

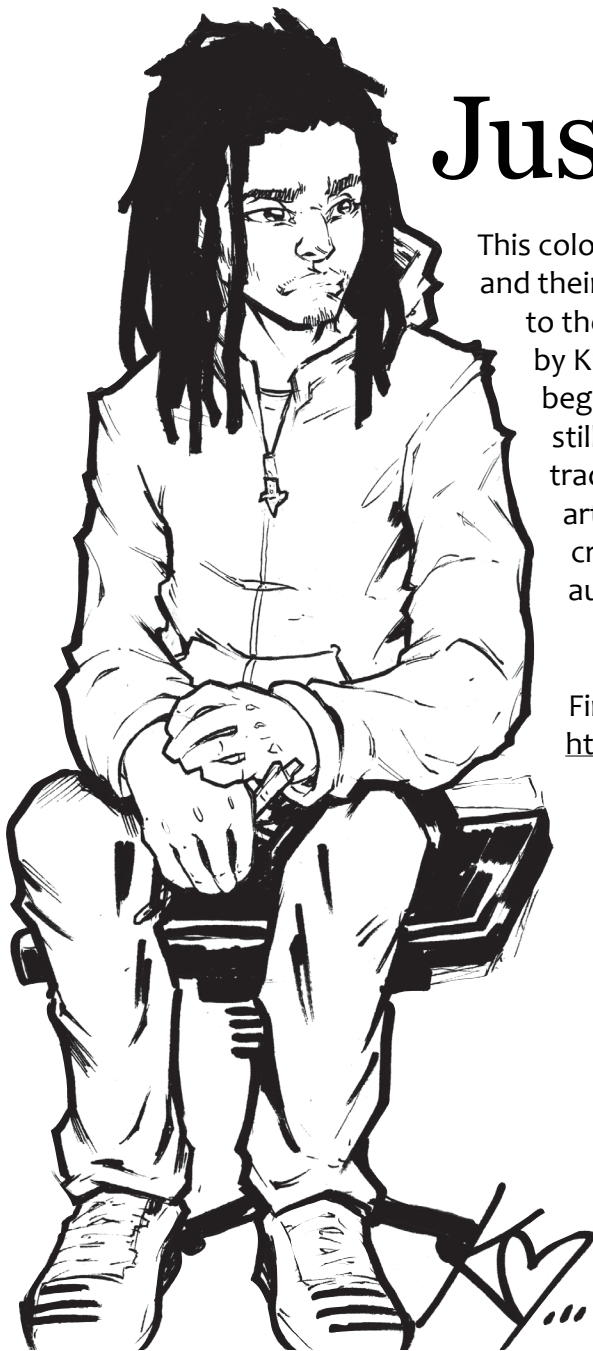


**the warhol:**  
**Coloring**  
**Book**

# More Than a Museum

The Andy Warhol Museum's mission is to be a vital forum in which diverse audiences of artists, scholars and the general public are galvanized through creative interaction with the art and life of Andy Warhol. The Warhol is ever-changing and constantly re-defining itself in relation to contemporary life, using its unique collections and dynamic, interactive programming as tools.

Located on the North Shore of Pittsburgh, The Warhol is one of the four Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh and is a collaborative project of the Carnegie Institute, Dia Center for the Arts, and The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. Opened in 1994, the Museum features extensive permanent collections of art and archives on one of the most influential American artists of the twentieth century. It is also a primary resource for anyone seeking insights into contemporary art and popular culture.



## Just for kids:

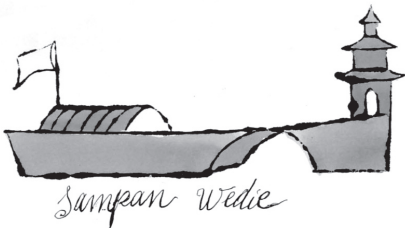
This coloring and activity book is for young people and their families to enjoy during and after your visit to the museum. The illustrations were created by Kristoffer Smith a young graphic artist who began working at The Warhol when he was still in high school. Following in Andy Warhol's tradition of supporting and encouraging young artists The Warhol is committed to fostering creative thinking and participation by all of our audiences.

Find out more about Kristoffer at:  
<http://kristoffersart.daportfolio.com>



# Warhol & Shoes

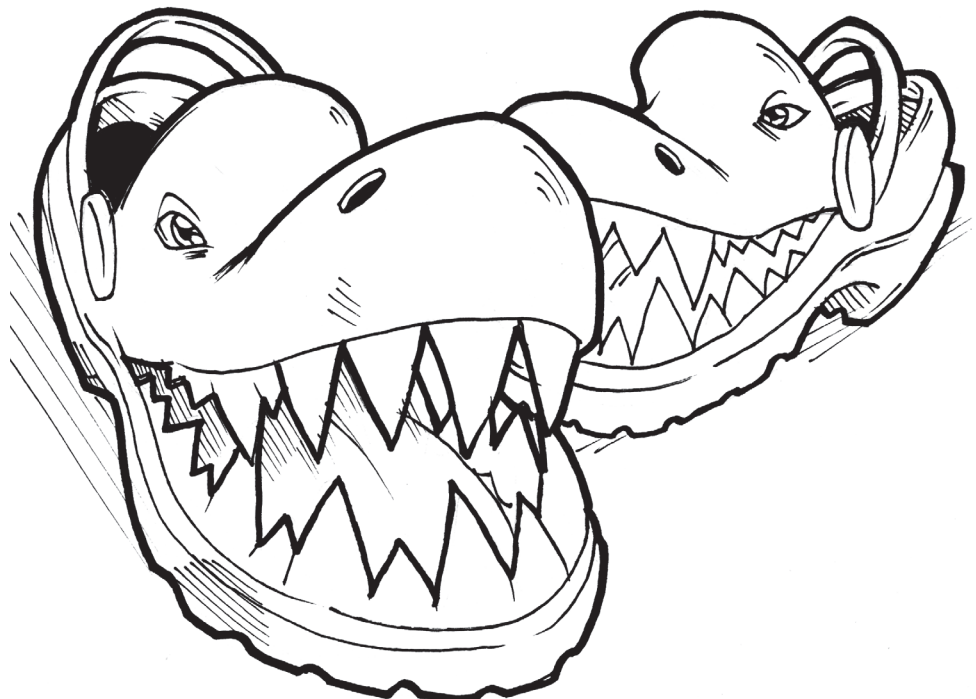
In 1955, Warhol began working on one of the shoe industry's most sophisticated marketing campaigns when he became the sole illustrator for I. Miller and Sons Shoes. At the time, I. Miller was experimenting with new marketing strategies that made use of repetition to imprint their product on the mind of the consumer. The experiment was extremely successful and Warhol became known in the industry as the 'shoe person'. Look at Warhol's shoe illustrations below. He used color, patterns, texture and words to make the shoe drawings fun and interesting.

