



PRESENTS

# KIDSEUM AT HOME

*Creative fun and learning for the entire family,  
all from the comfort of home!*

EXPLORING  
HIGHLIGHTS

of

BOWERS'  
TAIWANESE  
COLLECTION



# 1

## CLAY DOOR FACADE

### AGES

5-8 years old

### SKILL LEVEL

Beginner

### DESCRIPTION

For this project we will be making a miniature house façade that will tell a story about our favorite things, such as: food, entertainment, hobbies, family, etc.

### MATERIALS

Model Magic Clay	Rolling Pin
Popsicle Stick	Toothpick
Markers	

Materials with an (\*) are optional, use only if available.

### Background

**Taiwan** is an island country that lies southeast of mainland China. Although this island is small, it is bursting with art, traditions, and a rich history. There were once several **native** groups that **coexisted** together in Taiwan, one of them being the Ketagalan people.

The **Ketagalan** were a group of people that lived along the coast. They placed importance on the female or mother's **lineage**, worshiped their ancestors, and believed that plants and objects had a soul. They lived in homes made on **stilts** and large planks.

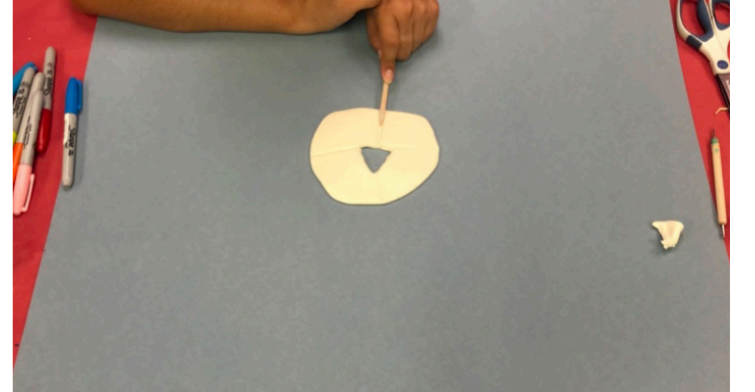
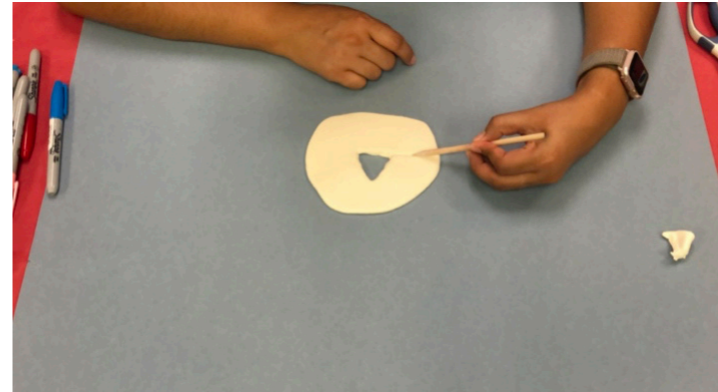
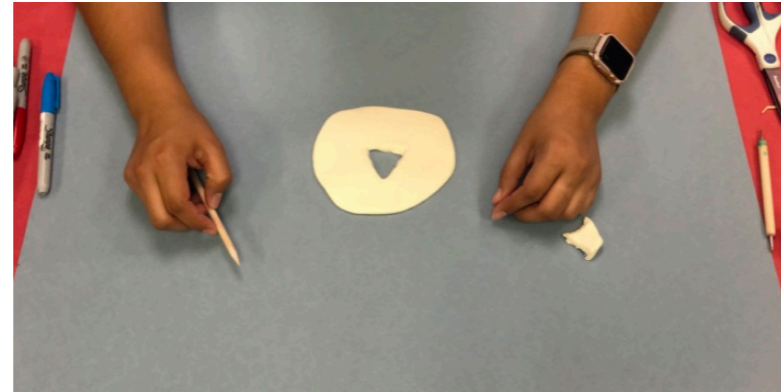
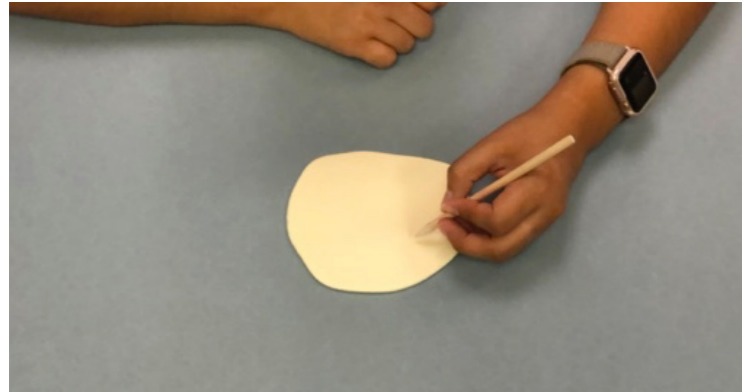
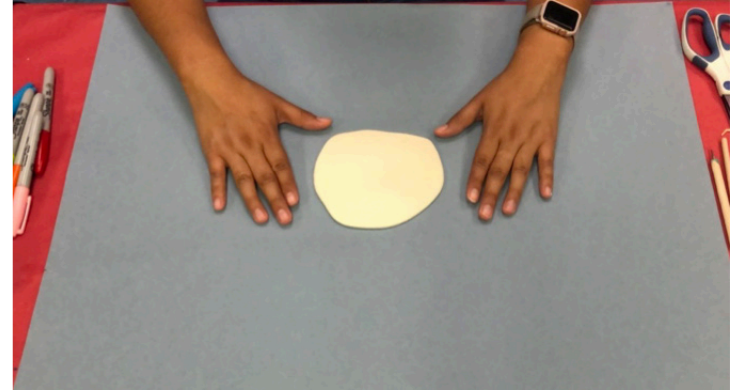
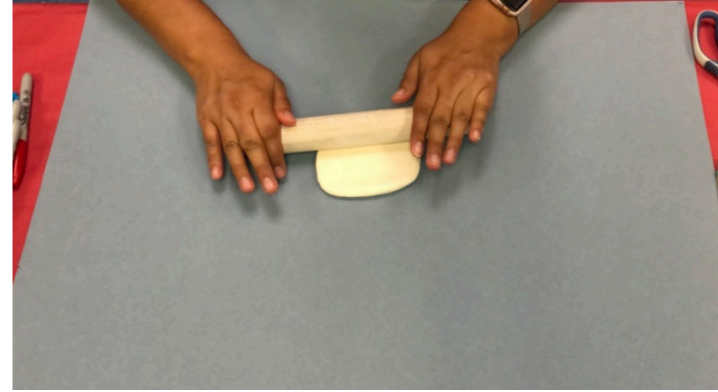
When people from Mainland China began to **immigrate** to Taiwan, many of these native groups were forced into the mountains. Moving **abruptly** meant that many of their **possessions** had to be left behind. Because of this, it is often difficult to find **artifacts** that are whole and in good condition.

