



# Game Booklet

## Young people

Use this games booklet and the 9 panels for young visitors to find out all about the exhibition called A Salute to Style. Once you reach the walkway, go to the first exhibition room on the left. **Go over to the extraordinary sable (= black) and silver armour.**

### A prince's armour...

Starting in the 1400s, each French ruler chose, in addition to the fleur de lys, a figure (= emblem, symbol) which proclaimed his authority.

This armour was created for a French prince who was about 1.80 m tall. Artists working at the Negroli family's Italian workshop made it in around 1537.

It displayed the prince's wealth and power as well as his knowledge of the past and ensured that he followed the fashion of the time by using a design linked to one of the great goddesses of Antiquity.



Paris, musée de l'Armée, dist. RMN-GP / Émilie Cambier

# In close-up!

**1-** Find the details on the armour that correspond to the captions below, then link each of them to the shapes. (you've got several possibilities to choose from).

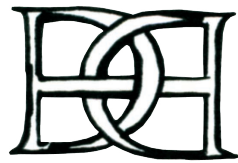


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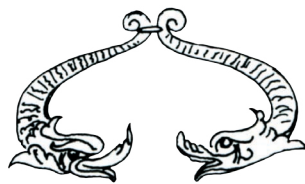
The **three entwined crescent moons** which form a circle, like the full moon. It is one of the emblems (= symbol) of the Valois family the prince belonged to. Along with the armour's colours, sable (= the dark of the night) and silver (= moonlight), the crescent is one of the attributes (= symbol) of a goddess of Antiquity: Artemis in Greek and Diana in Latin. She is said to be a triple goddess: **1-** goddess of the hunt and nature; **2-** goddess of the underworld, crossroads and sorcery, under the name Diane-Hecate; **3-** mistress of the moon, the night and black magic.

The three crescents are often (although not on the armour) encircled by the maxim or motto (written in Latin): *Donec totum impleat orbem* (= until it [the crescent moon] shall fill the whole universe) (drawing to be done with the motto and emperors' orb).

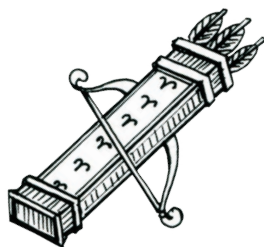


**H, initial or monogram**, of the prince, Henry of Orléans (1519-1559), the second son of King Francis I and Queen Claude of France.

A second monogram, an **H entwined with two crescent moons** which turn into the letter «D» or «Dauphin Henry» or «Henry/Diane», who became «Henry the Second» («Henri Deux» in French) in 1547 when he was crowned king of France. The crescent can also represent the «C» in the name of Henry's wife, Catherine de' Medici.



Six **dolphins** are represented on the armour, two on the lower back and two, in the form of an upside-down heart, each side of the helmet. The «dauphin» (French for «dolphin») is the king's eldest son who will succeed him (= replace him) on the throne. Henry's elder brother died in 1536. Henry then became the Dauphin of France, heir to the kingdom of France and Duke of Brittany.



A **bow** and a **quiver** containing **arrows** which are also three of the goddess Diana's attributes.

2- Go and look for the golden dragon shown below.

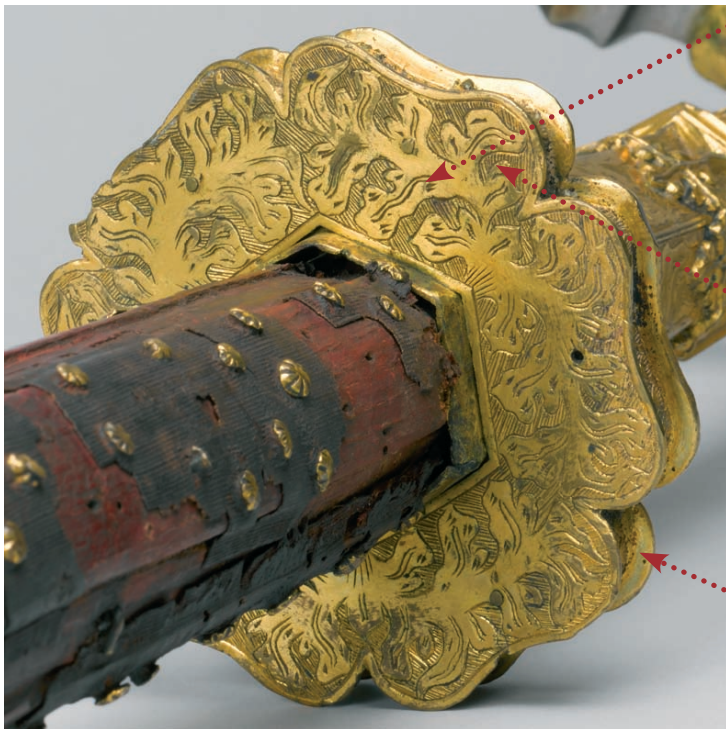
## The prince's godfather is a king

The dragon is a decoration on a war hammer used by the bodyguards protecting the King of England, Henry VIII (1491-1547), who was also Henry of Orléans' godfather.

Here again, the power of the sovereign and the guards in his service is highlighted by the skills of the craft workers who created a lavish decoration for the weapon, engraved\*, embossed\* and gilded.



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\* **Engraving:** the craft worker digs lightly into the metal using sharp tools and following the lines of the planned drawing, which means some metal is removed.

\* **Embossing:** the craft worker does not remove any metal, as with engraving, but pushes it down with a tool. This technique is used to create very fine details.

The (simplified) rose opposite is the emblem of the Tudor family Henri VIII belonged to.

Draw your dragon.

# A different reign, a different weapon

Take a close look at the partisan which corresponds to the image below and use the decoration to identify the King of France who had it made for his Gardes de la Manche (Guards of the Sleeve), who were so close to him they could literally touch his sleeve and thus protect him.

## Your turn!

### 3- Fill in the gaps in the text below.

The Latin maxim or **◆ ▲ || ▲**, *Nec pluribus impar* (= «superior to all» or «with no equal» (like the sun) **surrounds**.

the sun with a human face shining above

a winged woman, the symbol of victory in Antiquity, blowing on a trumpet to announce the victory of

the god of war in ancient Rome, **◆ ● ○ ✱**,

represented in the 17th century as a man dressed in clothes from Antiquity but wearing a long wig, sitting on

an ancient chariot drawn by four horses

supported by the earth (= the orb) decorated with three golden fleurs de **✱ ◐ ✱** and trampling

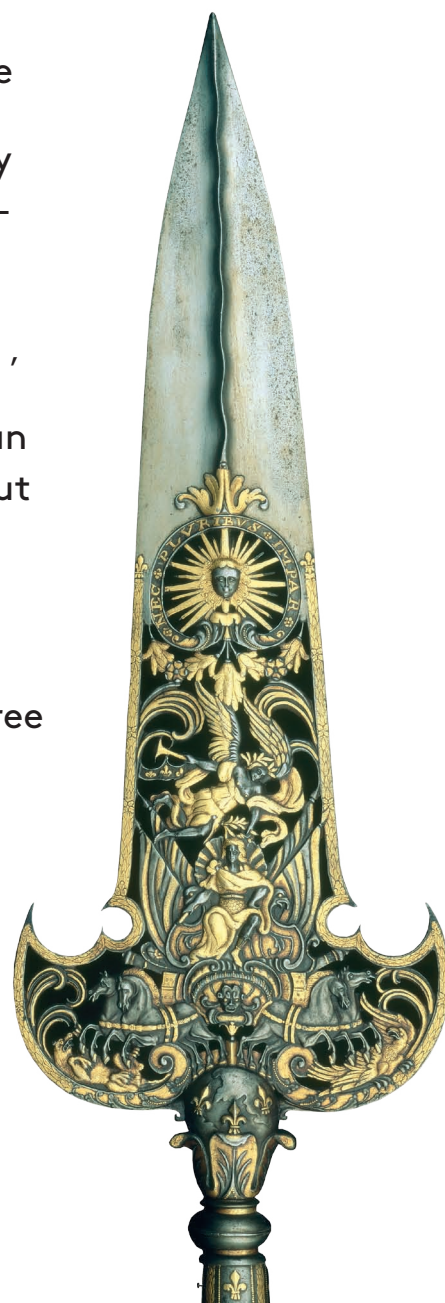
an **□ ● ✱ ✱ □**, emblem of the Holy Roman Empire, and a lion, emblem of the Kingdom of Spain, enemies

of the King of France **✱ ▲ ▼ ✱ ✱** **■ ✱ ☉**.

### Code pour les pages 4, 6 et 8

●=a □=e ✱=g ✱=i ✱=l ◆=m ▲=o ○=r ✱=s l=t ▼=u ☉=v ■=x ◐=y

### #4 Action pédagogique du musée de l'Armée



A little touch & feel experience is waiting for you at **young visitors' panel no. 5**.

**4-** Your next task is to **spot**, at the back of the room, **the baton belonging to Marshal of France Pierre Koenig (1898-1970)**. After you've visited this section of the exhibition, retrace your steps then **go into the second exhibition room**.

## Recognition

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Soldiers appreciate receiving symbolic objects that recognise the services they have performed and the sacrifices they have made during their career. These objects are awarded during ceremonies which really highlight their importance.

**5-** The horseman opposite is Marshal Foch. **What ceremony is he taking part in?**

The ☀️ \* \_ | ▲ ○ ◐ \_ ● ○ ● \_ □ in 1919. He is holding the baton awarded to marshals of France in his left hand.

**6-** Look at the three marshal's batons below and circle, the one he was given at the end of the First World War, when he was seen as one of the architects of France's victory.

a-



b-



c-



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# Craft skills: ivory and enamel

Young visitors' panel no. 8 has a new touch & feel experience for you.

## Spot the odd one out!

Look at the collar of the Order of Saint Andrew dating from the Second Empire (1852-1870). Each medallion is enamelled\* in blue, red, etc.

7- Cross out the odd one out in the image below.



a-



b-



c-

a & c- Saint George overcoming the dragon b- Saint Andrew on the cross

\* Enamel is a material similar to glass made up of different minerals (= stones). The ingredients are ground to obtain a coloured powder. The powder is placed on a metal surface. It is then heated and turns into a paste, a bit like toothpaste. It is vitrified as it cools and turns hard like glass.

Continue your visit of the exhibition.

# Camouflage in fashion

Using the shape below, identify one of the pieces of clothing that illustrates the influence of military fashion on haute couture.

**8- Write its name:** The

## Materials:

canvas and cotton twill, tulle

Clue: *Les Indes galantes* collection



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## Answers:

3- motto : Mars : lys (= lily flower) : eagle : Louis XIV : 2- Victory Parade : e- c : 1- c : 8- Duple