



The artworks





1. Portrait of the convalescent father Carlo Levi



This painting is called **Portrait of the convalescent father**.

Carlo Levi made this painting a short time ago.

In a portrait you can see very well

how a person looks like, and you can recognize her.

A person is convalescent when is getting better after being very sick.

The man you see in the painting is **Ercole Raffaele Levi**, Carlo Levi's father.



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He's sitting on a red chair and his left foot is resting on a **stool**.



Ercole is wearing a pyjama and slippers because he had been very sick and he's resting.

If you look at him carefully you can see:

- his eyes closed because he's resting
- a white pillow behind his back to be more comfortable
- a piece of fabric around his **arm in plaster**.

They put arms in plaster when they break.



The piece of fabric is used to keep the arm still and let it recover faster.

Carlo Levi liked to paint the persons of his family a lot.



2. The garden of Alassio

Carlo Levi



This painting is called **The garden of Alassio**.

Carlo Levi made this painting a short time ago.

In this painting you can see a part of the garden of the house Carlo Levi owned in **Alassio**.

Alassio is a city on the sea, far from Matera.

In the Summer Carlo Levi used to go to Alassio on holidays.



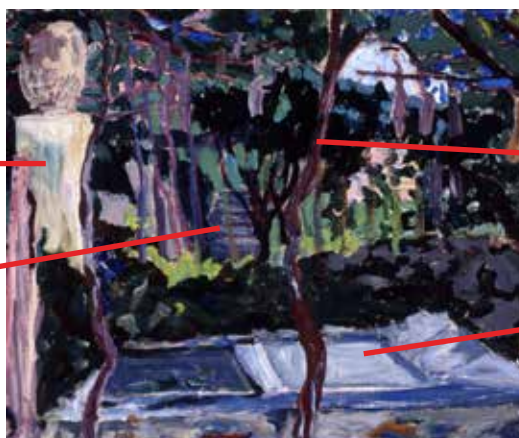
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In Carlo Levi's garden you can see:

a statue

a ladder



some trees

a swimming pool

This painting is like a photo of Carlo Levi's garden because it shows you what this garden was like some time ago.

Carlo Levi used very dark colours:

- green
- blue
- brown
- grey.

Those colours let you understand that the garden is dark.

The garden is dark because the leaves of the trees hide the light of the sun and make a shade.



Across the painting Carlo Levi used a **light blue** colour.

Light blue is a light colour.

Carlo Levi used light blue to show you the sky.

Carlo Levi made this painting with long lines of different colours. For this reason it is difficult to recognize the things painted in the painting.



3. Lucania '61 Carlo Levi



This artwork is called **Lucania '61**.

Lucania is another way of calling **Basilicata**.

Basilicata is the name of the part of Italy where Matera is.

Carlo Levi painted this painting a short time ago,
in 1961.

The painting is called like this
to remember the year when Carlo Levi painted it.



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In the painting Carlo Levi painted **Rocco Scotellaro** in three different moments of his life:



• when he was a boy



• when he was an adult



• when he was dead.



Rocco Scotellaro was the **mayor** of Tricarico, a small city near Matera.

A mayor is the head of a city.

In Tricarico many **farmers** and many poor people lived.

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.

Farmers do a very heavy work.

Rocco Scotellaro was a good mayor because he wanted to help the people who lived in Tricarico.

This is why he became an important person and many people loved him.



Follow the numbers to understand the history of Rocco Scotellaro in a better way:



Scene 3

Scene 1

Scene 2

- in Scene 1 you see Rocco as a child



- in Scene 2 you see Rocco as an adult



- in Scene 3 you see Rocco when he's dead.





Scene 1



This is Scene 1.

In this scene you see Rocco as a child.

Rocco has a little hat on his head.

Rocco is standing on some stones,
next to a woman with children.

Nearby you also see men, women and other children.

These people are doing different things.

These people have old, dirty clothes because they are poor.

In this scene all the people are very serious and tired
because they work so much.





Scene 2



This is Scene 2.

Here you see Rocco Scotellaro as an adult.

In this scene you can see a big crowd of people around Rocco.

A crowd is a group of many people together.

Here you can see Rocco Scotellaro as an adult, when he is the mayor of Tricarico.