The objects that have survived, did so only because of **Missionaries** and **Collectors**, like Dr. George L. Mackay. Dr. Mackay collected **aboriginal** art that did not worship idols. One of his most loved pieces was a House **façade**, or the front of a house. This object belonged to part of a house made for a native chief. One of these house facades are on display at the Bowers Museum. It was made using a large piece of **camphor** tree measuring up to 25 feet. There are carvings on the surface which tell the story of the arrival of Chinese officers and the resulting movement of the natives from their lands into the unfamiliar mountains. If Dr. Mackay had not traded for this item, the important and **tragic** history of the Ketagalan may have been lost altogether.



## Procedure

1. Open your clay and massage it to make it easy to work with.
2. Take a rolling pin and roll out your clay.
3. Flatten it evenly and pick it up and turn it many times to prevent it from sticking on your surface.
4. Once you are ready, take a popsicle stick or toothpick and begin by pressing the outline of a shape in the center.
5. Then using pressure, cut through the clay and remove that shape. This will leave a hole in the center.
6. Taking a stick, press lines on the surface of the clay to divide it into sections.
7. Carve images or words on each section that tell a story or share your favorite things.
8. Leave the clay to dry.
9. Color in your designs with markers.



## Key Vocabulary

<p><b>Taiwan</b> an island in eastern Asia off the coast of China that, along with a number of other islands, considers itself to be an independent nation and its government to be the true government of China. Taipei is the capital of Taiwan.</p>	<p><b>Native</b> an original resident of a given place, such as the Inuit people of Alaska and northern Canada.</p>	<p><b>Coexist</b> to exist together at the same time or place.</p>
<p><b>Ketagalan</b> are a Taiwanese aboriginal people originating in what is now the Taipei Basin. Their language has now become extinct.</p>	<p><b>Linage</b> descent from or the descendants of a common or particular ancestor or ancestry</p>	<p><b>Stilt</b> any of the posts used to support a structure built above the surface of land or water.</p>
<p><b>Immigrate</b> to come to live permanently in a country where one was not born.</p>	<p><b>Abrupt</b> sudden and not expected.</p>	<p><b>Possession</b> something that is owned.</p>
<p><b>Artifact</b> any object made by human beings.</p>	<p><b>Missionary</b> a person who is sent by a church or religious order to a foreign country to teach, convert, heal, or serve.</p>	<p><b>Aboriginal</b> native to an area; indigenous.</p>
<p><b>Façade</b> the front of a building.</p>	<p><b>Camphor Tree</b> an eastern Asian tree that belongs to the laurel family and serves as the chief natural source of camphor.</p>	<p><b>Tragic</b> causing death, destruction, or disaster.</p>

Source: Bowers Museum. Now on View: Taiwanese House Façade. <https://www.bowers.org/index.php/collection/collection-blog/now-on-view-taiwanese-house-facade>. Accessed July 17, 2020.

