



Easy to read guide

to visit the State Tactile Omero Museum

mo•museo
tattile statale
omero

Summary

EASY TO READ GUIDE	4
What is a museum?	5
What kind of museum is this?	6
Who invented the Omero Museum?	7
What will you find inside the Omero Museum?	8
First room of the Museum	10
Discobolo (The Discobolus)	11
La Lupa (The Wolf)	12
The Second room of the Museum	14
Architectural models of the Ancona Cathedral	15
Third room of the Omero Museum	17
The Pietà di San Pietro (Saint Peter's Pietà)	18
Fourth room of the Museum	21
Ragazza con pappagallo (Girl with parrot)	22

How is a wooden sculpture created?	23
Donna nel vento (Woman in the wind)	24
How is a marble sculpture created?	25
Nonna del Sud (Grandmother from the South)	26
How is a terracotta statue created?	27
Pittore sconosciuto (Unknown painter)	28
How is a bronze sculpture created?	29
Donna nel tubo (Woman in a tube)	30
How is a chalk sculpture made?	31
Towards the Design Collection	32
Design room	35
Puppy	36
Bocca	37
The guide is finished!	38

EASY TO READ GUIDE

This **guide** is written in a language that is easy to read, to help people visit the museum.

It's a guide made to help people learn new things.



© Logo European Easy-to-read: Inclusion Europe.

For more information:

<https://www.inclusion-europe.eu/easy-to-read/>



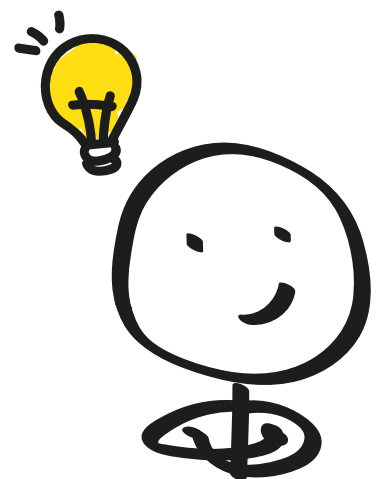
What is a museum?



A museum is a space in which you can find **artworks**.

The artworks are **objects invented** and built by artists.

The artists are **imaginative** and sensitive **people**.



What kind of museum is this?



You are in the **State Tactile Omero Museum**:
this is a museum in which you can **touch**
all the artworks that are kept here.

to touch



You can feel if the artwork is:

- cold or warm
- smooth or rough
- big or small

Who invented the Omero Museum?



The people who invented the museum are two **blind** people: **Aldo Grassini** and **Daniela Bottegoni**.



People who cannot see **have to touch things** in order to understand how these things are.



What will you find inside the Omero Museum?

In the Museum there are these art pieces:

- in the **ground floor** there is a room with **design objects**
- in the **first floor** there are three rooms with **copies of sculptures and architectural models**
- on the **second floor** there is a room with **original sculptures**

You are now on the **first floor**.





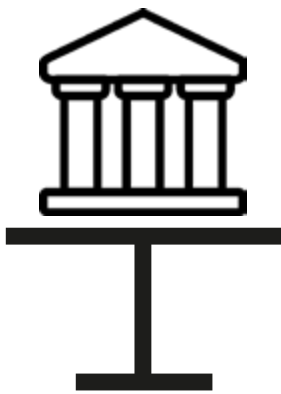
↑
Original

↑
Copy

The **original sculptures** are objects shaped like people, animals, real things or invented ones.

The original sculptures are built by the artists with different materials.

The sculptures can be copied and they become **copies of sculptures**.



The **architectural models** are small constructions that replicate big buildings.



The **design objects** are things that we use everyday; they are beautiful, useful and well made.

First room of the Museum

Copies of sculptures and architectural models.





Discobolo (The Discobolus)

Try to **search** the Discobolus in this room.

The Discobolus was an **athlete** who did the discus **throw**.



This sculpture represents a **discobolus**.

The back and the head are bowed forward.

The knees are bent.

The right arm is stretched backwards
to gain the strength
to throw the discus far away.

