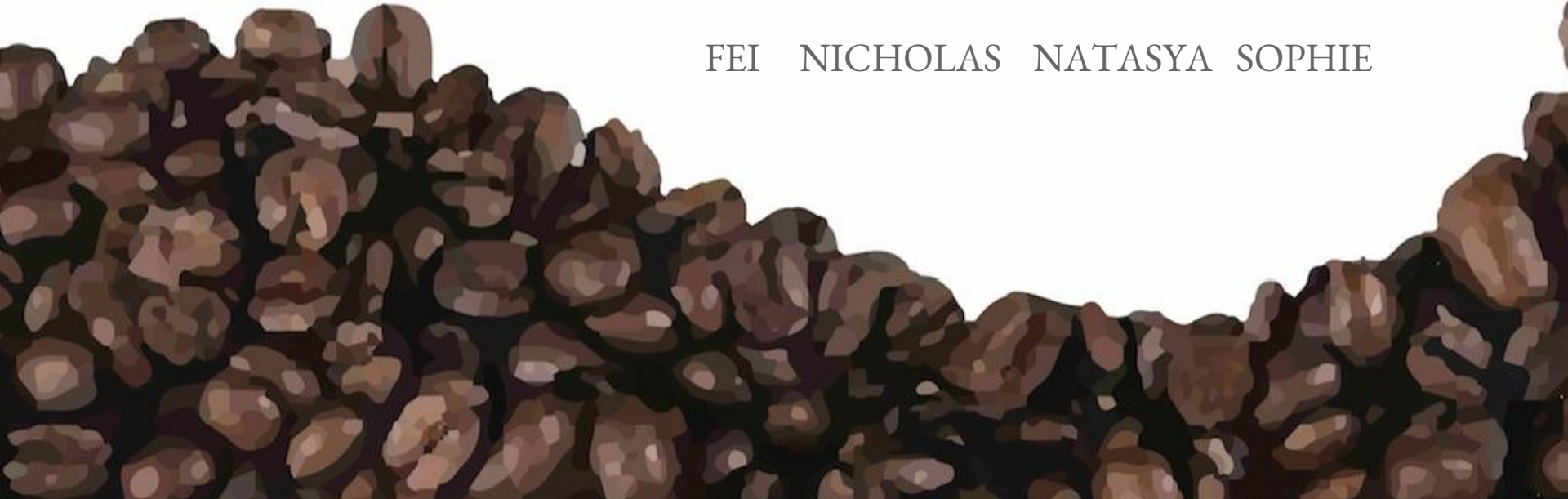


The Evolution of Coffeeware

FEI NICHOLAS NATASYA SOPHIE



Target Audience: The Elderly

- 50 to 60 year old
- Aimed at those who would not usually go to museums
- Very little guides catered to this group
- Knowledge is Infinite: to learn about something they relates to their lives
- More informative rather than interactive





What are we doing for our gallery guide?

Creating a brochure that looks like a newspaper

- Description of the chosen artifacts
- Provide some questions that are food for thought about the exhibition



HOW TO MAKE IT INTERESTING???

ARE YOU SURE THEY WILL WANT TO READ???

WHAT IS THE POINT OF THEM READING THIS???

1. The “Drinking Culture”
2. Something they use or see everyday
3. Coffee -----> Kopi, Kopi O, Kopi C, Kopi Peng,
Kopi Kosong, Kopi Poh, Kopi Gau, Kopi Gau Gau
4. Word BIG BIG
5. Picture BIG BIG



Our Four Objects



Coffee pot

*Porcelain: Japan, Arita, late 17th or early
18th century*

Our Four Objects



Coffee pot

Porcelain: China, around 1735

Our Four Objects



*Coffee cup with Chinese figures
Liverpool, England, 1780*

Our Four Objects



*Coffee pot
Porcelain: China, Early
Republican period (1911-1930)*

How these objects will be used

We aim to use these objects to get elderly people who usually do not visit museum exhibitions

- Come to this exhibition by presenting them with something that they might be able to connect to
- Everyone in Singapore knows what Kopi is



How these objects will be used

We hope to peak their interest in ceramics and museums in general by making it more relevant to them

- Also link the objects to popular culture that they might be familiar with
- Make museums less intimidating and more accessible



The Prototype: Page 1

The Porcelain Times

Hottest New Nonya Coffee Pot Designs Now Available in Green! (Turn to page 2)



EXHIBITION OF PORCELAIN:

7TH MAY TO 7TH DECEMBER 2018

LAI LAI DRINK KOPI LIAO

A flood of immigrants rushed into Singapore from all across Asia and Europe during the 18th century, bringing with them their culture and taste buds. It was in this way that Singapore became both a cultural and gastronomical melting pot, as the coffee Europeans brought along was altered to match Malaysian flavours. New, more thrifty and innovative ways of producing coffee were invented to imitate the coffee press, bringing as our illustrious "coffee sock". Ground beans coat the insides of the sock and hot water is poured in, a simple yet effective way to filter coffee.