Image Credit: House Façade, mid 18th Century Probably Ketagalan; probably Gongliao District, New Taipei City, Taiwan Camphor wood; 94 × 107 × 1 in. L.2017.1.1a,b  
Loan Courtesy of the Pomona College Museum of Art Gift of Dr. William Kirk

# 2

## FOAM CARVED CUP

### AGES

5-8 years old

### SKILL LEVEL

Beginner

### DESCRIPTION

For this project we will be making carved cups inspired by the wooden carved cup in the Bowers Museum collection.

### MATERIALS

Styrofoam Cup	Pencil	Brush
Stylus or Toothpick*	Water Tub / Napkin	Acrylic Paint

Materials with an (\*) are optional, use only if available.

### MUSIC

Listen to music curated for this lesson!

Check out the **Spotify Playlist**:

[https://open.spotify.com/playlist/4i1oo7eSkKHn0nFGOEV69x?si=h9UHmDy0RdOSt\\_YQIzfUbg](https://open.spotify.com/playlist/4i1oo7eSkKHn0nFGOEV69x?si=h9UHmDy0RdOSt_YQIzfUbg)

### Background

- Southeast of mainland China is a small island country called Taiwan. This country is home to many different **aboriginal** groups each with their own traditions and way of life. One of these groups were the **Paiwan** people that lived in the southernmost part of Taiwan. The Paiwan people have many traditions that have been kept since **Neolithic** times. One example of this is woodcarving. This skill is passed down to honor their ancestors through their work. In the Bowers Museum there is a ceramic **vessel** with snake **motifs** that stands upon a carved wooden cup. The cup demonstrates the skill of the Paiwan woodcarvers. These types of wooden pieces were only kept by **nobles** or the chief of the tribe, since carved goods were often expensive. They were also used together with clay vessels. These clay vessels are very sacred and important because the technique to make them was lost long ago. Therefore, wooden cups were used to prevent them from becoming damaged. On the cup are carvings of the hundred-pacer **viper** snake. This was one common ancestor that was **hailed** in creation stories. They are often carved in pairs because of their **mythology**, which says that a male and female snake hatched from a pair of eggs in a clay jar. These two snakes later came to be the parents of all snakes. Another common **design** is the head of a person. This is often linked to an ancestor but can also be related to their **headhunting** practices. These cups not only represent the mythology, beliefs, and traditions of the Paiwan people but also their skill and **mastery** of woodcarving.