Carlo Levi painted Rocco's face orange because he had **malaria**.

Malaria is a very serious illness.





Rocco is talking and everybody is listening carefully because he's saying very important things.

People around him are very tired, sad and worried.

Rocco wanted to help people live better.

In fact, Rocco wanted all the people in Tricarico to have:

- more food
- cleaner houses
- more money to have better lives.

For this reason people are listening to him and love him.





Scene 3



This is Scene 3.

Carlo Levi painted Rocco Scotellaro as a child with a very white skin to let you understand that he died when he was very young.



Rocco's body is inside a green cave.

A cave is a big hole in the rock.

There are many women dressed in black around Rocco.

These women are crying and are very sad because they loved Rocco.





In the green cave you can see many children with their mothers. Some children are seated, others are sleeping. The cave is small, and they are all very close to each other.



A long time ago in Basilicata people were very poor. Carlo Levi made this painting to let you understand that in Basilicata some families were poor and didn't have a house. Those families lived and slept in caves together with their animals, like **donkeys and goats**. You can see those animals in the painting as well.





4. The Santarcangelese

Carlo Levi



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This painting is called **The Santarcangelese**.

Carlo Levi made this painting a short time ago.

Santarcangelese is how they call a woman from Sant'Arcangelo, a small city in Basilicata.

This woman was **Giulia Venere**, the **housekeeper** of Carlo Levi.

A housekeeper is a person that cleans up and keeps in order someone else's house as a job.



Carlo Levi decided to paint a **portrait** of Giulia because she had helped him know better Basilicata and the people who lived there.

In a portrait you can see very well how a person looks like, and you can recognize her.

In fact, Carlo Levi didn't come from Basilicata.

Carlo Levi came from Turin, a city far from Basilicata.

Carlo Levi lived in Basilicata for a few years.

In this painting you can see Giulia and her son Nino.

Giulia has:

- black hair with a light blue veil
- a white shirt
- a black skirt.

Nino has a light blue shirt and brown trousers.

Nino is sitting on his mother's lap, but he's turned and it looks like he's looking at you.





Carlo Levi

Carlo Levi was a very important painter who lived some time ago.

Carlo Levi was born in Turin, a city very far from Basilicata.

Carlo Levi and his friends wanted to send away the people who ruled Italy at the time.

Police thought Carlo Levi and his friends were dangerous.

For that reason, police decided to send Carlo Levi to a place very far from Turin and from his friends: Basilicata.

Here Carlo Levi started painting the countryside and the people in Basilicata.

Carlo Levi liked to write as well, and wrote a book about the way people lived in Basilicata.

Carlo Levi wanted everybody to know that those people had difficult lives because they were poor.

In Italy many people found out what was Basilicata like by watching Carlo Levi's painting and by reading his books.





5. Domenico

Luigi Guerricchio



This painting is called **Domenico**.
Luigi Guerricchio made this painting
a short time ago.

In this painting you see an **elderly** man
called Domenico.
Elderly means old.



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You can understand he's an elderly man because his skin has many wrinkles.



Domenico has blue eyes and a thin mouth.

He's wearing:

- a green hat
- a blue shirt.

Luigi Guericchio used light colours to paint wrinkles on this man's face.

In fact, you see white and light yellow lines on the whole face and on his arms.



On the contrary, the rest of Domenico's skin is dark red.

Luigi Guericchio used this colour to paint Domenico's skin because he was a farmer.

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.

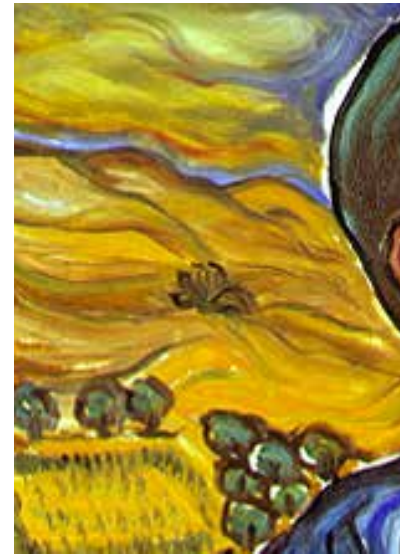
While they work, the farmers stand for a long time in the sun.