The sculpture is so beautiful
that many people made copies.

This **copy** is made of **chalk**.

The artist who created
the original Discobolus,
made in **bronze**,
was named **Mirone**.





La Lupa (The Wolf)

In this room you can **search** for the Wolf.

The wolf is an **animal**.

This sculpture represents a she-wolf feeding **two small children**.

The wolf has her head turned.



Lupa (wolf)

Romolo e Remo
(Romulus and Remus)

La Lupa (The Wolf)

Her mouth is open.

Her ears are upright.

The **udder** is swollen.

The fur is only on the back and on the head.



The children

The children are sitting under the wolf's belly.

Their head is tilted upwards and their **mouths** are **open** towards the udder.

The sculpture

This copy of the wolf is in **fiberglass**.

Fiberglass is a kind of **plastic** strengthened with glass.

This sculpture is important for the **city of Rome**.

The children are twins and their names are **Romulus** and **Remus**.

Romulus was the first king of Rome.

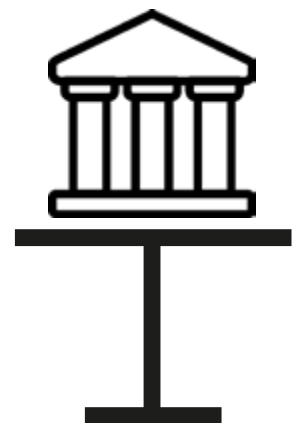


The Second room of the Museum

Copies of sculptures and architectural models.



Architectural models are small constructions that replicate bigger buildings.





Architectural models of the Ancona Cathedral

It's time to **search**... in this room you can find architectural models of the Cathedral of Ancona.

The Cathedral is the most important **church** of the city.
The church is dedicated to a Saint whose name was **Cyriacus**.
The church is located on top of a **hill** close to the sea.





Small architectural model

This church has a cross shape.
At the center of the cross, on top,
there is the **cupola**.

A huge staircase leads
to the entrance.

Above the entrance there is
a rounded window called
a **rose window**.



Big architectural model

The Duomo is white.

The church is divided in three
corridors named **naves**.

the two lions



In front of the entrance,
on the sides,
there are **two lions**.

Third room of the Omero Museum

Copies of sculptures and architectural models.





The Pietà di San Pietro (Saint Peter's Pietà)

In this room you will **find** the Pietà di San Pietro.
The sculpture shows a **woman sitting down**
with the body of a **man in her arms**.



The woman is Mary, the mother of Jesus.

The man is Jesus, he is dead.

Mary is sitting on a rock, she has a veil on her head
and a young face.

Jesus is thin, naked and bearded.

Mary feels **merciful**, she is **very sad** for the death of her son.

Michelangelo is the artist who made the Pietà of Saint Peter. This copy is made of fiberglass and **marble powder**.

The original statue in marble is in **Rome** inside the **Saint Peter's** Basilica, which is the most important church in the world.







Fourth room of the Museum

Original sculptures.

The **fourth room** is located on the upper floor (**second** floor).
To reach the room you can **take the stairs** or the elevator.

2 second floor

original sculptures

1 first floor

copies of sculptures and architectural models

0 ground floor

design objects



Ragazza con pappagallo

(Girl with parrot)

In this room you should **search** for the **Girl with parrot**.



Girl with parrot is a sculpture made of **wood**.
Aron Demetz is the artist
who created the statue in 2000.
The **girl** is standing and she has
a parrot on her head.

She has long brown hair and oval face
and brown eyes.

The girl seems **to be feeling shy** because
she has her **arms crossed** around her
waist and one of her feet is over the other.
She is wearing a **simple dress**
that reaches her ankles.

The **parrot's beak is open**:
it looks as if he's **talking** into the girl's ear.

The sculpture is warm, smooth and coloured.
The sculpture is made of a kind of wood
that is called lime wood from the **lime tree**.
The lime tree is a big **tree**.



How is a wooden sculpture created?



The wood is a part of the tree:
the **trunk** and the **branches**.

Trees are numerous and different
from each other.

The kinds of trees are numerous
and different.