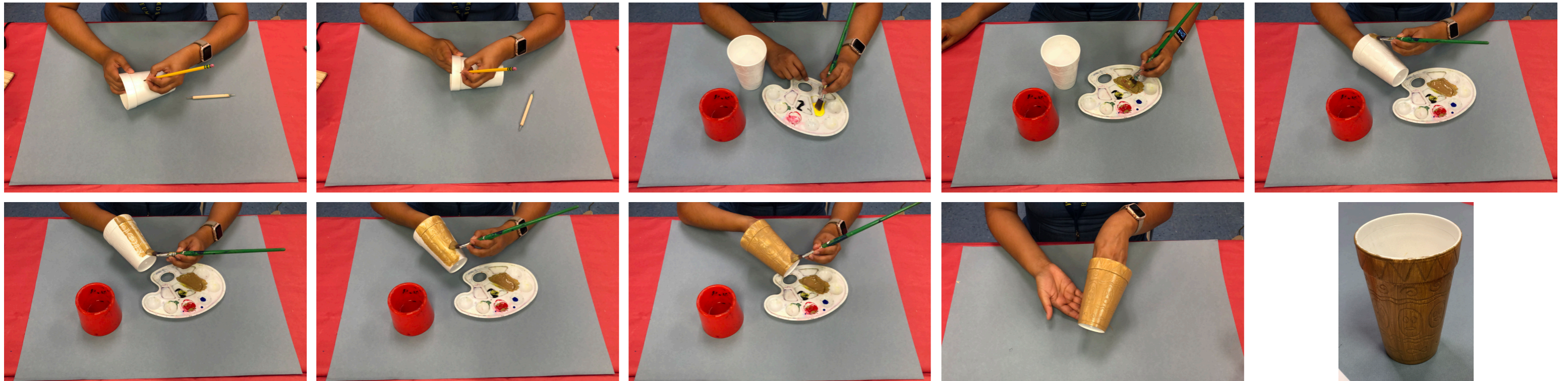
### Fun Facts

- The hundred-pacer snake is a venomous viper that lives in Paiwan.
- The patterns of this snake are often referenced on their carvings and clay vessels, which makes them easy to identify.
- In another myth, a woman fell in love with a hundred-pacer snake that had taken a human form. To win the acceptance of her family, the snake gave her parents a clay vessel covered in snake images. Once married, they allowed their noble children to use the snake motif.
- Until recently, only Paiwan nobles, chiefs and shamans could use the snake motif.
- The Paiwan clay vessels were made since the Neolithic Era but the practice was lost due to the lack of written language.



## Procedure

1. Using a pencil, carve onto the surface of the cup using light pressure to prevent puncturing the cup. You can also use a stylus or toothpick.
2. Carve all along the cup with patterns, icons, es.
3. When done, get your brush, water cup, napkin, and paint ready.
4. If you have brown paint use it, otherwise you will need to mix your own. This can be done by mixing Red, Blue, Green and a little white.
5. Take your brush and apply a thin layer of paint all over the cup.
6. Once the cup is completely painted, leave it to dry and clean up.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>Aboriginal</b> native to an area; indigenous.	<b>Paiwan</b> The Paiwan are an indigenous people of Taiwan. They speak the Paiwan language.	<b>Neolithic</b> designating the latter part of the Stone Age, from about 8,000 B.C. to about 3,500 B.C., characterized by the use of polished stone tools and the beginnings of farming.
<b>Vessel</b> a hollow container for liquids.	<b>Motif</b> a distinct formal unit such as a design, theme, or musical phrase that may repeat in, dominate, characterize, or be a prominent feature of an aesthetic or decorative work.	<b>Noble</b> belonging to a class of people with a high rank or title.
<b>Viper</b> a poisonous snake with long, hollow fangs.	<b>Hail</b> used to express a greeting or acclamation.	<b>Myth</b> a story or group of stories that form part of the traditional knowledge of a society. Myths often use imaginative plots and characters to explain how the world began and why nature and people behave the way they do.
<b>Design</b> pattern.	<b>Headhunting</b> the practice among some peoples of collecting the heads of dead enemies as trophies.	<b>Mastery</b> the qualities of skill, knowledge, and expertise.

Source: Bowers Museum. Viper Vessels of Taiwan's Paiwan. <https://www.bowers.org/index.php/collection/collection-blog/viper-vessels-of-taiwan-s-paiwan>. Accessed July 22, 2020.

Image Credit: Vessel with Snake Motifs, 18th Century Paiwan culture; Pingtung or Taitung County, Taiwan Clay and wood; 15 x 11 1/2 in. 2017.11.28-29 Gift of Anne and Long Shung Shih



# 3

## POPSICLE CANOES

### AGES

11-14 years old

### SKILL LEVEL

Intermediate / Advanced

### DESCRIPTION

For this project you will be making a canoe out of popsicle sticks inspired by the Yami taratara's canoe.

### MATERIALS

Popsicle Sticks	Hot Glue Gun/ Wood Glue
Wood Cutters	Pencil
Paper	Ruler
Scissors	Acrylic Paint
Water Tub	Brushes
Napkins	2 Corrugated Cardboard Strips

Materials with an (\*) are optional, use only if available.

### Background

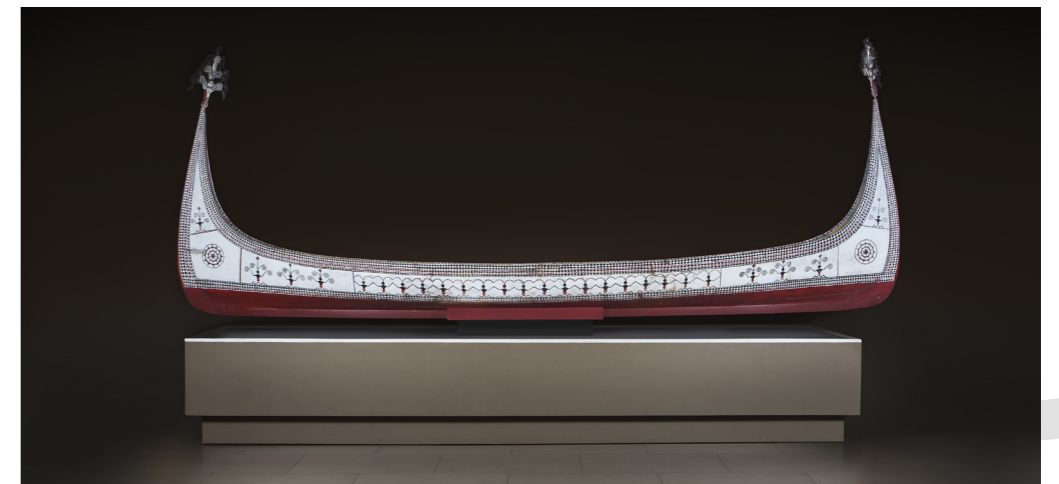
As Taiwan is an island country, it should be no surprise that its people made **vessels** to travel at sea. The Bowers Museum is home to one example of their **proficiency** and skill in canoe making. The canoe on view was made and used by the **Yami** people who **reside** in a small island off the Southeastern coast of Taiwan, called Orchid Island. This type of balangay canoe, or Taratara in the Yami language, was used for fishing. These canoes can hold up to twelve passengers, along with their catch of the day. The Yami are highly reliant on fishing practices for **sustenance**, which is why they take the time and effort to make canoes that were reliable and enduring.