In order to rest and replenish a hard day's work, immigrants would gather in kopitiams to socialise and unwind. The word kopitiam is actually made up of two words: Kopi, the Malay for coffee and Tiam, the Hokkien for shop. It was here that Singapore's Kopi culture began to really blossom, as people would heartily eat and chat in this humble, welcoming setting while nursing that cup of kopi. A typical Singaporean breakfast would consist of a cup of kopi, some kaya toast and of course our infamous runny eggs.



"KOPI: THE EVOLUTION OF COFFEE-WARE"

Coffee was first discovered in Ethiopia, by a humble goat herder whose goats had suddenly become very energetic after eating what we would come to know as coffee beans. He shared these findings with a local monastery, where the miracle bean was eventually passed down to the Arabian peninsula. It was here that coffee cultivation and trade really began, as the news of the "wine of Araby" began to make its rounds.

Coffee made its way to Europe during the 17th century and continued to gain even more traction as there was soon fierce competition for coffee to be cultivated outside of Arabia. Once the Dutch got seedlings in the latter half of the 17th century, they planted them in Batavia, in what is now Indonesia. There are, however, earlier

instances of coffee in Asia, as early as 1600. Baba Budan, a Moslem pilgrim smuggled the seeds out of Arabia during his journey from Mecca, planting it in Southern India. It was only in 1840 when the English began cultivating it in India, increasing the trade through the East India Trading Company.

The popularity of Coffee has only increased and is now known as a morning staple for many, as seen in widely known phrases like "Don't Talk to Me Until I've Had My Coffee." It is a drink that is enjoyed worldwide by struggling students, working adults and uncles and aunts in kopitiams.

Western influences invades Japanese Porcelain design! (Turn to page 5)



Are these English or Chinese or Japanese? How Can You Tell? (Turn to page 3)



Breakdown of Page 1

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Relating coffee to
Singapore



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Sub headlines

**Hottest New Nonya Coffee
Pot Designs Now Available in
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**Western
influences
invades
Japanese
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design!
(Turn to
page 5)**



**Are these English
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(Turn to page 3)**



Page 2 & 3



Coffee pot, Porcelain, Japan, Arima, late 17th or early 18th century
Museum: Probably Germany, 18th century
Porcelain and gilded metal

Are you curious why this Asian like porcelain piece has a form of a western beverage dispenser? Such coffee pot was made specifically for export to Europe. From the mid-seventeenth to the mid-eighteenth century, when Chinese porcelain production was in decline, the Japanese porcelain industry thrived through trade with the Dutch.

Due to the resemblance of these coffee pots to beverage dispenser that was widely used in the West, it is said that the Dutch provided models for the coffee pots to be copied. Additions of silver or gold mountings to a porcelain vessel were common in export wares, highlighting the high value placed on porcelain by the wealthy European consumers.

The body of the coffee pot is decorated with stylised flowerheads and foliage, above the lappets with cherry flowerheads, the domed cover similarly decorated. The cover of the pot was said to be fitted with gilt-metal German mounts of top modelled as a mythical dolphin the tripod base with dolphins, the finial modelled as a Neptune's horse and further decoration to the rims and handle.

The coffee pot is very interesting as it consists of the Japanese motifs of floral patterns on the body of the pot but adapts a western overall structure of a dispenser and Greek mythology to suit the needs of the westerners who want a taste of Asian porcelain but yet still wants it to be "western-like". Isn't the combination of the elements of Greek mythology and Chinese materials amazing?

FOOD FOR THOUGHT:

When do you think this coffee pot was used for?
For one or for gathering?

If you have seen the famous tv series *Little Nonya*, you may be reminded of the powerful Peranakan culture which this coffee pot is a part of!

Being commissioned by peranakan chinese in the 20 century, it's no wonder these pots look so similar to chinese porcelain wares. Just look at the strong vibrant colours and the flower motifs. Does it not resemble the beautiful floral patterns of chinese porcelain?

That is because nowadays is derived from Famille rose colouring style of the Kangxi period.

Notice the large pink painted flower, do you recognize this flower? It is actually the **Pony flower**, which in Peranakan culture is a symbol of wealth and good luck to the household. Other commonly used flower include the Indian lotus, which is a metaphor for purity amidst contamination.