The sculptor chooses
the tree he likes.

Then the tree is sawn
and cut into **pieces**.

The sculptor uses saws
and chisels to **shape** the wood.



The sculptor then uses a **tool**
named **sander** to **smooth**
out the wood.

He can also decide to paint it.



This is the way in which
a **wooden sculpture** is born.





Donna nel vento (Woman in the wind)

In this room you should **search** for the **Woman in the wind**.



Woman in the wind is a sculpture made in white **marble**.

Felice Tagliaferri is the artist who made **Woman in the wind** in 2007.

This sculpture represents the **head** of a young woman.
The woman has long **hair** that is being **pushed** backwards by the **wind**.

Her face is small, delicate and smooth.
The woman has a **serious** look on her face.
The area below the neck is quite rough.

The sculpture is hard and cold.



How is a marble sculpture created?



The word marble means “shining rock”.
Marble is a **hard rock**
taken from the **mountain**.
Marble can be of different colors.



The **sculptor chooses** the marble block
that he prefers.



The sculptor uses a hammer
and chisel **to sculpt** the marble.
To sculpt the marble means
to cut it in small pieces.

The shape resulting from the process
is the sculpture.

The sculptor uses a **rock** called **pumice**
to make the sculpture **smooth**.



This is how a **marble sculpture** is made.

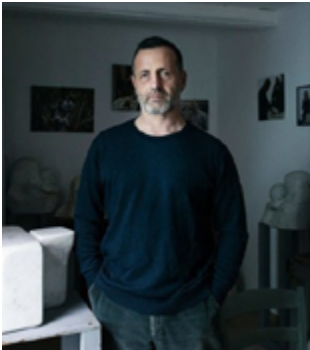




Nonna del Sud

(Grandmother from the South)

In this room you should **search** for the **Grandmother from the South**.



Grandmother from the South is a sculpture made in **fired clay**.
Felice Tagliaferri is the artist who made Grandmother from the South in 2006.

The old woman is **sitting** on a bench,
she looks tired and as if she is waiting for someone.

Her face is filled with **wrinkles**.

The old woman is wearing a handkerchief
on her head and an apron.

Her hands are crossed over her legs.

The artist created an example
of a grandmother that one can easily find
while traveling in the **South of Italy**.

The artist comes from
the South of Italy.

Tha sculpture is warm and rough.



How is a terracotta statue created?



The material used to create the sculpture is called **clay**.



Clay is made of soil and water.
Clay can be of different colors.



Clay is a **soft** material that is easy to mold with the **hands**.
The sculptor can shape the clay in whatever way he prefers.



When clay is baked with **fire** it becomes hard and resistant and it changes in color.
Cooked clay is called terracotta or **fired clay**.



This is how a **fired clay sculpture** is made.



Pittore sconosciuto (Unknown painter)

In this room you should **search** for the **Unknown painter**.

Oo.



Unknown painter is a sculpture made in bronze.

Sergio Zanni is the artist who created Unknown painter in 2002.

Unknown painter is a **man**.

The man has a small **head** and he is looking backwards.

The man has very big **legs** and he is walking forward.

The man is on a **trip**: maybe he is leaving his home.

The man has a backpack on his back.

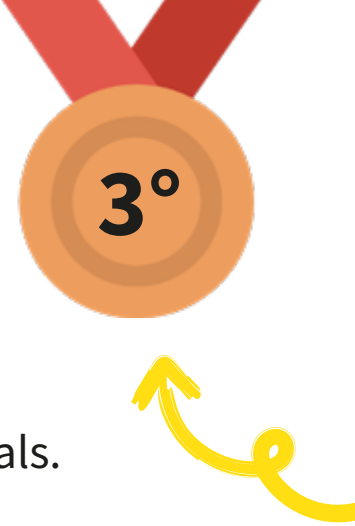
There is a small building on the side of his leg.

The man seems **courageous**, but also **sad**.

The sculpture is cold and smooth.



How is a bronze sculpture created?



Bronze is made of **copper** and **tin** which are two metals.



Bronze needs to be melted with **fire**.