For this reason they get tanned and their skin gets dark.

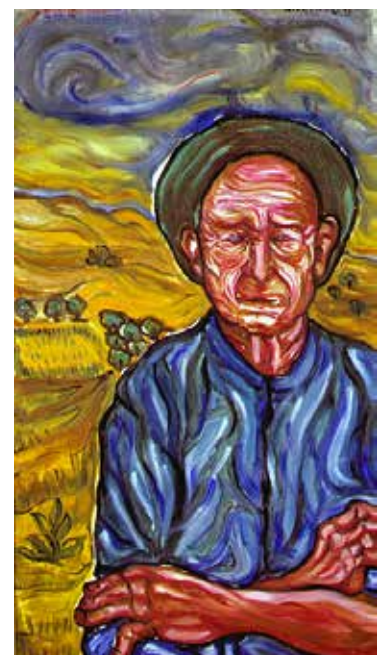


Behind the elderly man
the countryside is painted yellow.
The countryside is painted yellow
to let you understand that the grass
and the plants are dry.

When it's very hot and very sunny, the grass
and the plants dry out and become yellow.
In the picture you can see some yellow trees.



Over the countryside the sky is blue.



If you look at the painting,
you can see that Luigi Guericchio used:

- a lot of blue for the sky and the elderly's shirt
- red for the face and the body of the elderly
- green for the trees and the elderly's hat
- a lot of yellow for the countryside.



Luigi Guerricchio used the colours in a very special way.

For example, look carefully at the blue shirt of the elderly man.

You can see many colour stripes:

- very light blue

- dark blue

- light blue

- very dark blue.



To paint the shirt, Luigi Guerricchio made many stripes of light blue and blue.

The stripes of different colours are one close to the other and you can see them well if you look closely at the painting.

If you go far from the painting and look at it, you can't see the stripes but the blue colour only.



6. Houses of Matera

Luigi Guerricchio



This painting is called **Houses of Matera**.
Luigi Guerricchio made this painting
a short time ago.

In this painting you can see
a part of the city of Matera.

Luigi Guerricchio knew very well how the city of Matera
was made because he lived there.

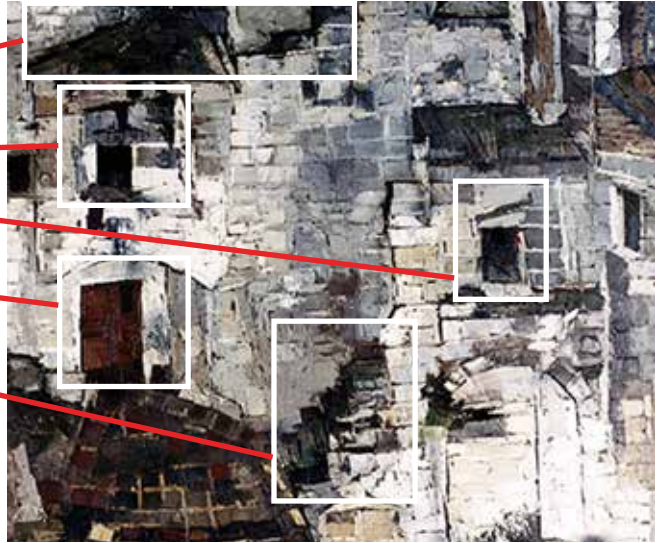


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If you look carefully you can see:

- the roof of a house
- some windows
- a door
- a staircase.