To make a **balangay** canoe requires great skill and patience. One requirement in making these canoes is that the wood used to make them must come from living trees, since using the wood from a dead tree is considered **taboo**. The technique used to make them is called 'Lashed Lug' because instead of using nails or wood to connect pieces, they are instead **lashed** into place with wooden pegs. The canoe consists of several pieces that are measured precisely to fit together perfectly when finished. There is one straight beam that connects two curved beams. Each side of the canoe consists of nine planks that are placed into the **pegs**. Once complete, the canoe is decorated with carvings along the sides and then painted using natural pigments. The red is derived from iron-rich soil, the black comes from the **soot** from charred wood and the white is made from **lime**.

This practice is passed down through generations orally and through physical experience and is one of the reasons why the Yami people have flourished.

### FUN FACTS

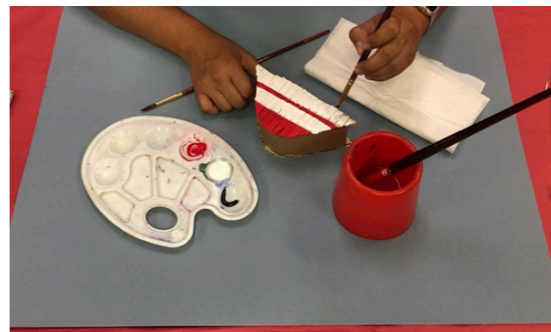
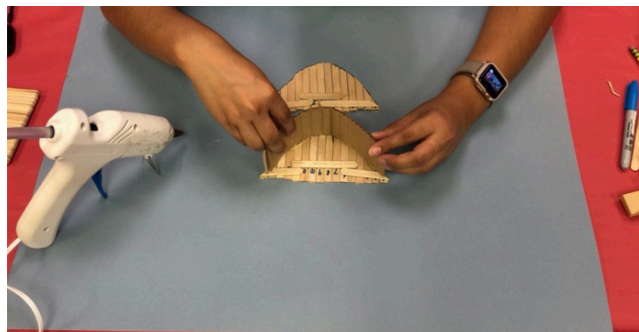
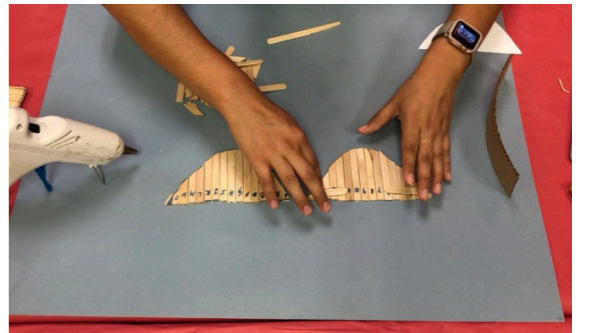
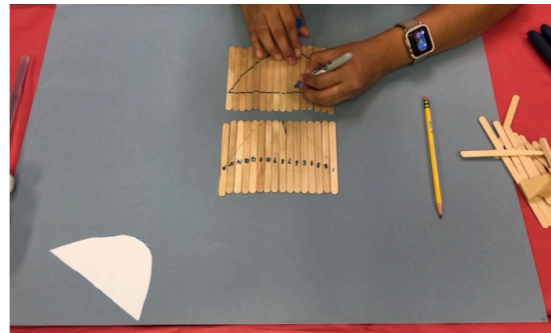
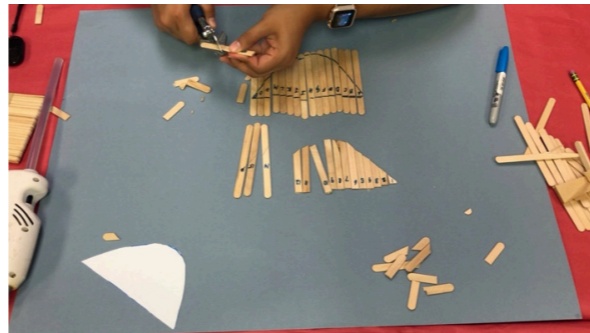
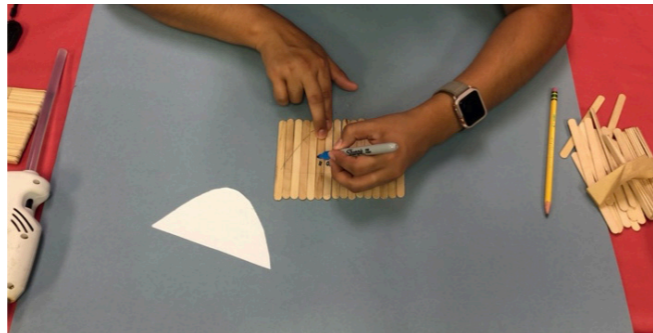
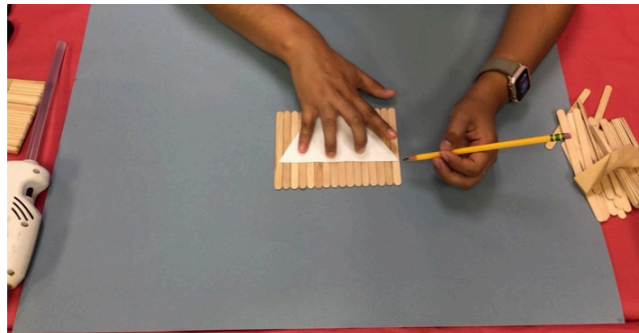
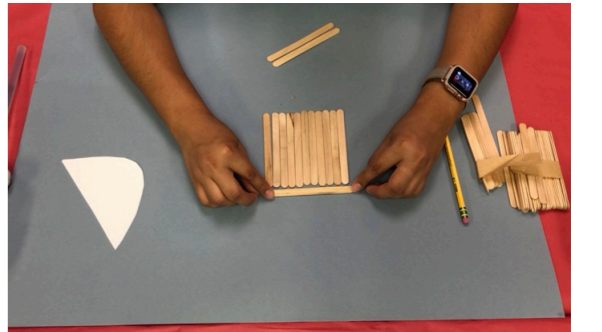
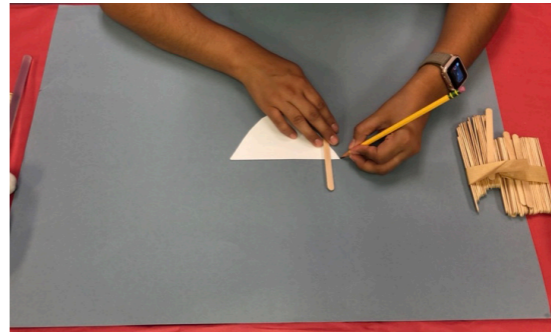
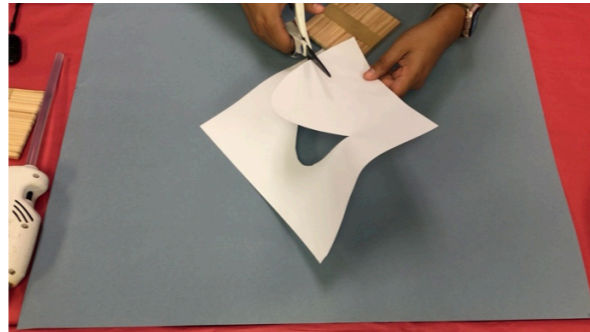
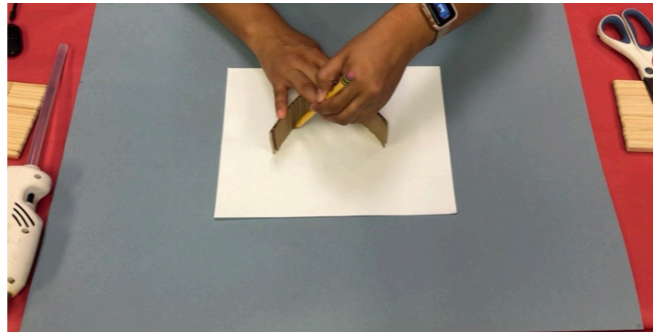
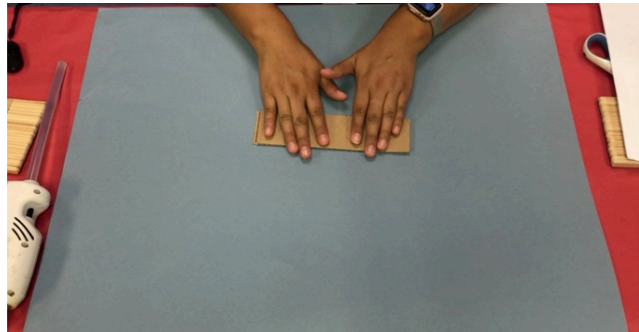