Bronze becomes **liquid**.

Liquid bronze is poured in a **mold** made by the sculptor.

The mold is shaped like a sculpture.

The bronze remains in the mold and it cools down.

Cold bronze is **taken out** of the mold.



This is how a **bronzed sculpture** is made.



Donna nel tubo (Woman in a tube)

In this room you should **search** for the **Woman in a tube**



Woman in a tube is a statue made of **chalk**.

Giuliano Vangi is the artist who created the Woman in a tube between 1967 and 1968.

This woman is **trapped** in a **tube**.

At the top of the tube her **face** pops out, while you can see her **feet** popping out of the bottom.

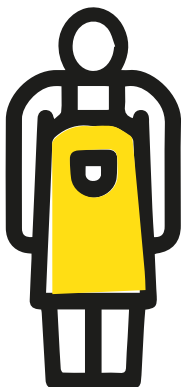
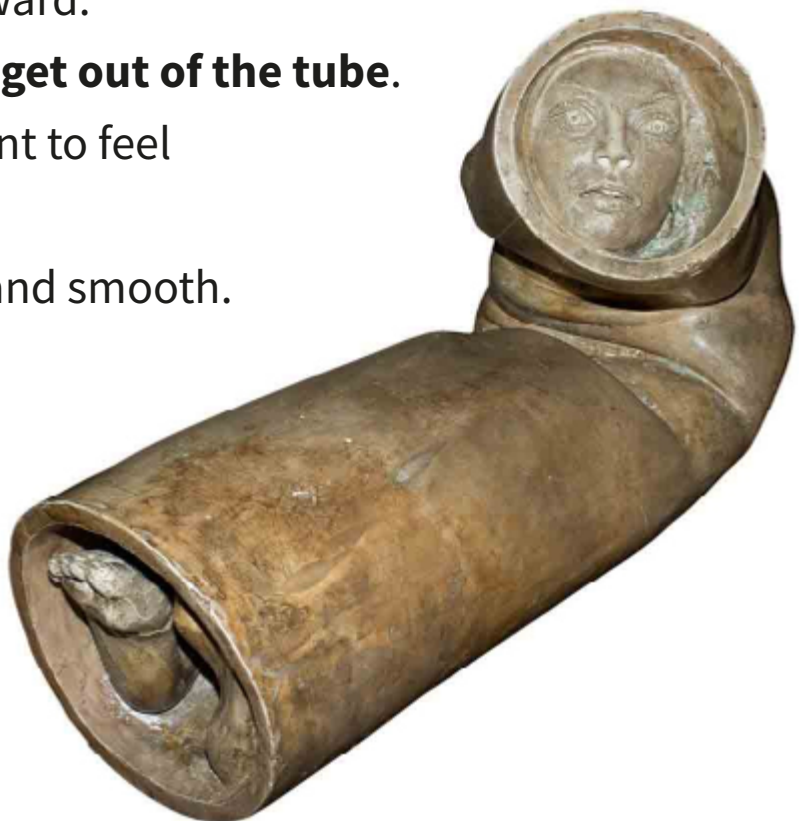
The pipe is **bent**.

The woman is bent forward.

The woman is trying **to get out of the tube**.

The woman doesn't want to feel **trapped** anymore.

The sculpture is warm and smooth.



How is a chalk sculpture made?



Chalk is a type of **rock** that is very tender. The rock is cut and **milled** until it becomes a **white powder**.



The white powder is mixed with water and it becomes a **thick liquid**. The liquid is poured in a **mold** made by the sculptor.



The liquid dries in the mold and it **becomes tough**. The sculptor takes out the **hard shape** from the mold. The hard shape is the **sculpture**.



This is how a **chalk sculpture** is made.

Towards the Design Collection

go down



2 second floor

original sculptures

1 first floor

copies of sculptures and architectural models

0 ground floor

design objects

To reach the room of the Design collection,
follow these instructions:

1. exit from this area and **go down** the stairs or use the elevator
2. go to the right and enter below the arch
3. get all the way through the tunnel
4. turn left
5. get closer to a red horse
(you will see him on top of the walls of the Mole)
6. you have arrived! The entrance is on your left

red horse



entrance



Design room

Design objects

The **design objects** are things that we use everyday, but they are beautiful and well made.

