks at home to watch and study them.

Domenico loved the people who lived in Matera and decided to give all the objects he had found as a gift to the city.

Domenico made that gift because he wanted that all the people could:

- look at the objects he had found
- learn new things about the city of Matera.





The history of Matera



Matera is a very beautiful and important city in Basilicata





Matera is famous because a very long time ago many people used to live in houses dug into **tuff**.

Tuff is a stone that is easy to cut.



Those houses were like **caves** and had few rooms.

A cave is a big hole in the rock.



A long time ago the land near Matera became dry and plants couldn't grow well anymore.

Then **farmers** became very poor and started digging their houses into tuff.

Farmers are the people who cultivate the land.

To cultivate means to plant plants to grow fruit, vegetables and **cereals**.

Cereals are used to make bread.

In Matera, the houses dug into tuff are many and are divided into 2 **neighbourhoods**:

- the **Sasso Barisano**
- the **Sasso Caveoso**.

A neighbourhood is a part of the city.

Those neighbourhoods are called **Sassi** because houses were all dug into tuff there.

Sassi means stones.

Besides the caves where farmers lived, in Matera there were

- the caves where people made bread
- the caves where people went to pray.

Today in Matera people don't live in the caves anymore.

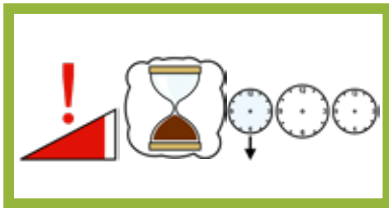
Those caves are very important though because when you visit them you can understand how the houses of the farmers were like.

Today many people visit Matera and its Sassi.





A very long time ago



Many farmers lived in Matera.



The farmers have become poor because the land was dry and there was little food.



The poor farmers made their houses in the Sassi of Matera.



Today farmers don't live in the Sassi anymore. Many tourists go to Matera to see the Sassi.

Today



The artworks





1. Bread stamps



Inside these 2 showcases there are many **bread stamps**.

A long time ago stamps were used
to print a writing on the bread loaf
before putting it into the oven to bake.



Bread was baked in ovens that were used by all the families in a city.
Each family had its own stamp.

**On the bread they wrote the first letters of the name
of the most important or oldest person in the family.**

Each family could recognize its own bread by the writing on it.



The stamps were made of wood.

On the upper part they had small statues with the shape of:

- persons



- animals



- drawings.





The lower part of the stamp was used to make the writing on the bread.

They pressed the stamp on the bread to write on it.

Here you can see a stamp with the letter E.

They used to give the stamp to the first son who got married as a gift, so that he could use it for his family.

When a boy got married to a girl, he gave the stamp to the girl as a gift.

Then the girl brought the stamp with her to the oven where she baked the bread for the whole family.

Today people buy bread when it's baked, and stamps are not used anymore.

Some time ago Domenico Ridola collected many bread stamps because he liked them.

Today some of those stamps are shown at the Museum and you can see them too.



Find out who is Domenico Ridola on page 38



2. Keeled bowl

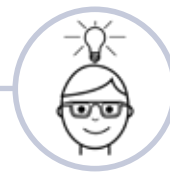


This is a **keeled** bowl of a very long time ago.

Keel is how they call the line you see in the middle of the bowl.

The keel divides the lower part of the bowl, which is larger and rounded.

This bowl is made of **terracotta**.



Find out what is terracotta on page 54.



There are drawings on the whole bowl.



In the lower part the drawings
are divided by zigzag lines.



You can see many triangles.



Some triangles are coloured.

Other triangles have little squares drawn inside them.



On the upper part also there are some drawings.



You can see:

- triangles
- squares
- rectangles.





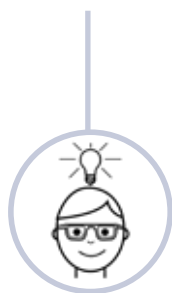
3. Rhyton with Atteone head

This vase is called **Rhyton with Atteone head**.