The Peranakans were well known for their lavish culinary culture, having elaborate sets of crockery for different festive occasions. Their beautiful coffee pots are just one example of this.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT:

Would you want to use this beautiful pot for your daily coffee?
Or would you keep it for special occasions?

Do you know that Chinese products have long been 'globalised' even before the word 'globalisation' was founded in the early 1990s? This coffee pot is one of the proof of the early relation between China and the Western world. Firstly, have you ever seen a pink porcelain before? If you have not, you probably think that blue-white is the most popular porcelain in the world? That was not quite right, in fact, there was a period when this pink porcelain, called **Famille Rose**, beats the popularity of the blue-white design!

Visually, the coffee pot has Chinese stories and good wishes. The boys represent 'children at play' which symbolises numerous sons and happiness. The bird species is golden pheasant, a Chinese pheasant which is a general symbol of beauty, good fortune and refinement. While the flowers are four seasons flowers that carry the message of wishing wealth and fortune throughout the year.

The coffee pot looks Chinese but if you see more clearly, the boys are European! Apparently, many Famille Rose patterns were exported to Europe, and the fanciers of China there often refined and redesigned these patterns and sent these designs back to China for production. Thus, while many of the Famille Rose patterns are wholly of Chinese origin, others have roots that intermingle with European designs and ideas.

Famille Rose was influenced by Rococo movement in Europe and the technology was learnt from the Jesuits within the Imperial palace in China. The color was not new in Europe, but the effect of it on porcelain was something that suits the European demand at that time. So, would you consider this pot as a Chinese or European pot?

FOOD FOR THOUGHT:

Early records indicate the golden pheasant was imported from China to England and Europe around 1735. Has porcelain made this exotic animal famous in the Europe?



Coffee Cup with Chinese Figures, c1780
Liverpool, England

This coffee cup, while it looks Chinese in nature, was actually made in a factory in England, Liverpool. In 1780, British trade with China was flourishing and the British market was hungry for goods and wares from China, which were being imported into Britain regularly. This resulted in the rise of Chinoiserie, in which they imitated and appropriated Chinese and Asian traditions.

The cup is a child of this particular art movement, showing how the British saw Chinese art and how they attempted to recreate it. Chinese figures were a popular motif in Chinoiserie, which shows how the British people's interest with Chinese art was mixed with their interest in the people themselves and how they lived. However, Western designers would come up with designs of their own. This explains why although the robes and hairstyles to seem to generally fit the idea of what Chinese dress in the 1700s, they do not fit any actual styles that existed at the time.

Examining this cup provides an interesting insight to how Europeans saw Chinese art and culture and how they appropriated it in turn. It shows the elements they found interesting that they chose to represent, such as the fan the woman holds, the looped buns of the figures and the structure in the background.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT:

Films such as *The World of Suzie Wong* (1960) and *Flower Drum Song* (1961) are a couple of more contemporary Western adaptations of Chinese culture. Would you consider it an extension of Chinoiserie?



Coffee pot, China, around 1735
2015-00200

HOW DID COFFEE GET HERE ?



Indonesia. There are, however, earlier instances of coffee in Asia, as early as 1600. Baba Budan, a Moslem pilgrim smuggled the seeds out of Arabia during his journey from Mecca, planting it in Southern India. It was only in 1840 when the English began cultivating it in India, increasing the trade through the East India Trading Company.

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KOPI or COFFEE?

- Kopi: the most popular mix of coffee with sweetened condensed milk
- Kopi Gai: a strong brew of coffee
- Kopi Hitam: a weak brew of coffee
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- Kopi-C: coffee with evaporated milk and sugar (most similar to a "regular" western coffee)
- Kopi-O: coffee with sugar but no milk
- Kopi Peng: iced coffee

Singapore still takes its kopi culture very seriously till this day, and while there are coffee chains such as Starbucks all over the island, kopitiams continue to hold a special place in our hearts. Nothing can replace these humble meeting places that continue to serve honest food and great cups of kopi.



Although kopi literally translates to coffee, simply ordering kopi in a kopitiam will not garner you a fresh cup of black coffee. When ordering in Singapore, there is a certain slang that one must use to get that perfect cup.



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*Coffee pot, China, around 1735.
2015-00200*

Breakdown of Page 2

Description and information of the item accompanied with “FOOD FOR THOUGHTS” to help the elderly relate to their daily life.

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Breakdown of Page 3

KOPI or COFFEE?