You can find them in your own home, at your grandparent's house, or buy them in stores.

Designers are people who **think** and **design** objects. The objects are then produced by **factories**.





Puppy

In this room you will **find** **Puppy**.

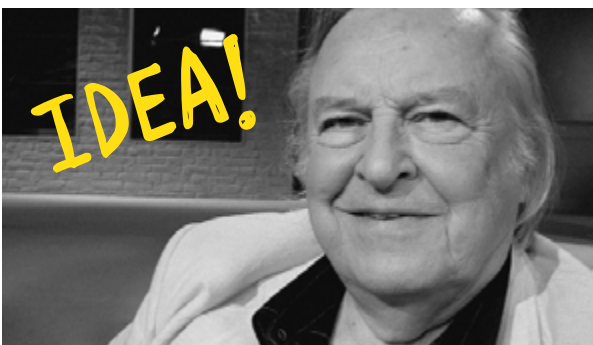
A puppy is a small animal.

Puppy is an object shaped like a **dog**.



The dog does not have eyes or ears and it is roundish.

The dog is made of **colored plastic**,
it is coarse and pleasant to the touch.



Eero Aarnio is the designer who invented Puppy in 2005.

Magis is the company which built it.

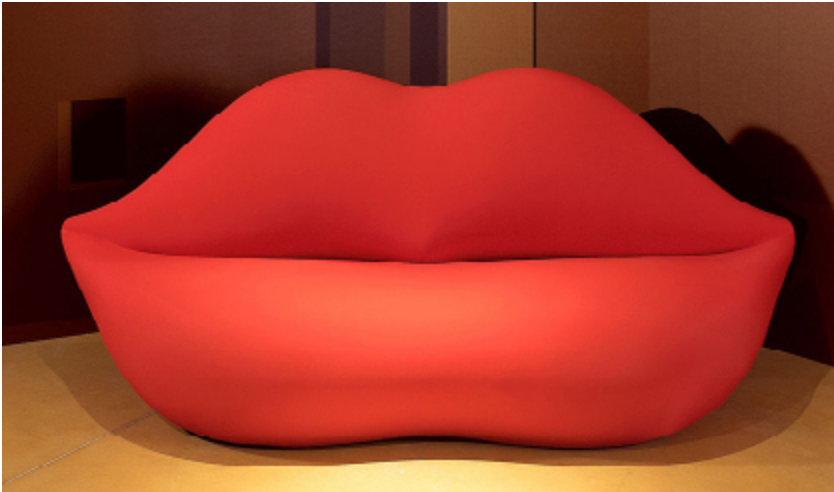


Bocca

In this room... **search** for a mouth!

Bocca is a sofa shaped like a mouth with two big **lips**.

Bocca means lips in italian.



The sofa is red and made of fabric.

This sofa reminds of the mouth of a famous actress.



Studio 65 is the designer behind the creation of Bocca.
Gufram is the company that produced Bocca in 1970.



The guide is finished!

We hope you enjoyed getting to know
and caress our artworks.

See you soon!



The Easy to Read Guide was realized by

Manuela Alessandrini, Monica Bernacchia,
Damiano Boriani, Massimo Gatto, Cristina Giuliani, Greta Sturm
from **Museo Tattile Statale Omero**
under the supervision of the **Group of Testing readers**
of the Foundation “Comunità La Torre”
which is an **Anffas** brand from Rivarolo Canavese (Turin).

The testing readers are people with intellectual disabilities
who know the easy to ready language.

ANFFAS is the National Association of families and people
with Intellectual Disabilities and Neurodevelopmental issues.





m.o. museo
tattile statale
omero

Museo Tattile Statale Omero
Mole Vanvitelliana – Banchina Giovanni da Chio 28
60121 Ancona
phone **071 28 11 93 5**
email **info@museoomero.it**
website **www.museoomero.it**



#MuseoOmero

