



A Warsaw Riddle

A wealth of [...] merchandise [...] awaits at Friendly Manor,
the market hall behind the Iron Gate.

EXCERPT FROM AN 1881 GUIDE TO WARSAW



MW

National Museum
in Warsaw

On the trail of... 19th century art
Activities and puzzles

EN



Find Henryk Pillati's
1853 painting titled
Iron Gate Square
in Warsaw and answer
the following
questions.

Why are the inscriptions on the
buildings in Polish and in Russian?

The Friendly Manor market hall
shown in the painting no longer exists.
Do you know what buildings stand
at that location today?
Find out more about it at home.

What was sold at Iron Gate Square?

Pick one person in the painting and
try to imagine: where they came from,
what they are looking for, what they are
doing, and what they are hearing.
Talk about them or write a short story.

Find other paintings in the Gallery
of 19th Century Art that show
places in Warsaw.

Find Wincenty
Kasprzycki's
painting *Fine Arts
Exhibition in Warsaw
in 1828*. Look at
all of the different
paintings in it, of
various sizes and
showing different
things. We can
see landscapes,
portraits, flowers,
religious subjects
and historical scenes.
Attending the
exhibition are some
famous painters of
the time (it is their
work on display) and
important residents
of Warsaw.



Pick out your
favourite
paintings
in the
Gallery of
19th Century
Art and put
together
your own
exhibition!

written by Urszula Król
translated by Szymon Wloch
graphic design Homework /
Kasia Walentynowicz

CO-FINANCED BY THE MINISTRY OF
CULTURE AND NATIONAL HERITAGE
Ministry of
Culture
and National
Heritage of
the Republic
of Poland

MUSEUM PATRONS



MUSEUM PARTNERS



LOGISTIC PARTNER



This reptile may not be too
friendly-looking but let's
find him anyway.

A SNAKE
8

This is an insect that lives
near the water, but it can also
be spotted in meadows and
orchards. Artists liked them
for their gorgeous, transparent
wings and shimmering colours.

A DRAGONFLY
7

He is a creature from ancient
mythology with horns,
hooves and a tail.