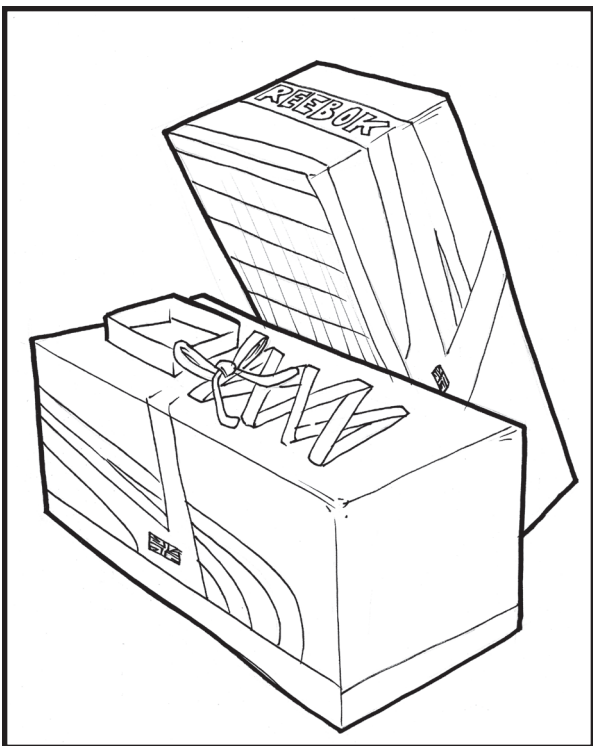


## Popular Shoes Today

Kristoffer Smith the artist who created these shoes for you to color, has altered a few very popular shoes can you identify the brand or kind of shoe from his drawings? (Answers below)

What are your favorite shoes? Why do you like them?







# Andy Warhol's Time Capsules

Throughout his career as an artist, Andy Warhol collected everything that seemed to him worth keeping, from the most valuable items to trivial souvenirs. Warhol put all of this 'stuff' into *Time Capsules*, which were inexpensive cardboard boxes sealed with tape. At the time of his death in 1987 there were over 600 *Time Capsules* containing everything from letters, phone messages, business records, and newspapers; to personal photographs, artwork, costume jewelry, and expensive gifts.

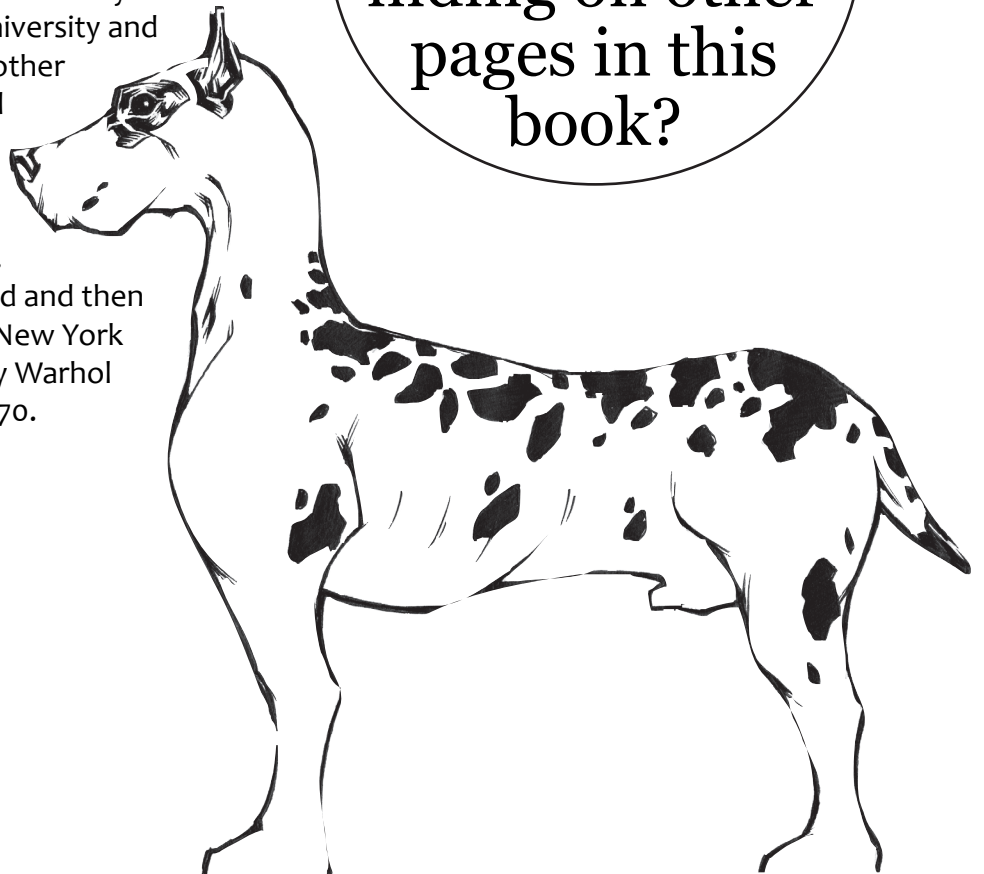
Draw and color objects you would put in a time capsule on the next page in the blank spaces.

