

## What Did You See?

Draw your favorite museum object here!



## Consider Membership!

Come see your favorites again—and see something new every time!

Check our website

[www.everhart-museum.org](http://www.everhart-museum.org)

for upcoming programs, events, classes  
and membership information.

## EVERHART MUSEUM

NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE & ART  
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## EVERHART MUSEUM

NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE & ART

# Let **Color!**

## *be your Guide*

We live in a fascinating world rich in sights, sounds and smells. Take a look around. What catches your eye?

### **Color!**

It is everywhere adding to the beauty of everyday life. The birds in the sky, the flowers in your garden and the paintings in our galleries, all showcase the majesty of color.

Take a walk through our galleries and learn how **Color!** unites and defines the world around us.



# Life Through Time



## Did you know?

The Archaeopteryx had feathers similar to those of modern birds?

Scientists have found pigments on fossils. They believe that these pigments are the remains of melanin contained in feathers, capable of resisting decay for millions of years!

## Bird Gallery

When light shines on a peacock feather, thousands of shimmering colored spots are visible.

### Did you know?

Male peacocks have iridescent blue-green colored plumage, while females are brown-grey?

Do we have a male or female in our Gallery?



Known for its brightly green and blue colored plumage, the quetzal was a much sought after bird. Its vibrant feathers were used as items of trade. It was forbidden to kill a quetzal because of its value as money and its trading purposes.

### Did you know?

The quetzal is the national bird of Guatemala!

What is your favorite bird? What color is it?

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# Decorative Arts

Transferware refers to any ceramic piece that has been decorated using a pre-printed pattern. Transferware was typically two-toned with colors such as blue and white, red and white, or brown and white. Once it was inked, the object would be placed in a low temperature kiln to fix the pattern on the surface.



### Did you know?

Transferware developed in Staffordshire, England in the mid-1750s, due to the desire for a cheaper alternative to hand painted wares.



Most of the glass objects in the Museum's collection were made at the Dorflinger Factory in White Mills, PA. Christian Dorflinger, the founder, was known for his cut glass and was even asked to create one of President Lincoln's sets of glassware.

### Did you know?

Some colored glass takes its hue from minerals? Several minerals used in the glass coloring process can be found in our Rocks Room such as gold, iron and copper.

# Everhart Around the World

## Did you know?

White marble statues were once beautifully and brightly painted or gilded (covered in gold). In Egypt, the Near East, Greece and Rome, the many colors were very important to understand the works, but the color has mostly been lost through time. The use of color added to life-likeness of a piece of sculpture. Red, yellow, blue and green were the most popular colors used throughout antiquity.

Think about what these statues would have looked like with color!

Find the Roman Mosaic near the entrance. Mosaics are images created out of small pieces of colored glass, stone, or other material. Mosaics were created to cover entire walls, ceilings, or floors. Often, gold was included in order to reflect light.

Look at this mosaic. How many colors were used to create this mosaic?

What are the colors used?



Color this statue to see what it once looked like!

# Rocks Room

## What colors do you see?

Find galena, orpiment and realgar.

Write their colors here!

Galena: \_\_\_\_\_

Orpiment: \_\_\_\_\_

Realgar: \_\_\_\_\_

One of the earliest uses of **galena** was as *kohl*, which, in ancient Egypt was applied around the eyes to reduce the glare of the desert sun and to repel the flies.

Which athletes still do this today?

You can see the Egyptian cosmetic jars for *kohl* upstairs in the Everhart Around the World exhibit!

## Did you know?

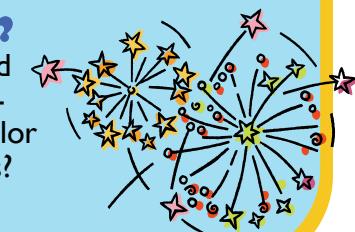
**Orpiment** was ground, processed and used for centuries as a pigment in paint? It was one of the few clear, bright yellow pigments available to artists up until the 19th century. Find it in the Rocks Room!