A rhyton is like a **glass**.

A very long time ago people used rhytons to drink wine or water during important and special occasions.

This vase is made of **terracotta**.



Find out what is terracotta on page 54.



A very long time ago people used to pour water or wine into the upper part of the rhyton.





This is a very special glass because it has the shape of a man's head.

This man is **Atteone**.

A story of a very long time ago talks about Atteone's life.

Atteone thought he was very good at hunting animals and told everybody he was the best at doing it.

For this reason, **goddess** Artemis got very angry with him.

A long time ago people believed that for all the things there was a god or a goddess that could help them.

A god or a goddess helped men:

- go hunting
- look better
- be lucky
- grow plants cultivated by men and many other things.

Artemis was the goddess of hunting and helped men hunt animals.

Artemis thought she was better than Atteone.

Artemis changed Atteone into a deer to punish him because he was arrogant.

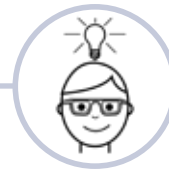
In fact, in this glass you see Atteone with deer horns on his head.





Over his head the rest of the glass is black with dark red drawings.

This way of drawing and painting vases is called **with red figures**.



Find out how red figure vases are made on page 54

In the middle you see a seated woman.

The woman has:

- A **patera** in her hand. A patera is a bowl used a very long time ago.
- A cloak
- A dress
- Some very beautiful sandals.



Under and around the woman you can see many flowers.



Red figure vases

Red figure vases are called this way because they have parts and drawings in a light or dark red colour.

Figures means drawings.

Red figure vases are of a very long time ago.

A **potter** is the person who makes vases.

The potter took a soft earth called clay and gave it the shape of a vase.

Then, he baked the vase in a big oven.

In the oven, clay hardened and became **terracotta**.

Terracotta has a light or dark red colour.

To make the red figures, the potter did other things:

1. He took an **awl** and scratched the vases to make some drawings.

An awl is like a pencil with a metal tip.

With the awl, the potter could draw

- people
- objects
- animals
- plants.





2. The potter added **details** on the drawing using a brush.

Details are very little things that you can see only if you look carefully at an object or at someone else.

The potter could paint details of people's faces or clothes, like a band in their hair or a belt.



3. He put paint on the parts of the vase without drawing and put it back in the oven.

The potter did this three times. When the vase was in the oven the paint turned black.



At the end, the vase had some red parts and some black parts.

For this reason, those vases are called **with red figures**.

It was very difficult to make those vases and the potter had to be very good at drawing and painting.





4. Fish plate



This object is called **Fish plate**.

A very long time ago people used this plate to eat fish.

In the middle of the plate, you see a red circle.

They put a sauce there, called garum,
and they ate it with fish to make it taste better.

This plate is black and has drawings of:

- two fish
- a big shell
- a small mussel.





The animals and the shell are painted in red colour, with white and black stripes.

The animal drawings make the plate a very beautiful and elegant object.

A very long time ago only rich people could have painted plates like this one.



5. Red figure Loutrophoros

This vase is called Loutrophoros.

A very long time ago
people used loutrophoros
for the funerals of important persons.
They put loutrophoros inside the tomb
of the dead person.

This vase is made of **terracotta**.



Find out what
is terracotta
on page 54





On this vase you can see many drawings of light and dark red colour. Some parts of this vase are coloured black.

This way of drawing and painting vases is called **with red figures**.



Find out how red figure vases are made on page 54

In the middle of the vase there is a drawing of a **temple**.

A temple is the place where people of a very long time ago used to pray.



temple

Inside the temple, there is a woman sitting on a stool.

This is the woman who died, and this vase was inside her tomb.

Only rich and important people had beautiful vases like this inside their tombs.

Archaeologists understood that she was the dead woman because she wears an elegant dress and many jewels.



There are two more women near her:

- the one on the right is holding a box
- the one on the left is holding an umbrella to protect the woman.

On the bottom, you can see the gifts people brought for the woman:

A crown.

A box with scented oil.



A zither.

A zither is a musical instrument.

A small bottle
for scented oil.



On the back you can see the drawings of:

- a woman's head
in the middle of branches and leaves
- a **funerary stele**
with a cup on top.

A funerary stele is a piece of stone they put near the tomb of a person.



On the rest of the vase you can see also many other drawings that make the vase even more beautiful and elegant.

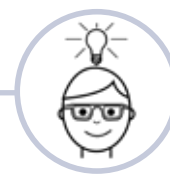
The person who made this vase was very good at drawing and painting.



6. The fauna



In this hall you can see some showcases with bones of animals of a very long time ago. The whole set of animals is called **fauna**. The archaeologists found those bones while digging the ground here in Basilicata.



Find out who are archaeologists on page 10

These are the bones of some of the animals that hunters killed to get food. A very long time ago, in fact, men were only **hunters** and **farmers**.



Hunters are the persons who chase animals to kill them and eat their flesh.

Farmers are the people who **cultivate** the land.

To cultivate means to plant plants to grow fruit, vegetables and **cereals**.

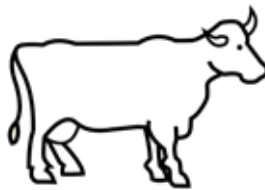
Cereals are used to make bread.

Hunters chased:

• deer _____



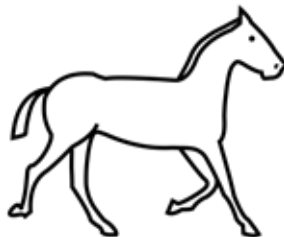
• ox _____



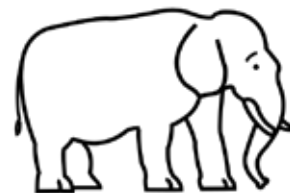
• bear _____



• horse _____



• elephant. _____



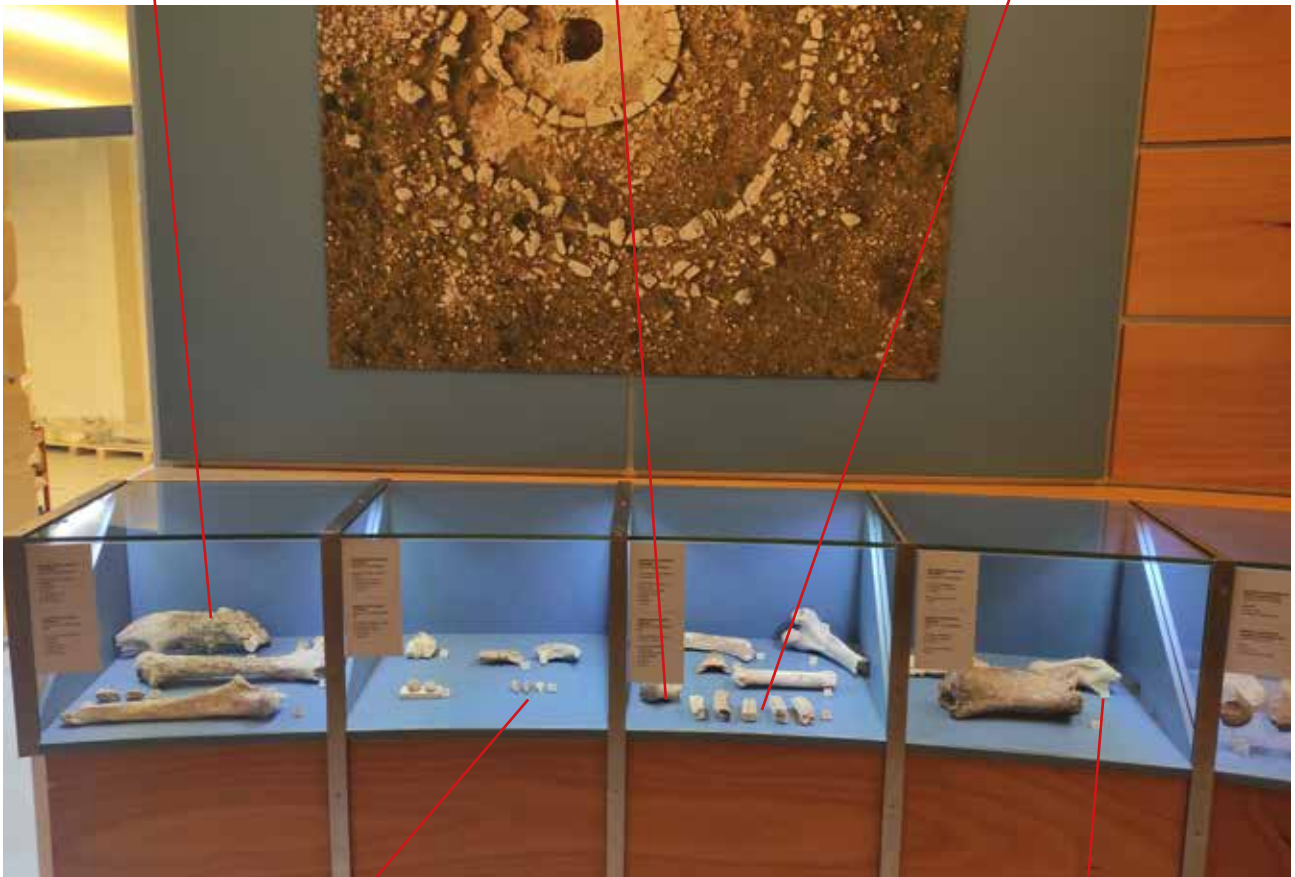


In this showcase you can see the bones of some of those animals:

a piece
of a bear jaw

a piece
of a deer horn

horse teeth



hyena teeth

an ox heel.

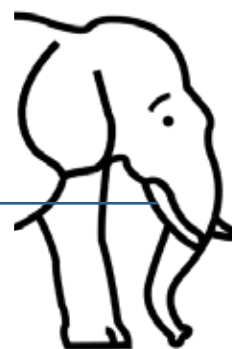


Inside Ridola Museum you can see the tusk of an **ancient elephant**.

An ancient elephant was a kind of elephant of a very long time ago that doesn't exist anymore.

An elephant tusk is very big.

The archaeologists found this tusk underground.





7. The huts

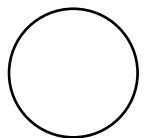
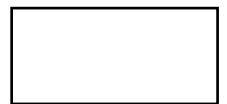


A very long time ago people lived in **huts**.

Huts were made of:

- wood
- mud
- straw.

Huts could have rectangular or circular shapes
and were not big at all.



Inside Ridola Museum you can see how a hut was made.

The people who work at Ridola Museum built this hut exactly as one of a very long time ago.



This hut has a wall that has been half-cut to let you see how it was made inside.

Inside a hut there were always:

- **A hole in the ground** where they made fire.
People used fire to cook and to get warm.
- **A few pieces of furniture and a few objects,** such as the vases, dishes and glasses they used to eat and keep food and water.
- **The blankets** they used when it was cold.





Hole for the fire

Oven



Outside the hut you can see a big hole in the ground.

A very long time ago people used to make a hole outside the hut also to make a big fire and cook some food.

Near the hole for the fire,
you can see how an oven was made a very long time ago.

Outside the hut
there was an **enclosure**.
They used the enclosure
to keep animals inside it.





8. Pot with water birds



This vase is called **Pot with water birds**.

A very long time ago people used a pot like this at home to keep food and water.

This pot is called with water birds because in the middle there are drawings of birds that live near water.