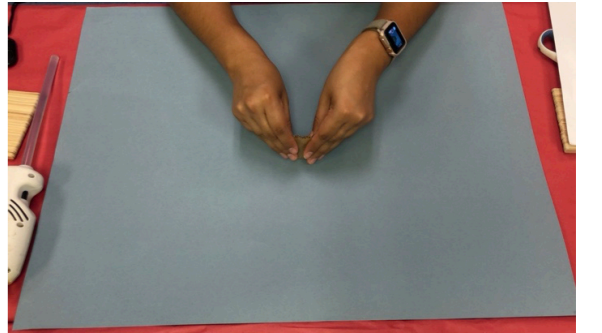
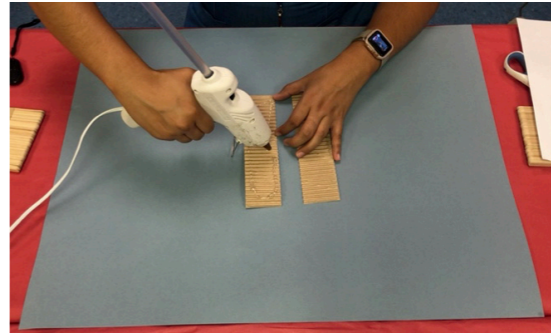
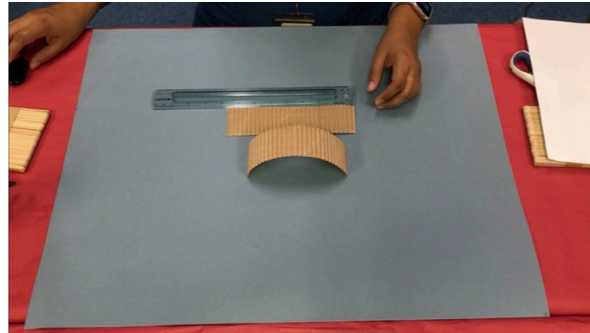
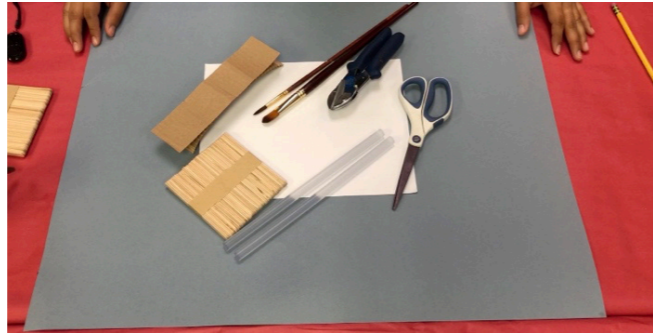
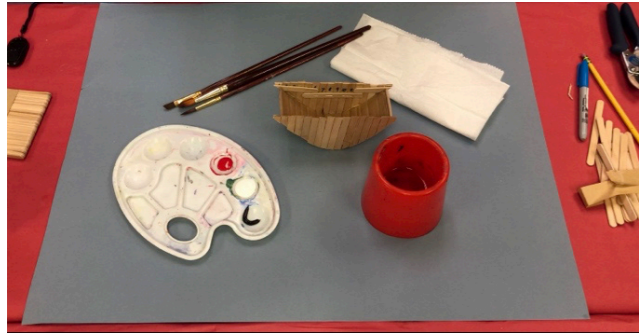
- The canoe on view at the Bowers Museum was made in the 20th century.
- Larger canoes can hold up to twenty people.
- The canoe's carvings were made using small knives and axes.
- The decorations on a taratara represent clan designs and the history of the Yami.
- Magamaog is Yami's ancestral hero who taught the Yami how to farm and build boats.
- Magamaog is often depicted throughout the entirety of a canoe.
- Feathers are often used to decorate the prow and stern of the vessel.
- Concentric circles at the prow and stern are meant to represent the eyes of the canoe.



