KIDS CURATE: Make your own exhibit!

As of May 22, 2020.
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As of May 22, 2020.
The Ayala Museum is an art and history museum located in the heart of the Makati Central Business District, Philippines.

The museum began in the 1950s as a vision of the artist Fernando Zobel. He dreamed of a museum dedicated to Philippine history. In 1967, a museum of Philippine history and iconography was established. Later, in 1974, 60 hand-carved dioramas showing milestones of Philippine history were completed. This project was led by Carlos Quirino, National Artist for Historical Literature, and Ayala Museum’s first director. To this day, many Filipinos visit the Ayala Museum to enjoy and learn from the dioramas. (Did you know you can also visit the dioramas online via Google Arts & Culture? Simply search “Google Arts and Culture: Ayala Museum” to find out more!)

Apart from the dioramas, scale models of various ships that plied Philippine waters throughout history were also built. From pre-colonial boats, Chinese junks to Spanish galleons, these maritime vessels show a long history of trade, migration, and conquest in our archipelago.

Coming into the 21st century, the Ayala Museum’s collections have grown to include many awe-inspiring archeological artifacts featured in the exhibition, Gold of Ancestors: Pre-Colonial Treasures in the Philippines, a testament to the Filipinos’ rich ancestry and inherent craftsmanship. Ayala Museum also features ninth to 19th century Asian trade ceramics from the Roberto T. Villanueva Foundation Collection in the exhibition A Millennium of Contact. There are many more to see inside the Ayala Museum, and while the building is currently under renovation, these collections are made available online.
About KIDS CURATE

WHAT IS KIDS CURATE?
Kids can create their own exhibitions by role playing as a museum curator and tour guide, using the Ayala Museum collection. This set allows kids to learn about Philippine pre-colonial culture and history while understanding the process of designing an exhibition. The next time your kids visit a museum, you might just catch them spend a little more time studying the objects and reading the captions!

1. Learn about our artifacts and their interesting stories
2. Curate your objects using the Curator’s List
3. Print, cut, and color the illustrations, then fold the stands and caption cards!
4. Arrange the objects based on your curation
5. Share your exhibit with us! Tag us in a photo or a video!

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE AYALA MUSEUM COLLECTION:
Ayala Museum website: www.ayalamuseum.org
Google Art Project: https://artsandculture.google.com/partner/ayala-museum

As of May 22, 2020.
WHAT IS A MUSEUM?
According to the International Council of Museums, a museum is a non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates, and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purposes of education, study, and enjoyment.

WHAT IS A CURATOR?
A curator is the person in charge of a museum’s collection. He/she makes sure that the collection is preserved and cared for. The curator also thinks about how to tell a story by mounting exhibitions using objects from the collection. They may also decide to borrow other objects from other museums or private collections to enhance their stories.

Curator’s Form
As parents or teachers, you can guide the kids to curate their own exhibitions and teach them to tell stories using the objects available. This page will give you examples of topics or themes the kids can work on. Themes can be based on their observations – such as how objects are related with each other or about their symbols and designs, or how they were used. Some special displays talk extensively about a single object selected by the curator.

A sample form on the next page can be printed out to help you with the exhibition plan. You may find the printable forms at the end of this booklet.

As of May 22, 2020.
Sample forms of Curator’s List:

**CURATOR’S LIST**

**WHAT’S THE TITLE OF YOUR EXHIBIT?**

- Scary but beautiful creatures

**WHAT’S IT ABOUT?**

- Beasts of Mystery

**TELL US WHY YOU CHOSE THESE OBJECTS! DID THEY REMIND YOU OF SOMETHING?**

I love stories about mythical animals! The Cuju (a mythical Chinese object) has mythical animals like the griffin and a dragon! I chose my object with them so I can tell stories about them.

**OBJECTS LIST:**
1. Cup
2. Garuda ear ornaments
3. Celadon ding censer (this has a dog)
4. Blue and white power, and dragon
5. In the form of a dragon

**CURATOR’S LIST**

**WHAT’S THE TITLE OF YOUR EXHIBIT?**

- Journeys far and wide

**WHAT’S IT ABOUT?**

- Travel and trade

**TELL US WHY YOU CHOSE THESE OBJECTS! DID THEY REMIND YOU OF SOMETHING?**

The objects reminded me of treasure hunts and different places. So I had my mom print out things that explorers might look for.