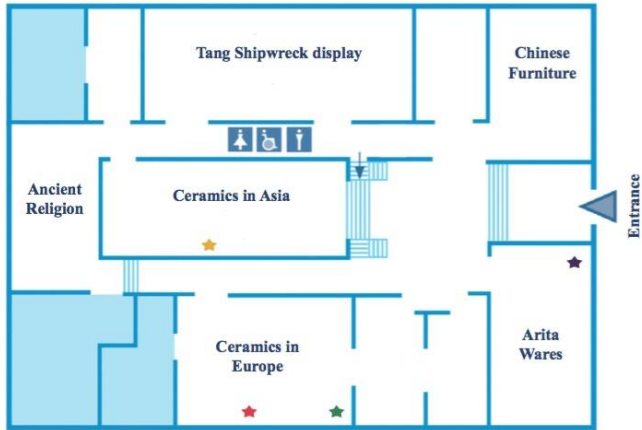
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A map on how coffee has travelled in the history and what is the statues of coffee in Singapore.

HOW TO FIND YOUR WAY?



FIND KEYWORDS:

N	M	Q	H	A	I	P	O	I	H	T	E	D	J
R	E	T	N	A	S	A	E	H	P	E	L	M	G
E	I	Y	T	X	G	J	J	E	Q	N	M	P	O
T	R	S	O	J	I	P	T	S	U	G	J	E	S
S	E	U	P	M	P	O	V	O	T	L	A	O	G
E	S	V	P	T	O	R	C	R	E	A	P	N	I
W	I	W	E	N	K	C	E	E	R	N	A	Y	X
R	O	A	R	S	I	E	R	L	A	D	N	M	A
F	N	C	A	K	I	L	A	L	W	D	A	I	O
F	I	O	N	I	C	A	M	I	A	Y	M	C	R
S	H	F	A	P	Z	I	I	M	Y	W	O	T	Z
U	C	F	K	X	J	N	C	A	N	C	P	U	C
X	C	E	A	N	I	H	C	F	O	B	G	X	P
D	C	E	N	F	K	W	X	R	N	L	S	S	K



SPECIAL THANKS TO:



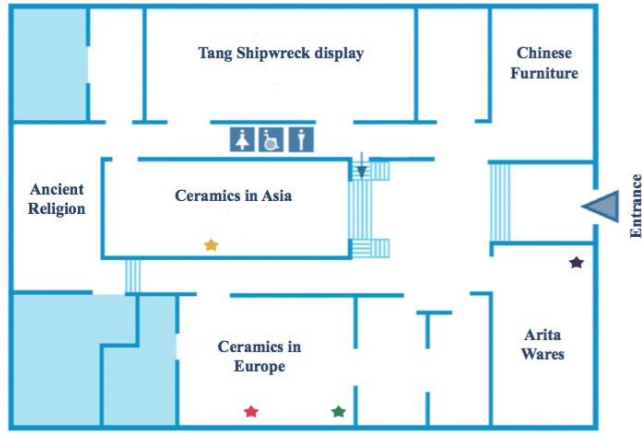
ETHIOPIA
KOPI
FAMILIEROSE
CHINA
ROCOCO
PHEASANT
NONYWARE

PERANAKAN
PEONY
CHINOISERIE
PORCELAIN
TEA
CERAMIC
COFFEE

WESTERN
CUP
POT
JAPAN
ENGLAND

Final Page

HOW TO FIND YOUR WAY?



Breakdown of Page 4

FIND KEYWORDS:

N	M	Q	H	A	I	P	O	I	H	T	E	D	J
R	E	T	N	A	S	A	E	H	P	E	L	M	G
E	I	Y	T	X	G	J	J	E	Q	N	M	P	O
T	R	S	O	J	I	P	T	S	U	G	J	E	S
S	E	U	P	M	P	O	V	O	T	L	A	O	G
E	S	V	P	T	O	R	C	R	E	A	P	N	I
W	I	W	E	N	K	C	E	E	R	N	A	Y	X
R	O	A	R	S	I	E	R	L	A	D	N	M	A
F	N	C	A	K	I	L	A	L	W	D	A	I	O
F	I	O	N	I	C	A	M	I	A	Y	M	C	R
S	H	F	A	P	Z	I	I	M	Y	W	O	T	Z
U	C	F	K	X	J	N	C	A	N	C	P	U	C
X	C	E	A	N	I	H	C	F	O	B	G	X	P
D	C	E	N	F	K	W	X	R	N	L	S	S	K

SPECIAL THANKS TO:



**A
DM**



ETHIOPIA	PERANAKAN	WESTERN
KOPI	PEONY	CUP
FAMILIEROSE	CHINOISERIE	POT
CHINA	PORCELAIN	JAPAN
ROCOCO	TEA	ENGLAND
PHEASANT	CERAMIC	
NONYWARE	COFFEE	

Word search with words that are relevant to the exhibition. To encourage participation and engagement with the exhibition as it is something they are familiar with and easy to do.

The End!