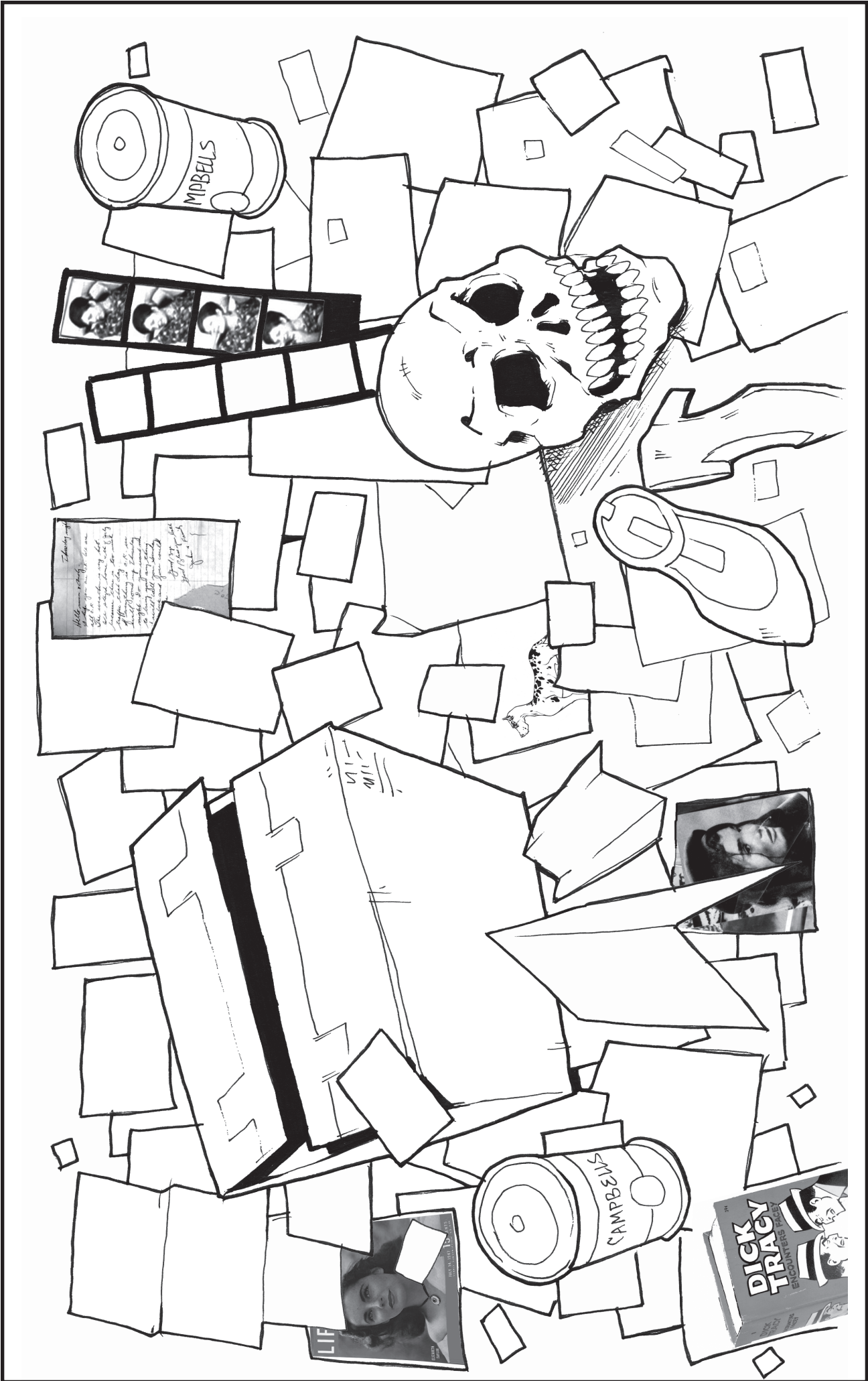
## Cecil

Until recently, this mounted Great Dane has been known as Cecil, the name given to it by Warhol and his friends. In life, the animal was a champion show dog. Charles Ludwig, his original owner, first showed Ador at the Bronx Kennel Club in October 1922, where he won a blue ribbon. Ador went on to win more dog show awards including Best of Breed at the Westminster Kennel Club.

After his death in 1930 Ador's body was preserved by Yale University and he was displayed with 11 other breeds in what was called "the dog hall of fame." However, by 1945, the display was removed to storage and forgotten. The dog mounts were sold and then eventually ended up in a New York antique store where Andy Warhol purchased him around 1970.

Cecil likes to hide . . . can you find him hiding on other pages in this book?





# Cow Wallpaper

Where do you see cows? On milk products? Driving through the country? Or in old paintings? The tradition of putting cows in landscape paintings in the 1800s was to make the viewer think of calm settings. In contrast, Warhol chose hot pinks, yellows and blues, vibrant and shocking colors for his “cows”. In the 1960s, fluorescent colors were not yet available to the public and Warhol’s wallpaper was really surprising. Even the Crayola Crayon Company did not introduce their fluorescent base colors and crayons until 1972.

What colors will you make your cow wallpaper?







Try moving through the gallery without a cloud touching you.

Try lying on the floor and looking up at the clouds.

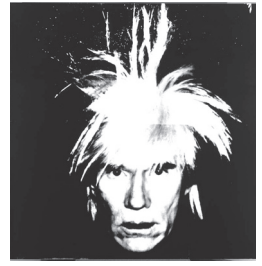
What makes the clouds float?

(Answer on page 10)

# Silver Clouds

In 1966, Andy Warhol created the *Silver Clouds* installation at The Leo Castelli Gallery in New York. The installation was very exciting because visitors could touch and be a part of the floating art. Warhol and his scientist friend Billy Klüver worked together to make the *Silver Clouds* out of helium and oxygen-filled metallized plastic film.

# King of Pop



Andy Warhol became very famous for making Pop art. Pop art was a movement in art history that began in the late 1950s, in which artists used images from popular culture in their art such as advertisements, movie stars, and product brands like Coca Cola. The Pop artists also used the bright colors, crisp lines and printing methods of commercial ads, comic strips and packaging. Warhol became famous for his *Soup Cans*, and *Marilyn Monroe* paintings as well as the works below:



Here you see one *Brillo Box* but Warhol made dozens of them. He showed them in a gallery stacked on top of one another like you might see in a warehouse.



Coca-Cola was the perfect product for Warhol to use in his art. Warhol liked to use products that were recognizable to everyone and were easy to buy.



Warhol loved to go to the movies and made many portraits of famous film stars. This portrait is of an actress named Elizabeth Taylor who began acting as a young child and has performed in more than 80 films.



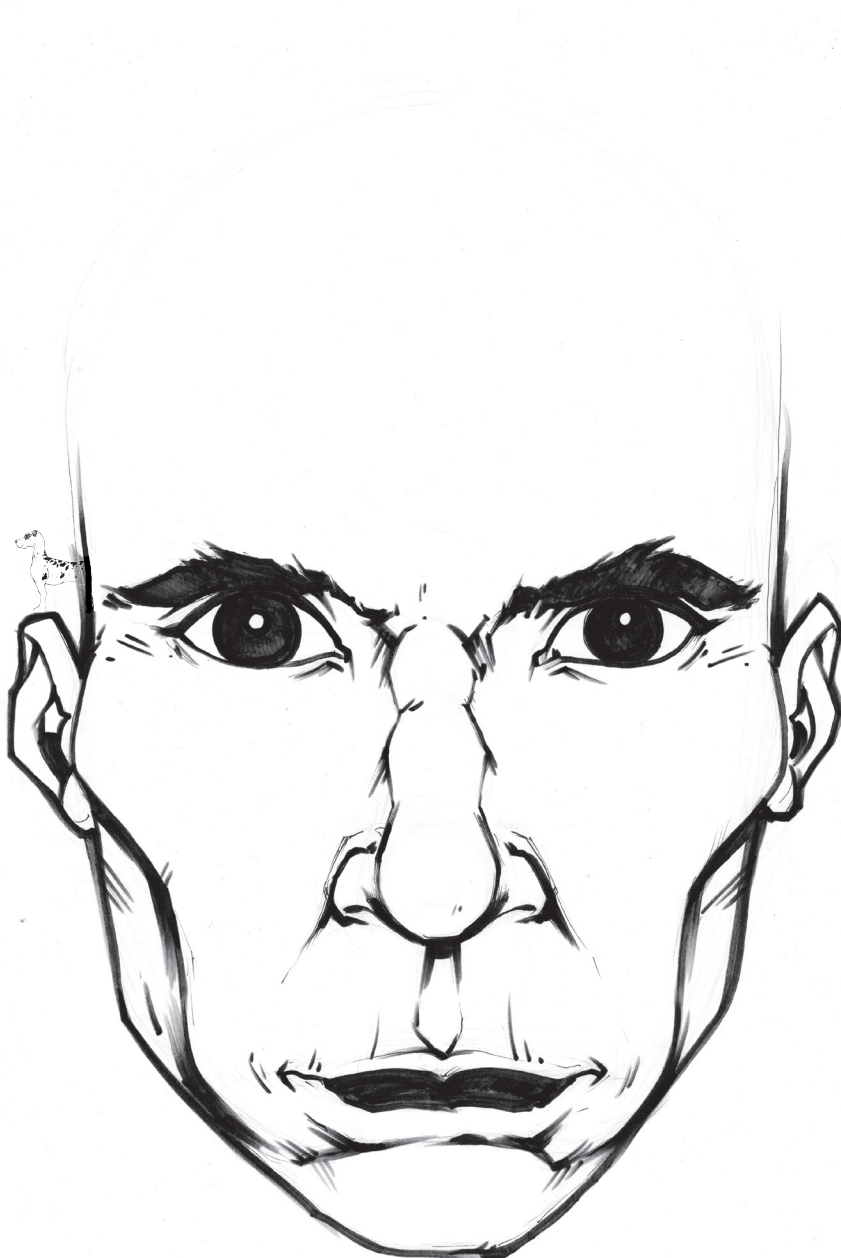
The *Flower* painting here is one of over 900 that Warhol created in the 1960s. Flowers have been represented in art since ancient times but what made Warhol's *Flowers* unique was that he created multiple paintings of the same image in large grids, filling the gallery.