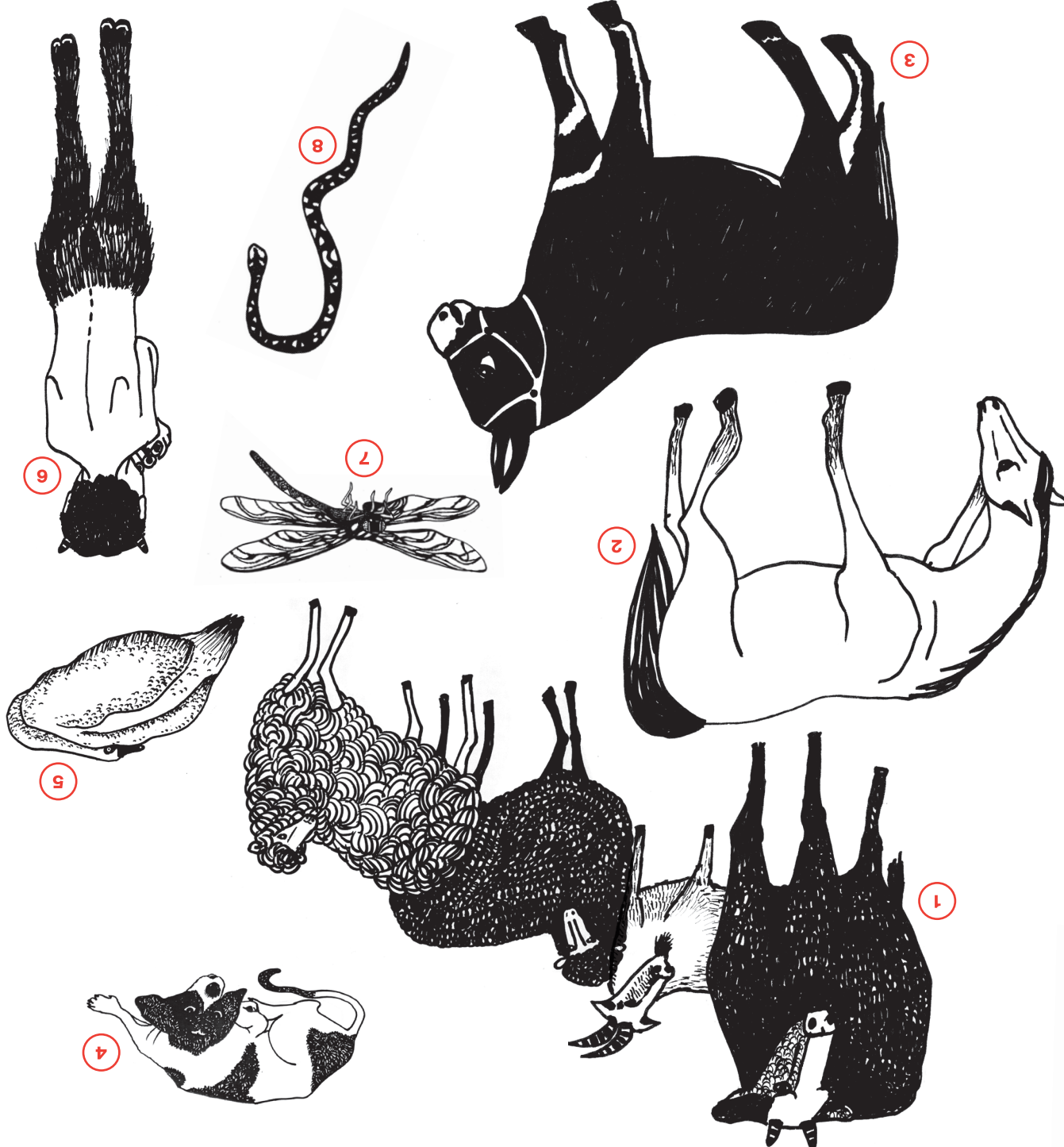
A LITTLE FAUN
6

They are asleep on the pond
in Warsaw's Saxon Gardens.
It is night-time, so we can't see
them very clearly.

SWANS
5

We see them in many works
of art. They walk with their
masters, run alongside horses,
lie at rest, and sometimes
look bored. Find at least three
paintings with dogs in them.

DOGS
4



Are there any animals besides
a horse that can be ridden?
Find a portrait of an artist's son
riding a different, friendly-
looking animal – a donkey.

A DONKEY
3

Polish artists were fascinated
with horses and they painted
horses and horseback riding.

HORSES
2

The animals in this painting
demonstrate that at the end of
the 19th century, Warsaw was
surrounded by farmland. Find
other paintings showing herds
of sheep.