Water birds live near rivers, lakes and the sea.



For example:

- ducks



- geese



- swans



are water birds.

Some people think that there are drawings of water birds on this vase because it was used to pour water in it.

This pot is made of **terracotta**.



Find out what is terracotta on page 54.

On the vase you can also see some brown drawings.

You can see:

- some lines

- some dots.





9. Votive deposit of Timmari



In this showcase you can see many objects from the **Votive deposit of Timmari**.

Timmari was a city near Matera.

A votive deposit is a place where people used to go to pray a very long time ago and left some objects.

Those objects are special because they are **votive objects**.

Votive objects are the objects that people brought to **gods** to thank them for something or to ask them for something.

Gods have a man's or a woman's body and are very powerful.



A long time ago Domenico Ridola dug under the ground in Timmari.

Domenico Ridola was an archaeologist.



Find out who is Domenico Ridola on page 38

Archaeologists study how people lived a very long time ago.

During excavations, archaeologists found many objects under the ground:

- small statues
- vases
- coins
- votive objects like the ones you see in the pictures.

A votive object in the shape of a flower.





A votive object in the shape of a cow.



A votive object in the shape of a shell.



A votive object in the shape of a woman.

The woman has:

- the himation, a dress of a very long time ago
- a ball in her hand
- earrings.





10. Krater with mascarons



This big vase is called **krater with mascarons**.
It's called this way because over the handles
there were two small statues in the shape of heads.
In this vase the handles with the small heads broke
and aren't there anymore.



At Ridola Museum you can see another vase with mascarons.



Read the explanation of the Krater with dancer on page 95



These are the mascarons.



A very long time ago kraters were used to mix wine and water during parties.



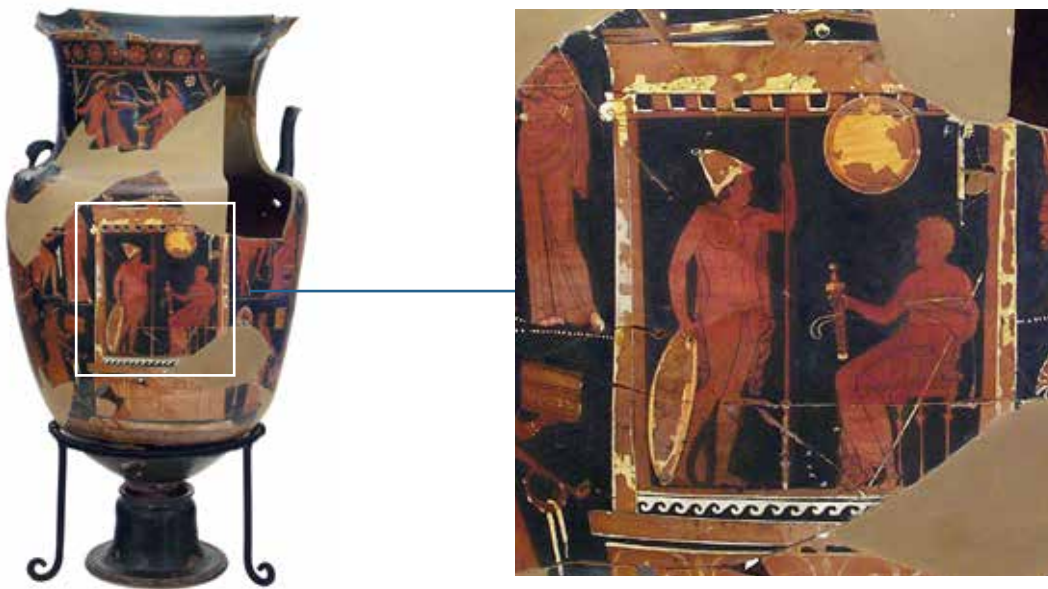
This is a red figure vase:
the background is black
and many drawings are red.