# Design Andy's Wig

Andy Warhol also became famous for his wigs. Andy didn't like his own hair very much so he began buying white and silver wigs which he would take to a hairstylist to cut into a choppy style. He liked the unusual look as everyone was able to pick him out in a crowd.



What style hair would you give Andy? Draw your hair style here:



# What can you draw that floats?

Use the blank  
space on this page  
to draw floating  
objects.



Answer from page 7

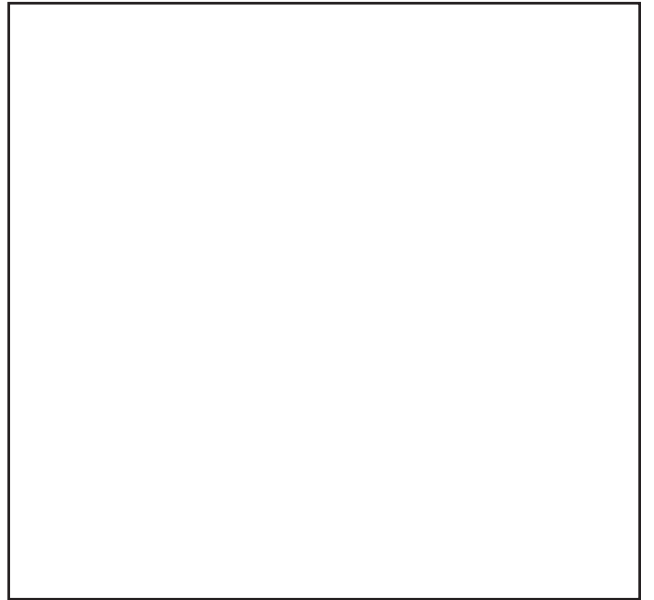
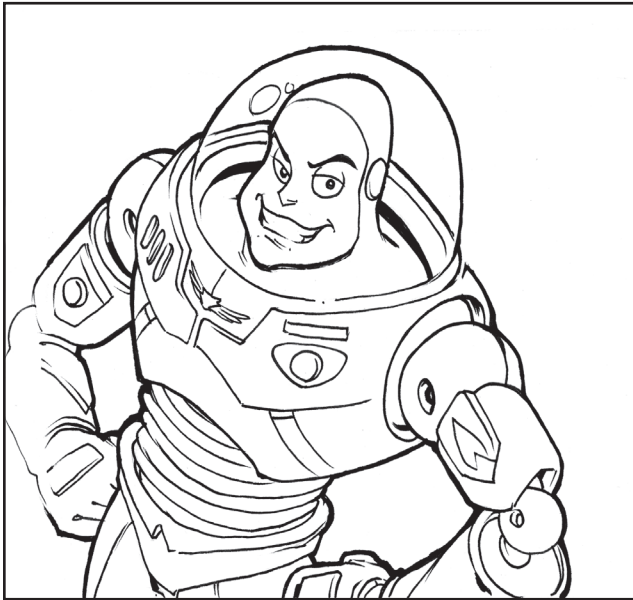
What makes the clouds float?

Answer: a mixture of air and helium

Imagine a regular balloon filled with just air. It will sink to the floor because the weight of the balloon and air in it is heavier than the atmosphere. Imagine a balloon filled with just helium. It would stick to the ceiling as the helium gas is much lighter than air. The mix of air and helium creates the perfect floating weight for these clouds.

# Superheroes & Myths

Andy Warhol created paintings and prints using ten famous American characters including: Superman, The Witch from The Wizard of Oz, Mickey Mouse, and Santa Claus. Color in the characters below and draw your own favorite characters from books, movies or television.



# Soup for Lunch

Warhol himself said "pop art is about liking things" and claimed, "I used to drink Campbell's Soup. I used to have the same lunch every day, for twenty years, I guess, the same thing over and over again." Warhol's Campbell's Soup cans are key works of the Pop movement. Warhol's soup cans paintings gave this inexpensive and easy food item more value as art.



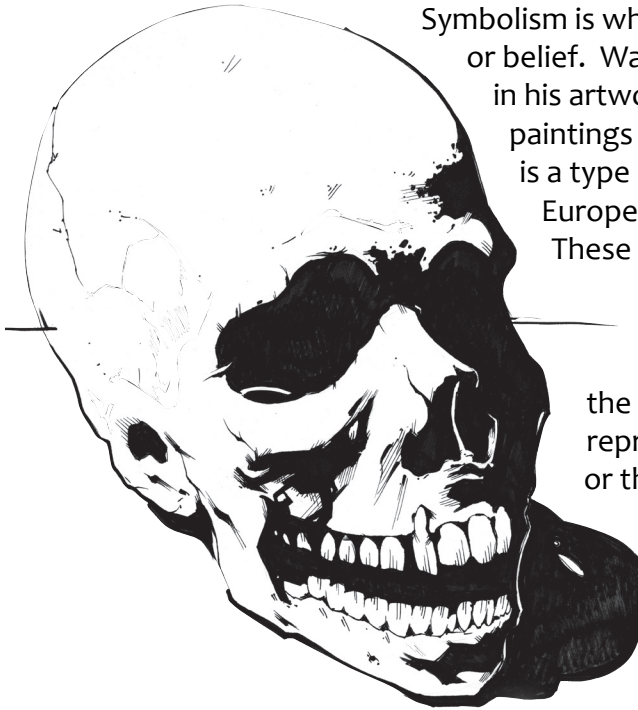


What food would you like to eat every day?