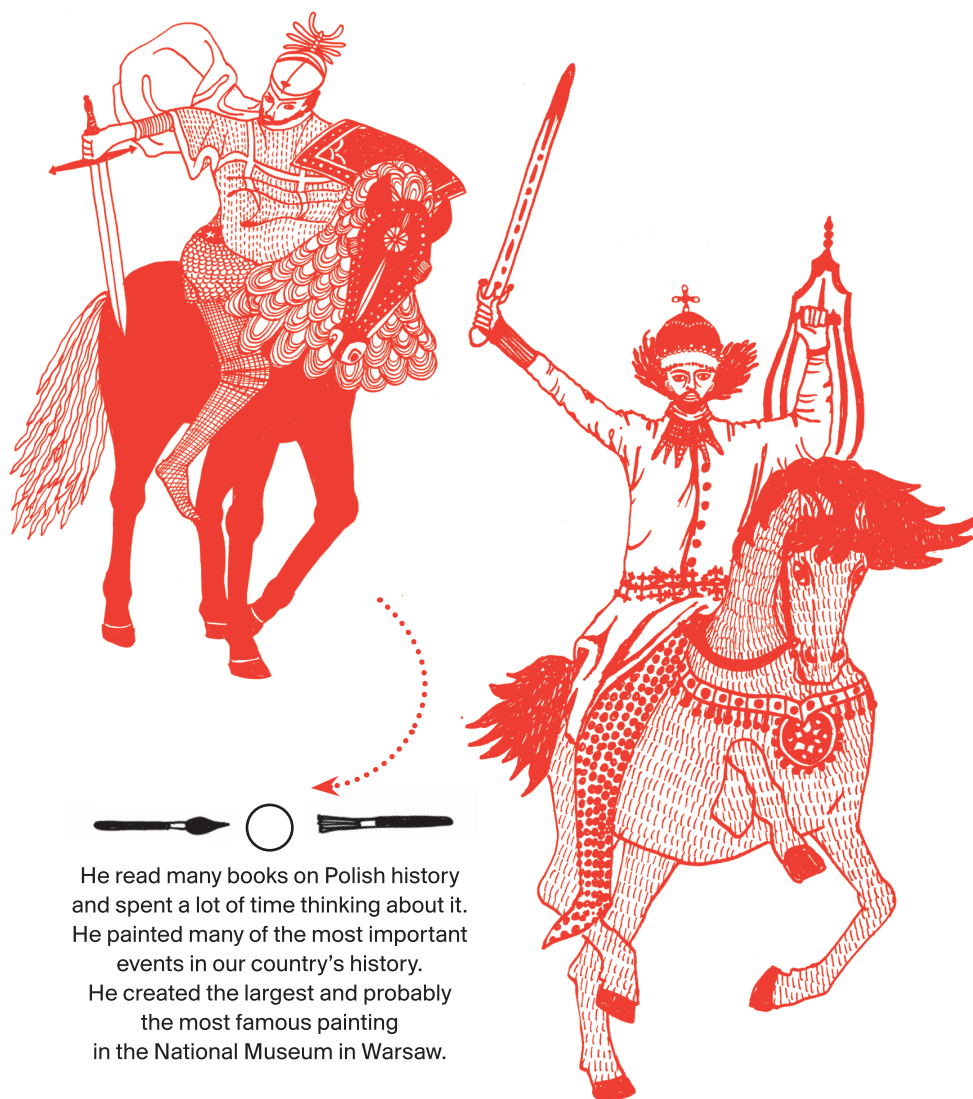
SHEEP, GOATS, COWS
1

Find paintings in the gallery
and mythical creatures listed
below. Sometimes they
appear in more than
one painting.

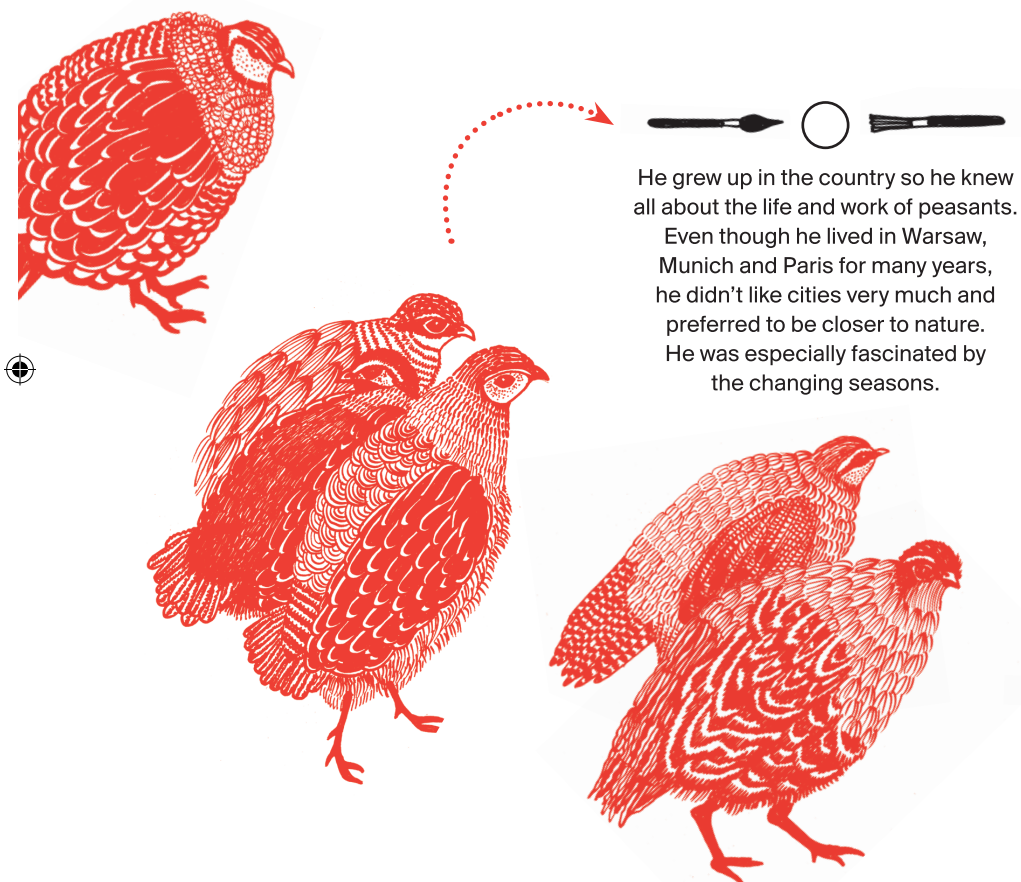
Search the Gallery of 19th Century Art for famous Polish artists. Below are some clues. Match the painting details and descriptions with the artist by writing the correct number in the circle.