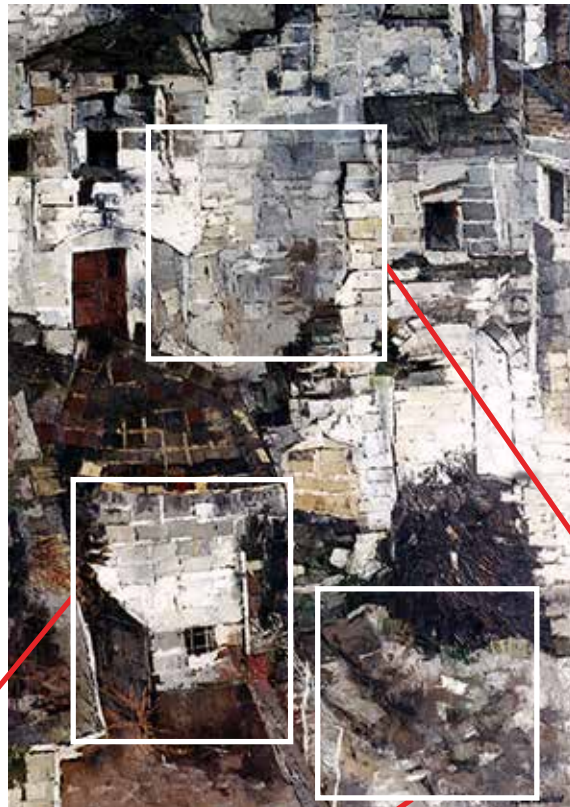
All the houses are one close to the other. In fact, you can't see where one house ends and another starts. All the houses are made of stone. If you look carefully at the painting, you can see how Luigi Guerricchio painted the stone parts used to make the walls of the houses.



This is a very beautiful painting because it lets you understand how Matera was some time ago. Looking at it you see that the city wasn't rich at all. The houses were made of stone and there were no elegant buildings.



In other points Luigi Guerricchio didn't draw the stones, but he put only dark grey and brown colours.



Here you can see the stones drawn one by one.



Here you can see the sign of the colour put with a brush.



In some points you can see stones with a rectangular shape.



Luigi Guerricchio



Luigi Guerricchio is a painter born in Matera a short time ago. During his life, Luigi travelled a lot and he visited many cities far from Matera.

For example, when he was young he went to Milan to learn how to make paintings and statues.

There he met many good and important painters and sculptors.

A sculptor is the person who makes statues.

After learning to make painting and statues, Luigi became very famous.

Everybody wanted to have his artworks or they went to see them in **exhibitions**.

An exhibition is a set of artworks put in one place only for a certain period.



Luigi was also very good at making drawings.



At Lanfranchi Palace Museum there is a room where you can see some of his drawings.

This is a drawing by Luigi Guerricchio.
Here Luigi drew a woman sitting on a chair.



Luigi made many drawings like this.
Luigi made many drawings to become better and better at it.





7. Madonna enthroned with Child



This statue is called **Madonna enthroned with Child**.
Madonna is another name for Mary, the mother of Jesus.
A throne is the chair of important people.
In fact, this statue shows you Mary sitting on a throne
and holding Child Jesus.



Mary and Child Jesus are looking towards you and wear golden clothes. The **sculptor** used the colour gold for the clothes of Mary and Child Jesus to let you understand that they are 2 very important persons. A sculptor is the person who makes statues.

Mary has:

- a golden veil on her head
- a necklace with a flower.

Mary is holding Child Jesus with one hand and is pointing at the sky with the other one.



Child Jesus is standing on Mary's lap. Child Jesus is pointing at you with one hand and at the sky with the other one.

This statue is made of wood.

Nobody knows who made this statue.

The person who made this statue was very good at it because Mary and Child Jesus look like they were real.

In fact, the sculptor painted the cheeks of Mary and Child Jesus to make them pink like the ones of real people.



8. Venus and Adonis



This artwork is a **painting**.

A painting is a drawing made on the canvas.

This painting is called **Venus and Adonis**.

Venus was a **goddess**.

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

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.



Venus helped people in love.

Venus had fallen in love with Adonis.

In this artwork Venus and Adonis are hugging each other because they're in love.

Venus and Adonis are naked.

Venus had:

- very long and beautiful curly hair
- a gold bracelet on her wrist.

Around them, you can see a green wood with many trees, plants and flowers.

Inside the wood there are 2 children.

The flying child is **Cupid**.

Cupid is the son of Venus.

Cupid is giving Venus and Adonis some flowers.

On his back he has a bag where he keeps bow and arrows.

A story of a very long time ago talks about Cupid hitting people with an arrow to make them fall in love.

Though, those arrows didn't hurt people.





9. Perseo libera Andromeda



This artwork is a **painting**.

A painting is a drawing made on a glass.