Color this picture of Andy as a youth in Pittsburgh. Andy was born in 1928 to Andrei and Julia Warhola, Carpatho-Rusyn immigrants who came to America in the early 1900s. Andy was the youngest of three sons and his mother would make him soup for lunch as well as encourage him to draw.



# Symbolism: Skulls & Vanitas Painting



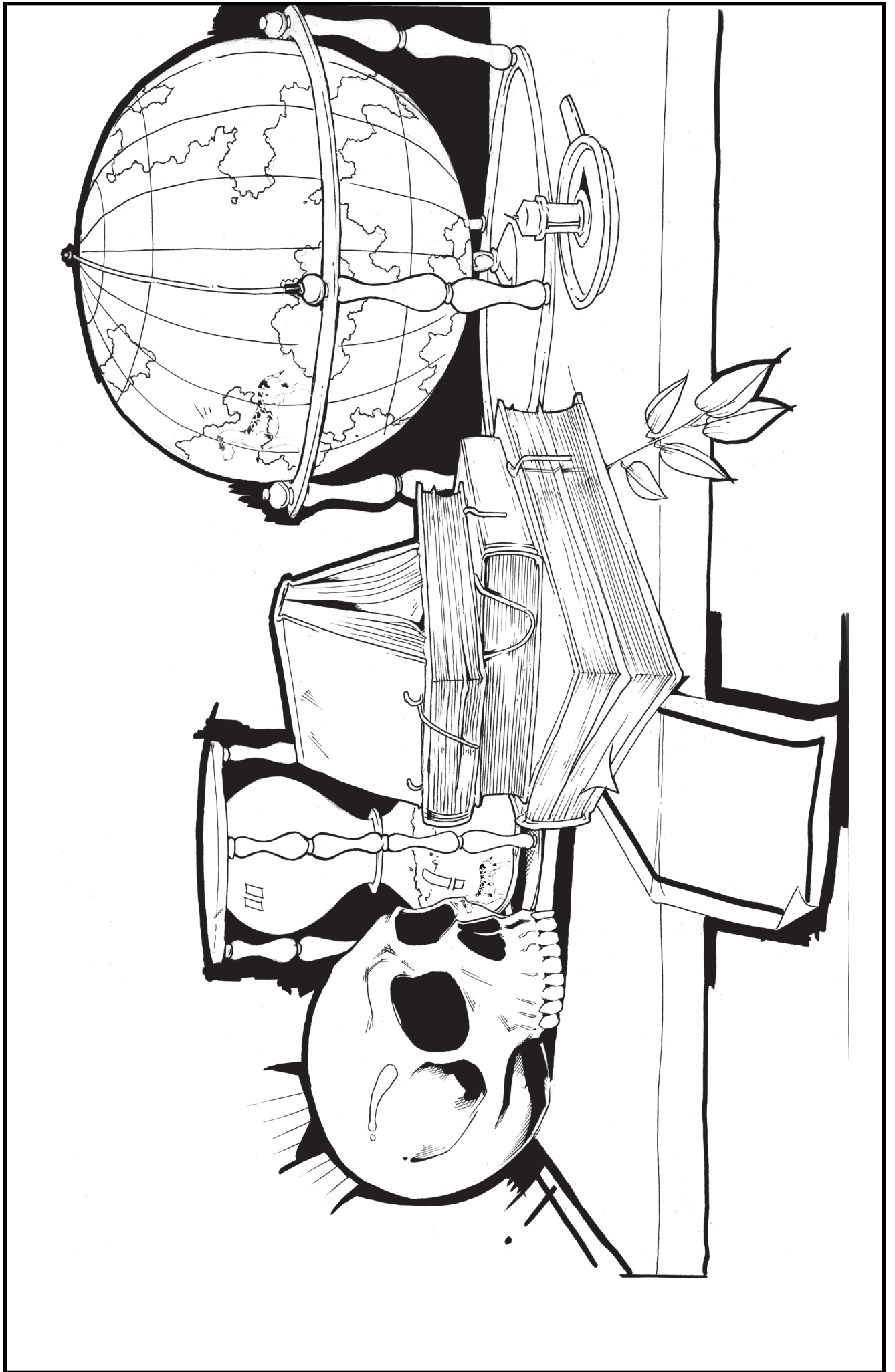
Symbolism is when an object or image represents an idea or belief. Warhol used many symbols from art history in his artwork as well as popular products. His skull paintings are a good example. In art history there is a type of painting that was popular in northern Europe in the 1700s called Vanitas painting.

These paintings contained groups of objects, usually set out on a table, like you see on the next page. In this painting the globe symbolizes knowledge about the world, the books represent learning, the hourglass represents time, the skull represents death or the idea that life is short, and the leaf represents the beauty of living things.

Draw your symbols below and color the picture on the next page.  
Don't forget to find Cecil.

What  
can you draw  
to represent  
love, happiness,  
danger or  
time?





Pose  
for your  
photobooth  
portrait!

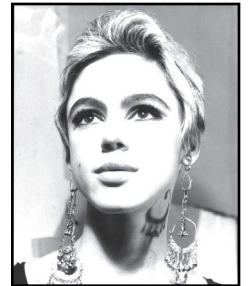
(On the underground  
floor of the museum)

(Paste your  
photostrip  
here.)