Find out how red figure vases are made on page 54



Some parts of this krater are broken, and some pieces are missing. The archaeologists who found this vase rebuilt some of the missing parts to let you know how this krater was made. Those parts are the light ones without drawings. If you turn all around the krater you can see all the drawings.



In the middle of the vase you see a palace with columns.
Inside, there are a standing boy and an old man sitting on a chair.

The boy is holding a **shield**.

A shield is a round object that could be made of wood or metal and was used to protect oneself from enemies.

The old man is holding a **patera**.

A patera is a bowl.

The old man is handing a sword to the boy.



In the upper part of the krater there's the drawing of a **parade**.
A parade is a group of people who walk all together
in a line along the street.

People go on parade:

- when they are happy and feel like celebrating something or someone important
- when they are angry and feel like complaining about something important.

This parade was made to celebrate god **Dionysus**.

A god has the body of a man and is very powerful.

Dionysus was the god of wine.



If you turn around the krater, you can see another palace with columns in the middle.

Inside, there are a sitting boy and an old man standing.

This drawing is very damaged, in fact you can't see the old man's head.

The old man is asking the boy for something.

Around this drawing you can see other pieces of drawings.

For example, you can see a chariot with horses and many soldiers.

In the upper part of the krater there is the drawing of a battle.

There are soldiers standing and soldiers on horses fighting each other.

Soldiers have:

- arms to hurt enemies
- helms to protect their heads
- shields to protect their bodies.





11. Helm

This is a **helm** of a very long time ago. A helm is like a **bronze** hat and is used to protect one's head in war. Bronze is a metal.



Warriors wore helms together with armours.

A warrior was a person who went to war, like soldiers do today.

An armour was a suit made of metal they put in war to avoid getting hurt.



Some helmets, though, were also made to be:

- worn during celebrations
- put in tombs when the warriors died.

Often on those helmets there were very beautiful **carved drawings**.

To carve a drawing they used a tip that could scratch metal.

Archaeologists found this helmet inside a tomb.

On this helmet you can see:

- holes used to see through
- a part that protected the nose and let air pass through for breathing.





12. Tiresias. The myth in your hands



Inside the museum there are special halls where you can:

- listen to a tale
- watch some videos
- touch some screens and many objects
- smell perfumes.

The people who work at the museum called those halls

Tiresias. The myth in your hands.

Tiresias is the character of a **myth**.

A myth is a story they told a very long time ago.

Tiresias was a blind and very intelligent old man.

When people didn't know what to do, they asked Tiresias for advice.

Tiresias helped people understand what the best thing to do was.



The story of Tiresias lets you understand that if someone can't do something he can be very good at doing something else. In fact, Tiresias couldn't see but he was very good at listening to people and he used his cleverness to help them.

Through this exhibition, people who work at the museum want to let you understand that all **5 senses** are important.

The 5 senses are:

- **Sight.** _____

Sight is when you use your eyes to look at something.



- **Smell.** _____

Smell is when you use your nose to smell scents and perfumes.



- **Touch.** _____

Touch is when you use your hands to touch objects.



- **Taste.** _____

Taste is when you feel the taste of food with your tongue



- **Hearing.** _____

Hearing is when you use your ears to listen to voices and music.





While walking through those halls, you can see and touch many objects:

- a table with the drawing of the face of Tiresias
- some vases where scented oil was kept
- some vases with very beautiful drawings.

If you like, you can also smell some perfumes and find out if you like them.



13. Rizzon collection

Krater with Iphigenia myth



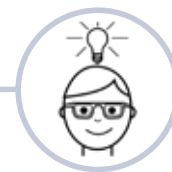
This big vase is called **Krater with Iphigenia myth**.

A very long time ago kraters were used to mix wine and water during parties.

This krater is made of **terracotta**.

This krater is very beautiful because it's completely painted.

If you turn around this vase, you can see all the painted drawings on it.



Find out what is terracotta on page 54.