**OBJECTS LIST:**
1. Pre-colonial boat
2. Inglott-0
3. Blue and white figurine of a dragon
4. Iron-spotted figurine of boy with a water buffalo
5. Diadem

As of May 22, 2020.
This is an object information guide for you, Parents/Teachers!

**PARENT/TEACHER’S OBJECT LIST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARITIME VESSELS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OBJECT NO.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
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As of May 22, 2020.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECT NO.</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3         | **Blue-and-white twin duck water dropper**  
Jingdezhen, Jiangxi  
Late 15<sup>th</sup>-early 16<sup>th</sup> century  
Roberto T. Villanueva Foundation Collection  
On long-term loan to Ayala Museum | The duck symbolizes conjugal affection and fidelity for couples in Chinese culture and tradition.  
Originally a tool used in Chinese calligraphy, water droppers with avian forms such as this were highly sought after in pre-colonial Philippines because they were associated with high status. |
| 4         | **Iron-spotted figurine of boy atop water buffalo**  
Jingdezhen, Jiangxi  
Ca. 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century  
Roberto T. Villanueva Foundation Collection  
On long-term loan to Ayala Museum | This iron-spotted figurine from Jingdezhen in Jiangxi province, China depicts a boy atop a water buffalo. Small figurines such as this were intended for export to Southeast Asia during the 13th to 14th century and are found in many sites in the region. |
| 5         | **Blue-and-white pourer in the form of a dragon**  
Thang Long Kiln, Hai Duong Province, North Vietnam  
Ca. 15<sup>th</sup> century  
Roberto T. Villanueva Foundation Collection  
On long-term loan to Ayala Museum | This blue-and-white pouring vessel in the shape of a dragon swells and undulates in the mane and body to imply mass and movement. Small details reveal the mastery of its maker and artisans. |

*As of May 22, 2020.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Loan Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Celadon dish with twin fish design</td>
<td>Longquan kiln, Zhejiang</td>
<td>14th century</td>
<td>Roberto T. Villanueva Foundation Collection</td>
<td>On long-term loan to Ayala Museum</td>
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<td></td>
<td>This celadon dish features a pair of fish, an auspicious symbol of harmony and the joy of union, especially in marriage. In <em>feng shui</em>, it is believed that a pair of carp or even goldfish can bring love and fidelity to a household.</td>
<td>Celadon wares, characterized by a blue-green glaze, were largely popular trade objects during the late Song to Early Ming period (13th-14th century).</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Celadon ding censer with two dragons applied in relief and <em>fu</em> dog cover</td>
<td>Longquan kiln, Zhejiang</td>
<td>14th century</td>
<td>Roberto T. Villanueva Foundation Collection</td>
<td>On long-term loan to Ayala Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This celadon incense burner has two dragons coiled around the body and a mystical <em>fu</em> dog on the lid. The dragon is associated with the imperial court, heaven, and transformation. The <em>fu</em> dog, the Chinese interpretation of the lion, connotes valor and energy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Blue-and-white yu-hu-chun vase with lotus blossom design</td>
<td>Jingdezhen, Jiangxi</td>
<td>14th century</td>
<td>Roberto T. Villanueva Foundation Collection</td>
<td>On long-term loan to Ayala Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This pear-shaped vase or <em>yu-hu-chun</em> is painted in several bands of varying designs, a characteristic of Yuan period blue-and-white ceramics. The largest band has painted scrolls of lotus blossoms — symbolic of purity and rebirth in Hindu and Buddhist traditions.</td>
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*As of May 22, 2020.*
### Gold