This painting is called Perseus and Andromeda.

Perseus was a **hero**.

A hero is a very strong and brave person who is afraid of nothing.

Andromeda was a very beautiful woman.



A story of a very long time ago talks about Andromeda being caught by Ceto. Ceto was a sea monster, a monster that lives in the water. Ceto was very bad and had tied Andromeda to a rock with some chains.



Andromeda couldn't move and had started crying for help. In fact, in the painted glass you see Andromeda scared and seated on a rock with open arms.



Perseo heard Andromeda's cry and went to kill Ceto.

Here you can see Perseo on a horse.

Perseo's horse can fly because it's got wings.

Perseo is holding a **spear**.

A spear is a long stick with a metal point.

Spears were used to go hunting and kill animals.

Perseo killed Ceto with the spear and saved Andromeda.



10. Still Life

Abraham Brueghel



This painting is called **Still Life**.

When they call a painting still life it means that painters painted objects, flowers and fruit.

Abraham Brueghel painted it a long time ago for a party.



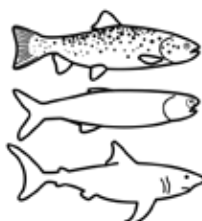
For that party Abraham Brueghel painted 14 more paintings that are kept in other museums.

In all those paintings you could see:

- flowers _____



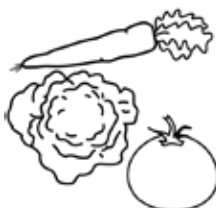
- fish _____



- fruit _____



- vegetables _____



- animals. _____





In fact, in this painting you can see:

- **A lot of fruit.**

In the painting you see apples, pears, grapes, pomegranate.



- **Many flowers.**

In the painting you see cornflowers and roses.



- **Animals.**

In the painting you see a dog and a parrot.



- **Objects.**

In the painting you see a vase and a piece of a palace.



Behind fruit and flowers, you see the sky.

The sky is blue and pink because it's **sunset**.

Sunset is the moment before evening.

Abraham Brueghel was very good at painting many things that look as if they were real.



11. Portrait of a child Nicola Maria Rossi



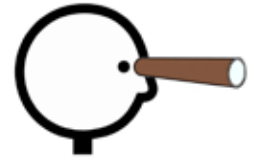
This painting is called **Portrait of a child**.

Nicola Maria Rossi made this painting a long time ago.

In this painting you see a **child**.



The child is holding a **monocle**. _____



A monocle is like glasses used a long time ago.

A monocle is like a little tube with one lens only, that you put before your eye to see things better.

Only the rich people had monocles.

This child has:

- A grey **wig**.
A wig is made of fake hair.
- A blue jacket with big **cuffs**.
Cuffs are the parts at the end of the sleeves.
His cuffs are very beautiful and decorated with red and silver drawings.
- Some braces and a **leather** belt.
Leather is a material made with the skin of animals.



The very rich clothes and the monocle of the child let you understand that he was very rich.

The painter painted the child very well.

In fact, this painting is a portrait.

In a portrait you can see very well how a person looks like, and you can recognize her.



12. Sleeping Venus

Raffaele Barbieri



This painting is called **Sleeping Venus**.

Raffaele Barbieri made this painting a long time ago.

In this painting you see goddess Venus asleep.

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

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.

Venus helped people in love.



Raffaele Barbieri painted Venus from behind and with her face in **profile**.

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

Venus is very beautiful, she's lying naked on red sheets.



Over Venus' head there is **Cupid**, the son of Venus.
Cupid is fixing a red curtain.

The red curtain is used to hide the light of the sun.
By doing this, Venus is in the dark and sleeps well.

Behind the red curtain you can see 2 **cherubs** on a small wall.
Cherubs are like little angels who help Cupid.

One of the cherubs is holding a **bow**.
The other cherub is holding a **quiver**.
A quiver is the bag where they keep arrows.

Cupid and the cherubs used arrows
to hit men and women.
Those arrows made people fall in love.

Behind the cherubs you can see many trees.



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.

The non-profit association L'abilità
invented Museo per tutti.

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.

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

MUSEO PER TUTTI
CREATED AND PRODUCED BY



La Nuova Cultura della Disabilità

info
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