Temple of Artemis



Iphigenia

Statue of goddess Artemis

In the middle of the vase there is the **myth of Iphigenia** painted.

A myth is a story they told a very long time ago.

Iphigenia was a **priestess of Artemis**.

A priestess was the person who prayed the gods of a very long time ago.

Artemis was a **goddess**.

A goddess has the body of a woman and is very powerful.

Artemis was the **goddess** of hunting and helped men hunt animals.

On the krater, Iphigenia is painted inside the **temple** of Artemis.

A temple is the place where people of a very long time ago used to pray.

Near her, you see the white statue of Artemis.



On the left side of the temple you see **Apollo**.
A god has the body of a man and is very powerful.
Apollo was the god of music.
Apollo is seated and a cloak covers his legs.



On the right side of the temple you see the **goddess Artemis**.

Artemis is seated and she is looking at a naked boy.

The goddess has:

- her hair up
- 2 **spears** in her right hand
- a **bow** in her left hand.

Spears and bow are arms they used to hunt animals.

Artemis is holding those arms because she is the goddess of hunting.



In the upper part of the vase you see the head of a man.

The man has:

- long and curly hair
- a **laurel** wreath on his head.

Laurel is a plant.



Around his head you can see branches and leaves.

If you turn around this vase you can also see the other side.

In the upper part of the vase, you see the head of a woman in **profile**.

A person is in profile when you only see half the face.

The woman has:

- her hair up and a crown
- earrings
- a necklace.



There are branches with many leaves painted under her head.

On the rest of the vase there are people painted while celebrating **Dionysus**.

Dionysus was the god of wine.





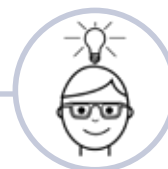
Red figure Situla



This vase is called **Red figure Situla**.

A very long time ago people used situla during important celebrations.

This situla is made of **terracotta**.



Find out what is terracotta on page 54.

This is a very beautiful vase because there are many painted drawings.

In the middle there is **god Dionysus**.

A god has the body of a man and is very powerful.



Dionysos was the god of wine.

To celebrate Dionysus, a very long time ago people had big parties where they danced and drank wine.

In this vase you see a seated Dionysus.

Dionysus has:

- An **ivy** leaf wreath on his head
Ivy is a plant.
- A big plate in his right hand.
- A **thyrsus** in his left hand.
A thyrsus is a very long stick.
On the thyrsus tip there is an ivy branch.
Thyrsus was Dionysus' stick.
- A cloak on his knees.



Near Dionysus feet there is a seated **fawn**.

A fawn is a little deer.



On Dionysus' left there is **Pan** giving him a wreath as a gift.

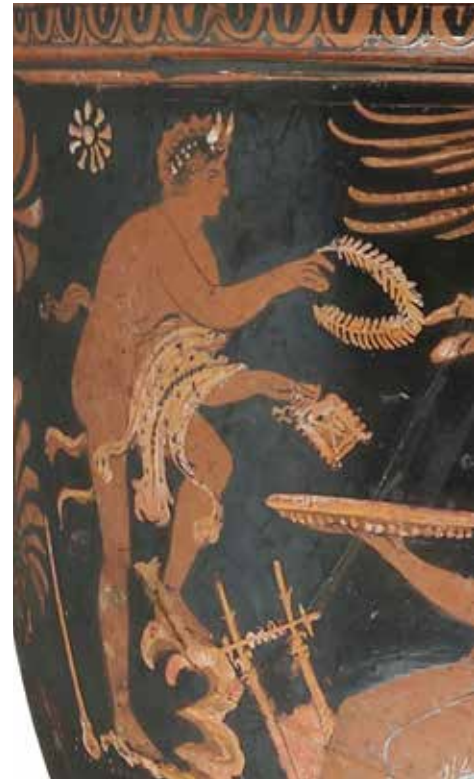
Pan is leaning on a rock and has a tiger skin on his knees.

Pan was a **satyr**.

A satyr is half man and half goat.

If you look carefully, you can see that Pan has:

- 2 little horns on his head
- a tail on his back.



Dionysus is looking at a woman on his right.

This woman has:

- a very long dress
- her hair up
- a wreath and earrings.

The woman is giving Dionysus a **flute** as a gift.

The flute is a musical instrument.

This flute is very beautiful because it has many drawings on it.

When people celebrated Dionysus there was always a lot of music.

For this reason, the woman is giving Dionysus a flute.





Over Dionysus there is an **erote**.

Erotes helped men and women love each other.

The erote is holding a wreath and a plate.



Red figure Skyphos



This vase is called **Red figure Skyphos**.

A long time ago people used the skyphos to drink,
like we do today with glasses.

The skyphos has 2 handles to hold it.

This vase is made of **terracotta**.



Find out what
is terracotta
on page 54



In the middle of the vase you can see the head of a woman in **profile**.
A person is in profile when you only see half the face.

This woman has:

- a headband
- an earring
- a necklace.



Around her head you can see many flowers.

In the upper and lower parts of this vase you see some drawings.

The one on the top is made of lines and squares.



The one on the bottom
has the shape of sea waves.



Krater with dancer



This big vase is called **Krater with dancer**.

A very long time ago kraters were used to mix wine and water during parties.

This krater is made of **terracotta**.

The colour of this krater is black.

On the whole vase you see many white or dark red drawings.

Some parts are red with black drawings instead.



Find out what is terracotta on page 54.



This way of drawing and painting vases is called **with red figures**.



Find out how red figure vases are made on page 54

Archaeologists found this vase inside the tomb of a very rich and important person who lived a very long time ago.



Find out who are archaeologists on page 10



In fact, in the middle of the vase, there's the painting of the man buried in the tomb.

The man is inside a small white **temple**. A temple is the place where people of a very long time ago used to pray.

The man is young and he's dancing. He has long hair, a wreath on his head and a long skirt with braces.





On the left there is an old man going towards the young man.
If you look carefully, he has a foot lifted because he's entering
the temple.

The old man has:

- white hair and beard
- a suit and a cloak
- a **zither** in his hand.

A zither is a musical instrument.

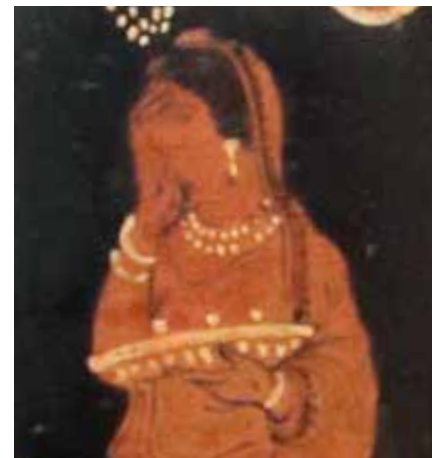
We don't know who this man is,
he might be an old teacher of the young man.



On the right there is a woman holding a plate full of gifts for the young man.

The woman wears a long dress and some jewels:

- earrings
- necklaces
- bracelets.



Both the old man and the woman have a hand on their foreheads because they are very sad for the young man's death.





On the upper part of the vase there are other drawings.

You can see:

- the drawing with the shape of sea waves
- many flowers
- the head of a woman in **profile**.

A person is in profile when you only see half the face.

On the left and right sides there are 2 small statues with the shape of swans.

When you see this symbol



it means that in this place
you find people who can help you.
They can help you understand artworks,
paintings, statues, houses, castles.

Museo per tutti was created
by the non-profit association L'abilità.

The association L'abilità
is made up of a group of people
who take care of people with disabilities.

The association L'abilità wants everyone
to understand artworks.

Ridola Museum wants everyone to enter
and see the palace and its artworks.

MUSEO PER TUTTI
IDEATO E REALIZZATO DA



La Nuova Cultura della Disabilità

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