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECT NO.</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>Kinnari</strong>&lt;br&gt;Surigao&lt;br&gt;Ca. 10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;-13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; century&lt;br&gt;7.4 x 4.6 x 12.1 cm&lt;br&gt;179 grams</td>
<td>In Hindu mythology, the half-human, half-horse creature called <em>kinnari</em> represents the positive feminine attributes of beauty, charm, poise, and elegance. When this tradition was adapted in Southeast Asia, the half-horse creature became half-bird. This piece, likely used as a liquid pourer, is made of solid gold, and bears the features of a Filipino woman’s head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><strong>Garuda-shaped Ear ornaments</strong>&lt;br&gt;Eastern Visayas&lt;br&gt;Ca. 10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;-13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; century&lt;br&gt;3.6 x 4.9 x 4.6 cm&lt;br&gt;24.5 grams</td>
<td>These earrings from Eastern Visayas depict the <em>garuda</em>, a sacred bird believed to be a mount or vehicle of the Hindu god Vishnu. It is decorated with leaf-like relief patterns and hanging leaf-shaped spangles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><strong>Lingling – O</strong>&lt;br&gt;Eastern Visayas or Northern Mindanao&lt;br&gt;Ca. 10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; -13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Century&lt;br&gt;6.5 x5.3cm / 6.3 x5.5 cm&lt;br&gt;46.8 grams / 50.2 grams</td>
<td>The <em>lingling-o</em> is one of the most common motifs in Southeast Asia. This ornament suggests a uterine form that symbolizes fertility and rebirth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*As of May 22, 2020.*
| 12 | **Diadem**  
Butuan, Agusan del Norte  
Ca. 10th-13th century  
28 x 3 cm  
14 grams  
Ayala Museum Collection | Diadems are crown-like gold pieces that were worn by both men and women. They were created for burial purposes to mark the wearer’s status and to ensure a grand reception in the afterlife. |
| 13 | **Burial Mask**  
Northeastern Mindanao  
Ca. 10th-13th century  
14.52 x 12.28 cm  
30.1 grams  
Ayala Museum Collection | Orifice covers like burial masks are made to cover the eyes, ears, nose, and mouth of the deceased, believed to protect the body from malignant spirits from entering the bodies. |
STUDY GUIDE FOR KIDS
As of May 22, 2020.

**LET US INTRODUCE OURSELVES!**

**AHOY! I'M A PRE-HISPANIC BOAT USED BY EARLY FILIPINOS! I GO ALONG RIVERS AND STREAMS TO VISIT OTHER ISLANDS!**

**ARRR! I'VE A SPANISH GALLEON, BUT THEY CALL ME THE STRONG CASTLE OF THE SEA BECAUSE I CAN TRAVEL VERY FAR AND I'M STRONG! I ALSO CARRY LOTS OF TREASURE!**

**HI! QUACK! MY TWIN AND I ARE FROM JIANGXI PROVINCE, THAT'S IN CHINA. WE'RE WATER DROPPERS!**

**BLUE AND WHITE TWIN DUCK WATER DROPPER**

**HELLO! MY WATER BUFFALO AND I ARE A FIGURINE FROM JIANGXI PROVINCE, CHINA, TOO. WE ARRIVED IN THE PHILIPPINES THROUGH TRADE WITH THE CHINESE!**

**I'M A DRAGON! INSTEAD OF FIRE, I SPIT OUT WATER BECAUSE I'M A POURING VESSEL. I'M FROM NORTH VIETNAM!**

**RE-Painted figure of hoop eel water buffalo**

**Blue and white dragon**

**Roberto T. Villamor Foundation Collection**

**As of May 22, 2020.**

**Ayala MUSEUM**
As of May 22, 2020.

Ayala MUSEUM
WE'RE GOLD EARRINGS CALLED LINGLING-O. WE ARE A POPULAR DESIGN IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND BOYS AND GIRLS WEAR US! WE ARE A SYMBOL OF FERTILITY AND REBIRTH BECAUSE OF OUR SHAPE!

I'M A DIadem! I'M WORN ON THE HEAD OF THE DEAD SO THAT HE OR SHE WILL BE WELCOMED GRANDLY TO THE AFTERLIFE.

I'M A BURIAL MASK. I COVER THE MOUTH, NOSE, EYES AND EARS OF THE BODY OF THE DEAD TO PROTECT IT FROM EVIL SPIRITS THAT WANT TO ENTER IT.
PRINTABLES
FOLLOW THE LINES TO CUT OUT EACH OBJECT, COLOR THEM IN, THEN FOLD THEIR STAND AND CAPTION CARD!

THIS IS HOW IT SHOULD LOOK LIKE:

> - cut the outline
> - fold