- 1 PIOTR MICHAŁOWSKI (1800–1855)
- 2 JAN MATEJKO (1838–1893)
- 3 JÓZEF CHEŁMOŃSKI (1849–1914)
- 4 ALEKSANDER GIERYMSKI (1850–1901)
- 5 STANISŁAW WYSPIAŃSKI (1869–1907)
- 6 JACEK MALCZEWSKI (1854–1929)
- 7 OLGA BOŻNAŃSKA (1865–1940)

He liked animals, especially horses. His favourite character was the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. He loved his children very much and he enjoyed painting them.



He read many books on Polish history and spent a lot of time thinking about it. He painted many of the most important events in our country's history. He created the largest and probably the most famous painting in the National Museum in Warsaw.

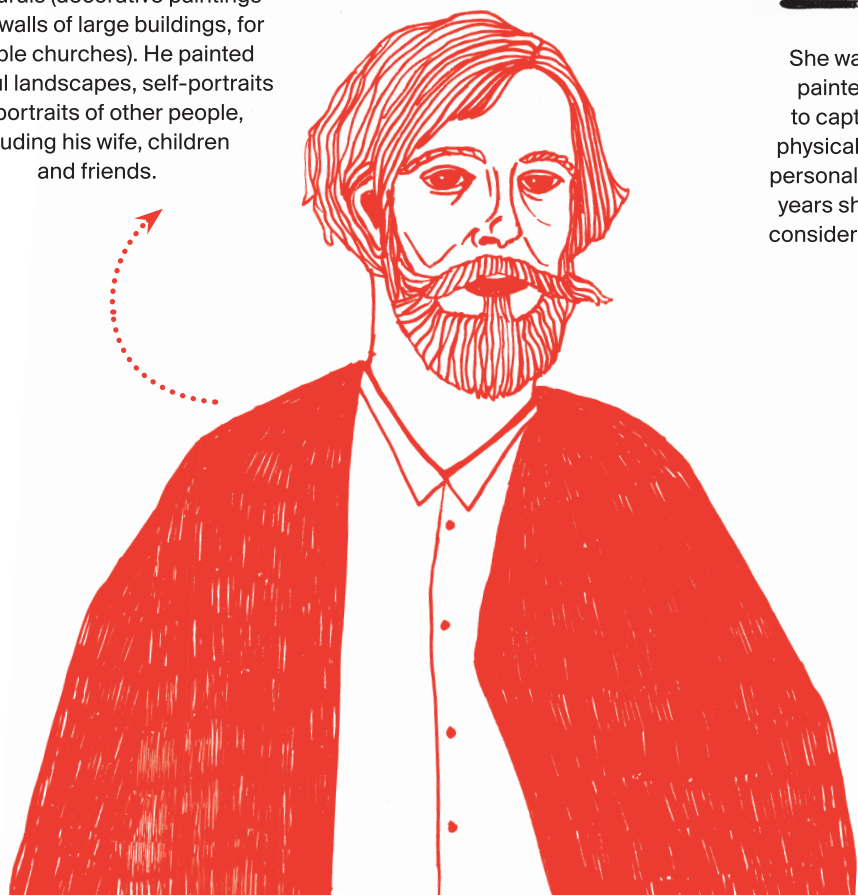


He grew up in the country so he knew all about the life and work of peasants. Even though he lived in Warsaw, Munich and Paris for many years, he didn't like cities very much and preferred to be closer to nature. He was especially fascinated by the changing seasons.



He travelled a great deal and knew many European cities well but he often painted Warsaw, the city of his birth. He was particularly interested in the poorer neighbourhoods and the people who lived there.

He was tremendously talented and very hard-working. He wrote books, designed stained-glass windows and murals (decorative paintings on the walls of large buildings, for example churches). He painted beautiful landscapes, self-portraits and portraits of other people, including his wife, children and friends.



She was an outstanding portrait painter, meaning she was able to capture not only the person's physical appearance but also their personality and emotions. For many years she lived in Paris, which was considered the European art capital at that time.



In his life he painted many pictures covering a wide range of subjects. He was inspired by tragic stories of Poles exiled to Siberia, domestic landscapes, mythology, people's faces and his childhood memories.