Along with orpiment, **realgar** was a significant item of trade in the ancient Roman Empire and was used as a pigment in paint for old manuscripts and paintings. The paints were originally red, but now appear yellow or orange due to age.

## Did you know?

**Realgar** was once used by fireworks manufacturers to create the color white in fireworks?



## Folk Art

In Folk Art, colors are used as symbolism to convey certain meanings.

**Red** = emotion

**Yellow or Gold** = the love of a father and son

**Green** = growth

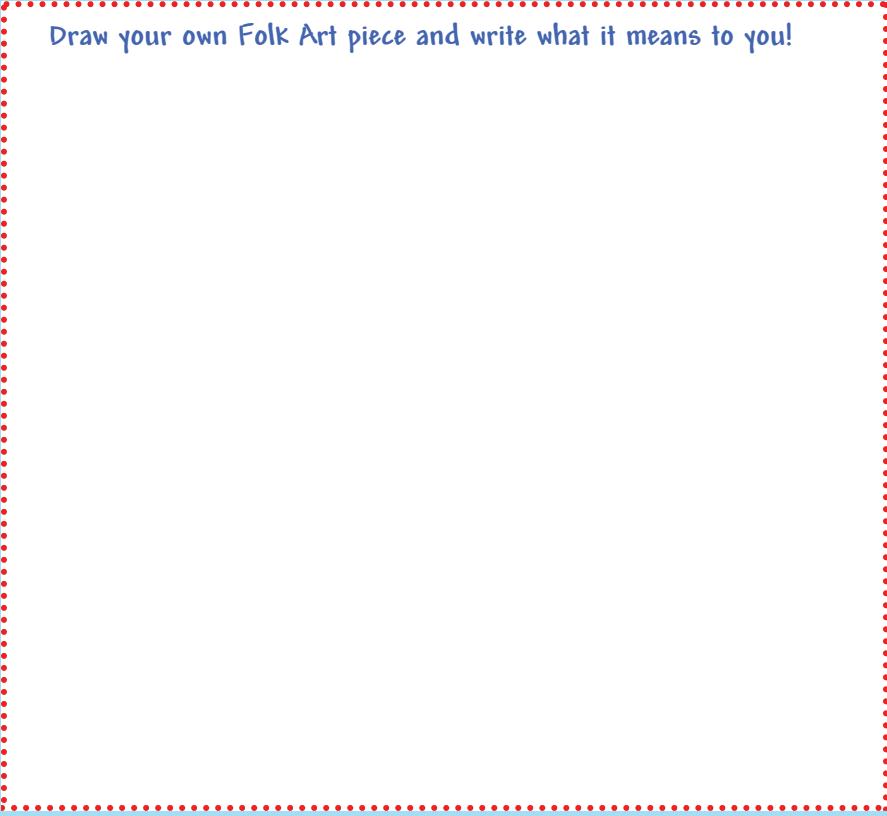
**Blue** = protection

**White** = purity

Walk around the gallery and find these colors in some of the artwork. Do any of the pieces contain all of these colors?

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Draw your own Folk Art piece and write what it means to you!



## Fine Art/Main Gallery

Pigments are substances used for coloring paint, ink, plastic, fabric, cosmetics, food and other materials. These substances can be found in rocks, plants, and can be made by human hands! During the 19th century colorists and chemists began working together to develop new ways to produce color. In painting, colors have long been used to achieve elements of light, shadow, mood and atmospheric perspective.



Look at **Gignoux's Dismal Swamp**. What colors do you see in this painting?

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How do these colors make you feel if you were standing in the painting?

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## African Gallery

African masks are used in ceremonies as a way to contact spirits and ancestors. They are usually brightly colored and represent animals. The colors of the masks can mean different things in certain contexts. White is typically associated with spiritual beings, black with uncertainty, and red with blood and aggression.



What feelings do you associate with these colors? Write them down here.

**RED**

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**WHITE**

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**BLACK**

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