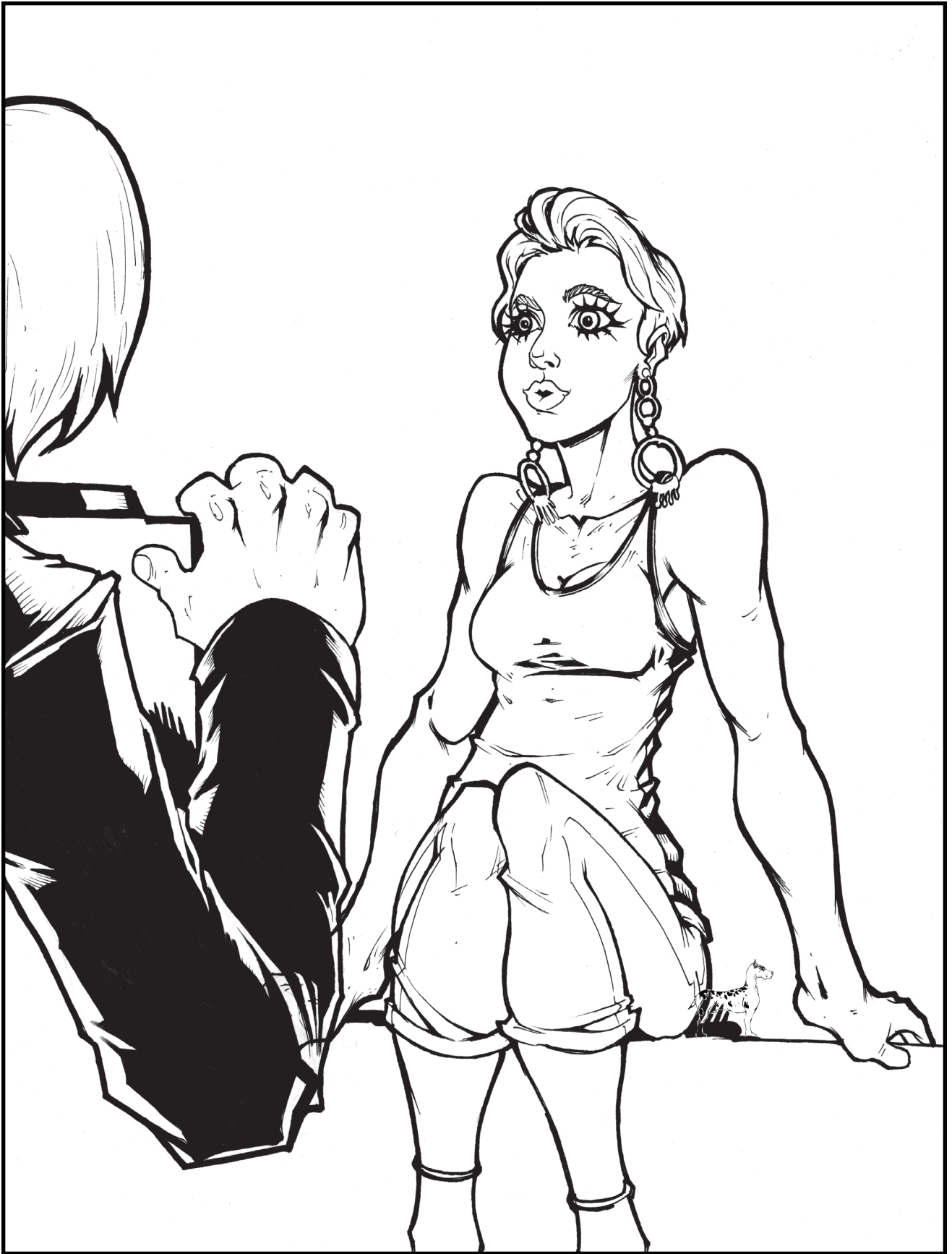
# Lights Camera Action!

## Edie sits for her Screen Test

Andy Warhol was good friends with a young woman named, Edie Sedgwick. Edie was rich, glamorous, and smart, and she quickly became very popular in New York City. Her personality, which made any event a success, intrigued Warhol and led him to cast Sedgwick in over fifteen of his films as well as in some of his short filmed portraits called *Screen Tests*. When a sitter was being filmed for a screen test, he or she would sit in a chair illuminated by a light, facing a camera mounted on a tripod. They were filmed for three minutes and were often instructed by Warhol to be as motionless as possible. Warhol was trying to create the illusion of a still photograph in the moving medium of film.



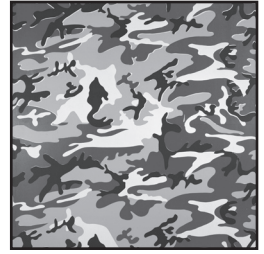
Color the picture of Edie on the next page as she sits for her *Screen Test*.



Between 1964 and 1966, Andy Warhol created over 500 *Screen Tests*. The *Screen Tests* are a unique record of many interesting and famous people who made up the community of the Warhol Factory during these years: artists, poets, writers, filmmakers, dancers, musicians, models, society matrons, critics and curators.



# Camouflage paintings



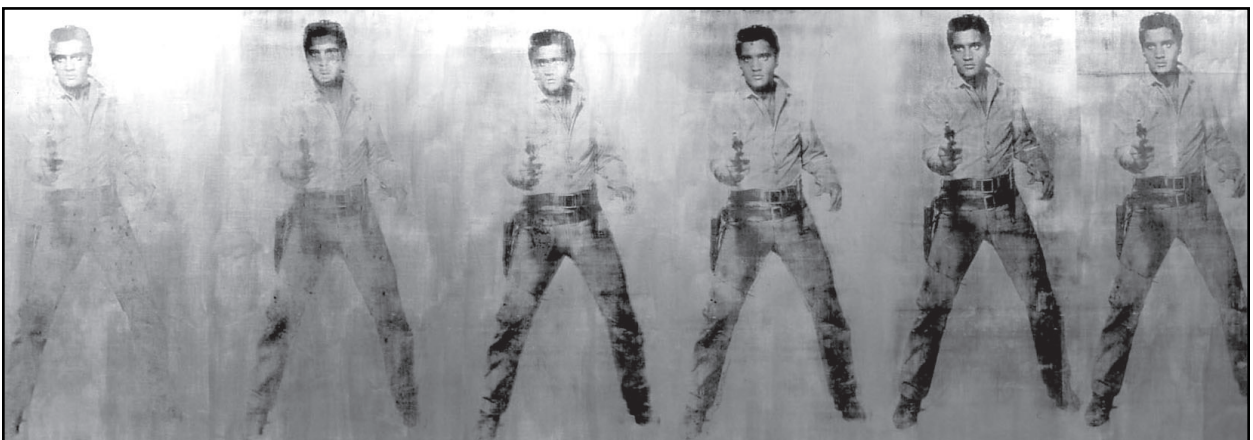
Andy Warhol made *Camouflage* paintings because he liked the idea of a pattern that was abstract but that also represented ideas. Camouflage patterns are usually used by the military or by hunters to hide equipment, soldiers or people in the desert, forest or other natural landscapes. Unlike military camouflage, Warhol's paintings use bright colors that stand out rather than hide. He created numerous portraits using the camouflage pattern as a back drop. Additionally, Warhol worked with the fashion designer Stephen Sprouse to create a line of camouflage clothing. Today camouflage clothing is still very popular.

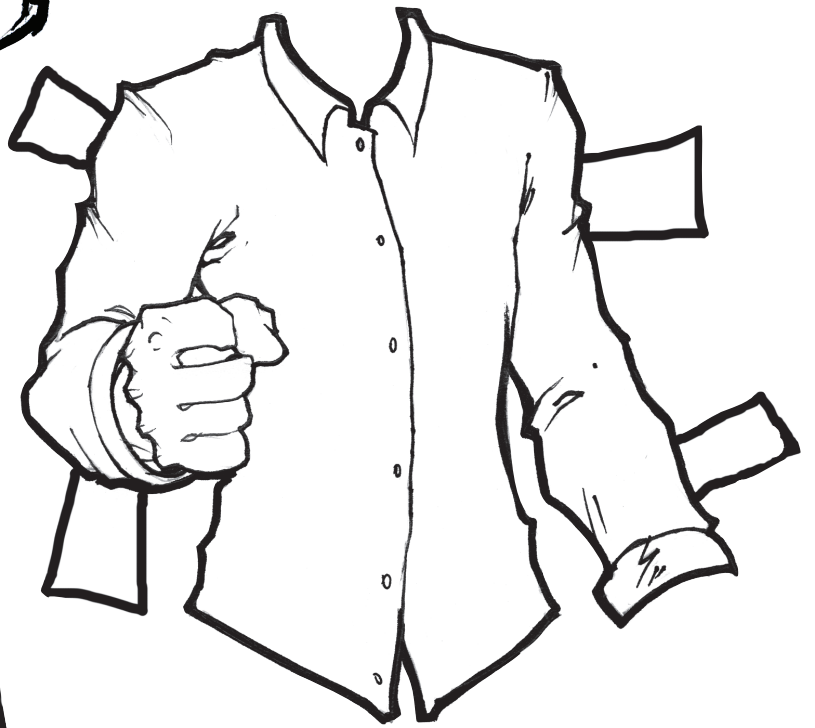
Color in the camouflage clothes and painting on the previous page: in bright colors like Warhol (see the color reproduction on the back cover), in natural colors from a specific landscape, or mix it up!

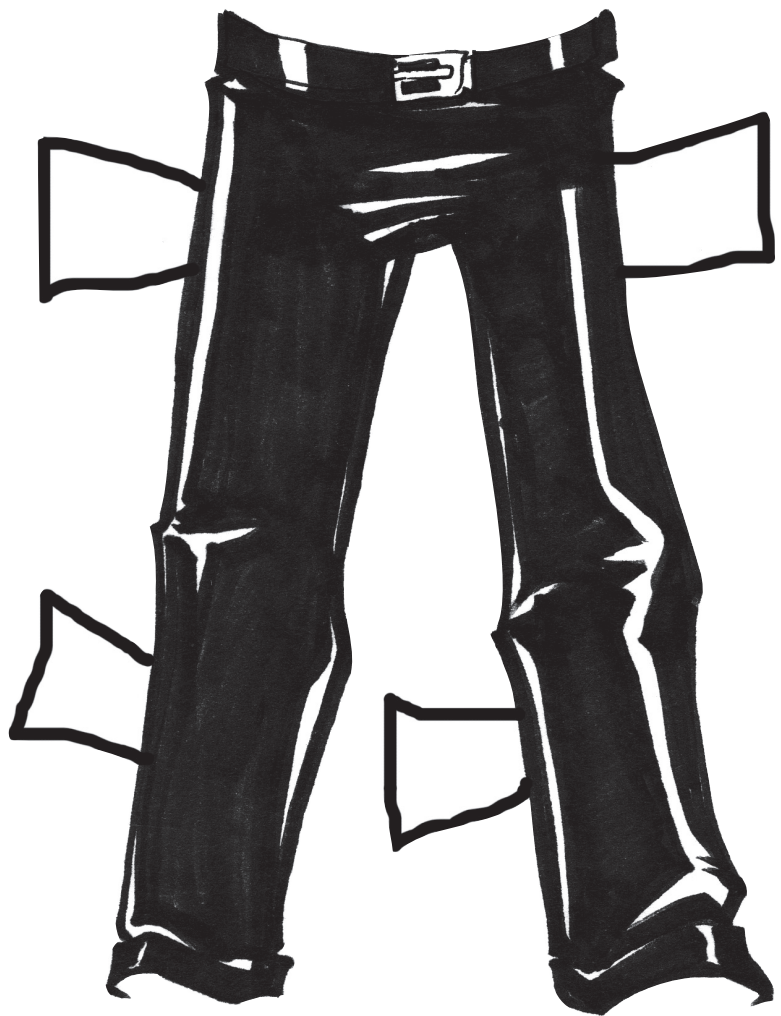
## Dressing Elvis

Many of Warhol's most famous paintings use source images of celebrities from movies and television. Elvis Presley first became famous as a rock and roll musician. Elvis also had a busy movie career, eventually starring in 33 feature films. Andy Warhol's painting *Elvis 11 Times* is based on publicity still made for the 1960 film *Flaming Star*. In cowboy garb, Elvis stands pointing a gun instead of holding his usual guitar.

On the last page of this book, page 25, you will find an Elvis paper doll that you can cut out and dress. On pages 20–23 there are a variety of outfits you can put on Elvis to change his look. Color and cut out the clothes and accessories to make your own Elvis creation.







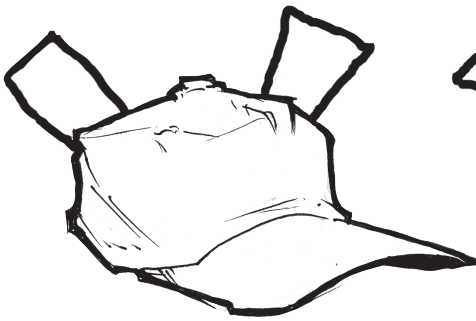
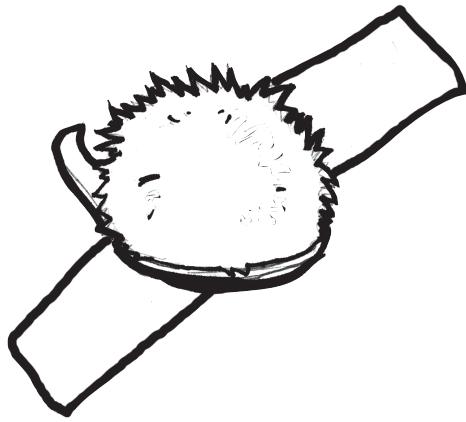
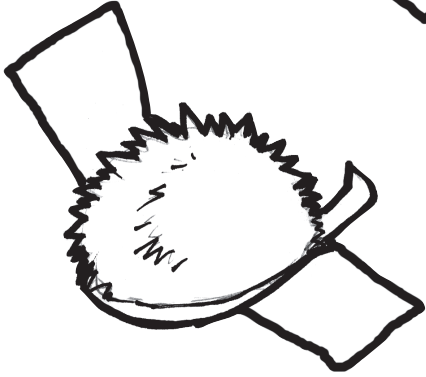
“I’ve never met a  
person I couldn’t call  
a beauty.”

Andy Warhol

*(The Philosophy of  
Andy Warhol, p.61)*







# Warhol image credits:

## Page 2

Andy Warhol, *Shoes*, (three separate details) 1950s  
ink and dye on paper  
22 5/8 x 28 5/8 in. (57.5 x 72.7 cm.)  
The Andy Warhol Museum Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

## Page 4

Cecil displayed with a selection of Andy Warhol's *Time Capsules*,  
Photo: Richard Stoner

## Page 5

Andy Warhol, *Judith Raskin*, 1963  
photobooth photograph  
7 7/8 x 1 5/8 in. (20 x 4.1 cm.)  
The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

## Pages 8 and 9

Andy Warhol, *Self-Portrait*, 1986  
acrylic and silkscreen ink on linen  
108 x 108 x 1 1/2 in. (274.3 x 274.3 x 3.8 cm.)  
The Andy Warhol Museum Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

Andy Warhol, *Brillo Soap Pads Box*, 1964  
silkscreen ink and house paint on plywood  
17 x 17 x 14 in. (43.2 x 43.2 x 35.6 cm.)  
The Andy Warhol Museum Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

Andy Warhol, *Three Coke Bottles*, 1962 Silkscreen ink and graphite on  
linen, 20 x 16 in. (50.8 x 40.6 cm)  
The Andy Warhol Museum Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

Andy Warhol, *Liz*, 1964  
Offset Lithograph on paper, 23 1/8 x 29 in. (58.7 x 73.7cm)  
The Andy Warhol Museum Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

Andy Warhol, *Flowers*, 1964  
Acrylic and silkscreen ink on canvas,  
81 3/8 x 81 3/4 in. (206.7 x 207.6 cm)  
The Andy Warhol Museum Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

Andy Warhol, *Self-Portrait*, 1963-1964  
acrylic and silkscreen ink on linen  
20 x 16 in. (50.8 x 40.6 cm.)  
The Andy Warhol Museum Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

## Page 13

Andy Warhol, *Campbell's Soup I: Chicken Noodle* (3 separate prints), 1968  
screen print on paper  
35 x 23 1/8 in. (88.9 x 58.7 cm.)  
The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

## Page 14

Andy Warhol, *Skull*, 1976  
Acrylic and silkscreen ink on linen  
The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

## Page 16

Edie Sedgwick, 1965  
gelatin silver print on board  
20 x 16 in. (50.8 x 40.6 cm.)  
The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

## Page 19

Andy Warhol, *Elvis 11 Times* (detail), 1963  
Silkscreen ink and silver paint on linen,  
6 ft. 10 in. x 36 ft. 6 in. (208.3 x 112.5 cm)  
The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

Andy Warhol, *Camouflage*, 1986  
acrylic and silkscreen ink on linen  
80 x 80 in. (203.2 x 203.2 cm.)  
The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

## Back cover

Andy Warhol, *Silver Clouds* [Warhol Museum Series], 1994  
helium-filled metalized plastic film (Scotchpak)  
36 x 51 in. (91.4 x 129.5 cm.)  
The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh © AWF

Andy Warhol, *Brillo Soap Pads Box*, 1964  
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The Andy Warhol Museum Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
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The Andy Warhol Museum Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

Andy Warhol, *Cow Wallpaper* [Pink on Yellow], 1966  
screen print on wallpaper  
46 x 28 in. (116.8 x 71.1 cm.)  
The Andy Warhol Museum Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

Andy Warhol, *Campbell's Soup I: Chicken Noodle*, 1968  
screen print on paper  
35 x 23 1/8 in. (88.9 x 58.7 cm.)  
The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

Andy Warhol, *Time Capsule 21*, 1928-1974  
mixed archival material  
The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © AWF

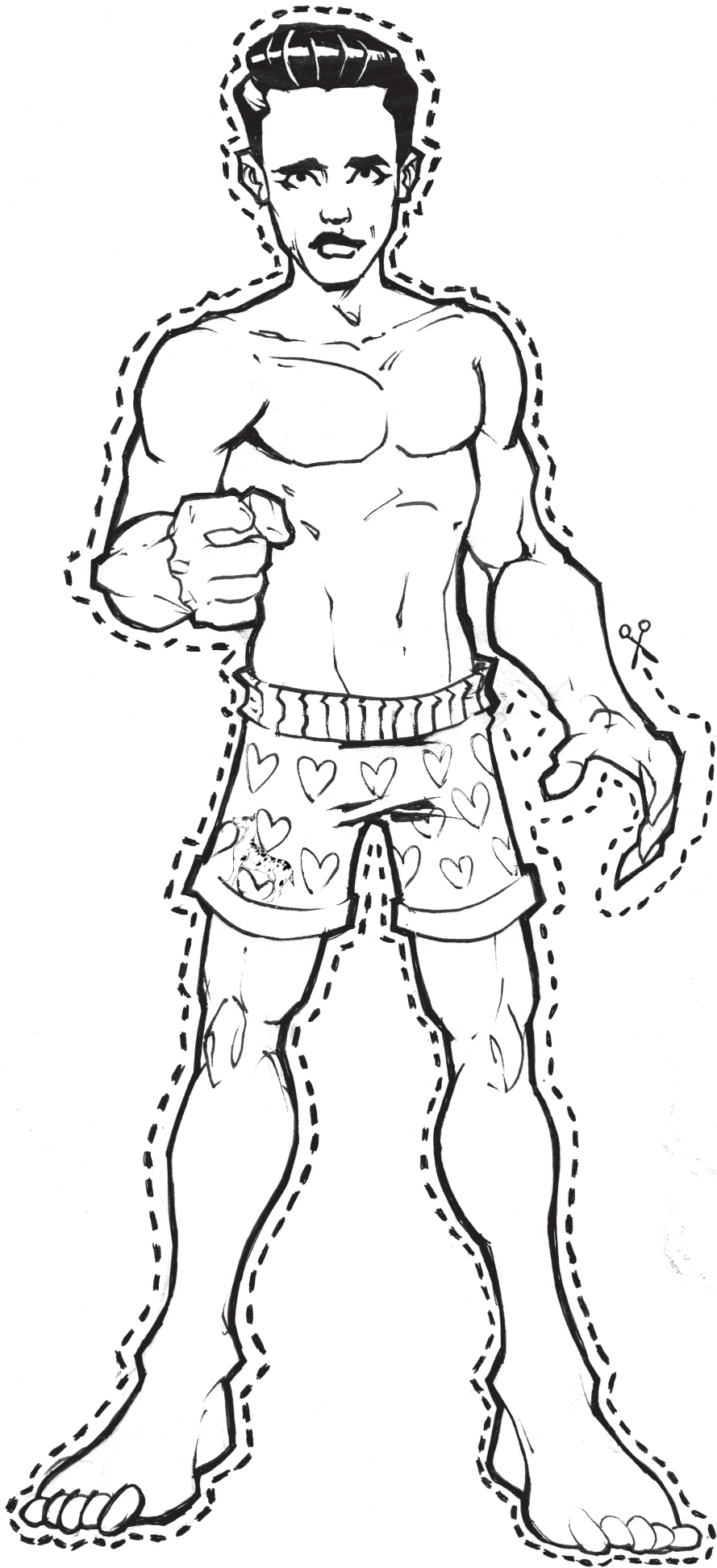
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80 x 80 in. (203.2 x 203.2 cm.)  
The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution  
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**The Andy Warhol Museum**  
One of the four Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh





## the warhol: for families come to the Weekend Factory

Modeled after Andy Warhol's New York studio the Silver Factory, the Weekend Factory is an open studio where museum visitors can create art while exploring Andy Warhol's art-making techniques. All ages are welcome. Children under 12 must be accompanied by an adult.

The Weekend Factory is free with museum admission Saturdays and Sundays from noon to 4pm

## Contact

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