## Procedure

1. Preheat the hot glue gun.
2. Take a piece of corrugated cardboard and cut two identical strips about 1.5" wide and 8" long. (if using regular cardboard just cut one piece and skip step 3)
3. Apply glue to the wavy side of one of the strips and then place the second piece over it, with the wavy side down.
4. Once the glue has cooled, curve the cardboard with your hands to form a C.
5. On a white sheet of paper, place the C shaped cardboard and trace it, then connect the ends with a ruler.
6. Using scissors, cut out the shape. This will help with cutting the wood pieces later.
7. Place your cutout on another sheet of paper and mark the ends and sides with a dot.
8. Take your popsicle sticks and lay them down vertically within the marked area.
9. Once you have them ready, take your cutout shape and place it over the sticks.
10. Using a pencil or sharpie, trace the shape carefully and label each piece. For example: A, B, C, D.
11. Repeat steps 8-10. This will make up the other side of your canoe, but make sure to change the labels to prevent confusing your pieces. For example: 1, 2, 3, etc.
12. Once all your pieces are labeled and traced, use woodcutters or scissors to cut them out. Please use caution or ask an adult for assistance.
13. Make sure to keep your pieces together as you cut them, to prevent losing any. Also, keep the scraps for later use.
14. When you have cut out all the pieces for both sides, place them down in order.
15. Take a scrap piece and apply hot glue along one side, then attach it to your cut pieces.
16. Add more pieces as necessary to assure all your cut pieces are attached.
17. Repeat this for the pieces of the other side.
18. Once they have cooled, take your cardboard C and apply glue to one of the long sides, along the edge.
19. Then place one wooden piece side and place it on the glue, holding it until it is secure.
20. Repeat this on the other side and hold until cool.
21. After completing the canoe, you can then paint it and leave it to dry.





## Key Vocabulary

<b>Vessel</b> a large boat or ship.	<b>Proficient</b> adept or skilled, usually as a result of study or practice.	<b>Yami</b> the Yami people, also known as the Tao people, are an Austronesian ethnic group native to the tiny outlying Orchid Island of Taiwan.
<b>Reside</b> to live in a place for a long time; dwell.	<b>Balangay</b> is a type of lashed-lug boat built by joining planks edge-to-edge using pins, dowels, and fiber lashings	<b>Sustenance</b> nourishment that maintains life; food.
<b>Taboo</b> forbidden.	<b>Lash</b> to beat or beat against.	<b>Peg</b> a small piece of wood or other material used to hold things together, fill a hole, or mark a place.
<b>Soot</b> a fine, black powder made during burning. Soot collects in chimneys or is carried into the air in smoke.	<b>Lime</b> a white powder made of calcium oxide. Lime is used in cement, in making steel and paper, and in making some soils better for growing plants.	

Source: Bowers Museum. Magamoag/s Lashed Logs:Yami Canoes of Orchid Island. <https://www.bowers.org/index.php/collection/collection-blog/magamaog-s-lashed-logs-yami-canoes-of-orchid-island>. Accessed July 23, 2020.

Image Credits: Fishing Canoe (Taratará), 20th Century Yami culture; Lanyu (Orchid) Island, Taiwan Wood, paint and feather; 81 × 204 × 36 in. 97.8.1 Gift of Leon Chen

## State and National Standards

### Tie Dye Mandalas

#### California Content Standards:

**HSS-1.2.4**

Describe how location, weather, and physical environment affect the way people live, including the effects on their food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and recreation.

#### Visual and Performing Arts Standards

**VA.K.4.3**

Discuss how and why they made a specific work of art.

**VA.1.2.3**

Demonstrate beginning skill in the manipulation and use of sculptural materials (clay, paper, and papier maché) to create form and texture in works of art.

**VA.2.3.1**

Explain how artists use their work to share experiences or communicate ideas.

### Foam Carved Cup

#### State Content Standards:

**HSS-1.5.3**

Compare the beliefs, customs, ceremonies, traditions, and social practices of the varied cultures, drawing from folklore.

#### Visual and Performing Art Standards.

**CA.K.2.1**

Use lines, shapes/forms, and colors to make patterns.

**VA.3.3.4**

Identify and describe objects of art from different parts of the world observed in visits to a museum or gallery (e.g., puppets, masks, containers).

### Popsicle Canoes

#### State Content Standards:

**ESS3.A**

Humans depend on Earth's land, ocean, atmosphere, and biosphere for many different resources. Minerals, fresh water, and biosphere resources are limited, and many are not renewable or replaceable over human lifetimes. These resources are distributed unevenly around the planet because of past geologic processes.

#### Visual and Performing Arts Standards:

**VA.7.2.1**

Develop increasing skill in the use of at least three different media.

**VA.8.2.6**

Design and create both additive and subtractive sculptures.

For more fun from home, follow us @bowersmuseum