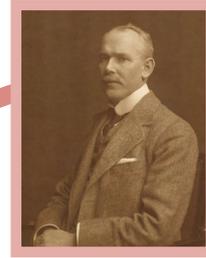


The Burrell Collection

VIVE L'ART

Sir William Burrell was born and raised in Glasgow. He bought his first painting when he was aged 15! He and his wife Constance gave the objects in the Burrell Collection to the city of Glasgow – the main gift was in 1944.

FUN FACT



Sir William Burrell lived to be 96 years old and collected around 9,000 objects.

Given that Burrell began collecting when he was 15 years old, how many objects a year did he collect on average?

Circle the correct number.

52 81 124 149 124
138 68 160 111
96

There are many French artworks within the collection. Let's discover a few!



1 Find a sculpture called *The Thinker* by the artist Auguste Rodin.

What kind of material is it made from?

Stone Bronze Clay

Now imagine the artwork was called *The Screamer* – what do you think the pose would be like? Act out the pose to your friends and teacher.

2

Find a tapestry called *Fight Between a Falcon and a Heron*, made around 1525 in France.

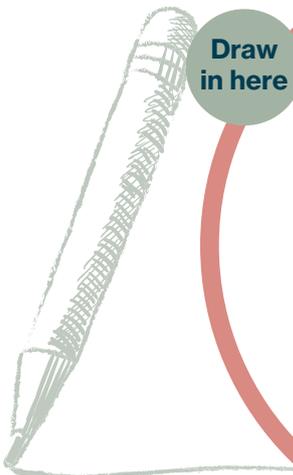
A tapestry is called 'tapisserie' in French. Can you say 'tapisserie' in French? It is pronounced: 'tah-pee-suh-ree'

There is a falconer's whistle not far from the tapestry – can you find it?

There are many animals on this tapestry – would you like to pick one and draw it?

You have a choice between a dog, a horse, ducks, a heron, a falcon.

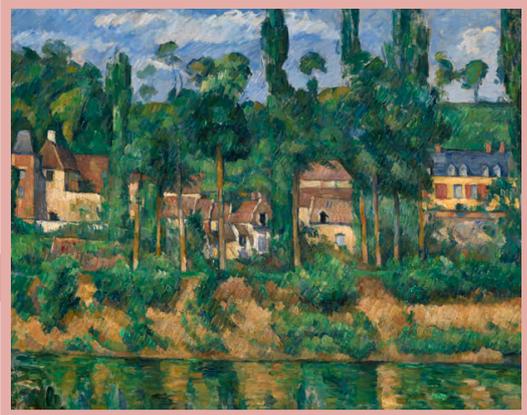
Draw in here



3

Find a painting of a castle behind trees by the river in a place called Médan, by the artist Paul Cézanne. In French, this painting is called *Le Château de Médan*.

Do you have an idea what *Le Château de Médan* might mean?



Cézanne uses a technique in this painting called 'deconstructed brushstrokes', which means he applied paint using parallel brushstrokes going in different directions, like this:



Can you draw a tree using this technique with your pencil?



4

Find an object that looks like a very small house called a **chasse** or a **reliquary casket** made in the early 13th century in a city called **Limoges**, in the centre of France. This casket commemorates the death of **St Thomas Becket**.



What would you put in a box to remember a friend or a family member?

These kinds of caskets were made to contain:

- The bone of a saint
- The wallet of a saint
- The favourite book of a saint

Fun fact: On average, William Burrell collected 111 objects a year, or roughly two a week.

1. The sculpture is made of bronze. It was created by sand casting. Rodin also used a technique called lost-wax casting: in the Makers Galleries on the first floor there is a short film about this technique and a tactile interactive illustrating it. Tell the students to imagine the sculpture was called *The Screamer* instead of *The Thinker*, and to act out what would the pose be like (without the sound).

2. This tapestry is woven with wool and silk. The falconer's whistle is in the glass cabinet located to the right of the tapestry.

3. *Le Château de Médan* means, in English, 'The Château of Médan' or 'Médan's Castle'. This painting is oil on canvas. Cézanne used a technique called 'constructed' brushstrokes, which means he applied paint using parallel brushstrokes. Diagonal strokes for the trees, the riverbank and the sky and horizontal strokes for the water. It creates an illusion that we are looking at a real landscape.

4. A *chasse* is a kind of reliquary made to contain a relic, usually a bone from the body of a saint. It could also be blood from the body of a saint, or a piece of cloth touched by a saint. Relics are not as remote an idea as the students may think. People keep locks of hair, baby teeth and so on in special boxes and lockets.

INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS