

The 52 Tickets For The Met Museum



In this project, I decide to make 52 tickets for The Met. The inspiration for the theme comes from an experience of my trip to the Met Museum. Once I went to the Met, I found the entrance ticket was simple. For some of the visitors, it's impossible to spend the whole day in the museum so I think giving visitors a kind of unforgettable memory after the visit is significant. So I want to design a series of entrance tickets for the Met in order to provide people with both information of relics in the museum and fond memories of the museum trip.



Card 1:
The Met Fifth Avenue
 Location: 1000 Fifth Avenue NYC
 Hours: Friday-Saturday
 10am-9am
 Night at the Museum
 "Over 5,000 years of art from around the world for everyone to enjoy."



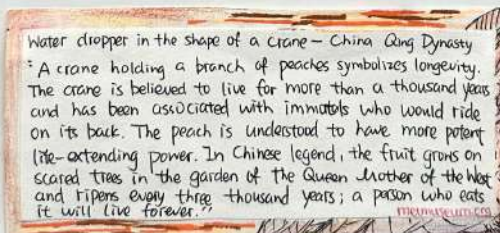
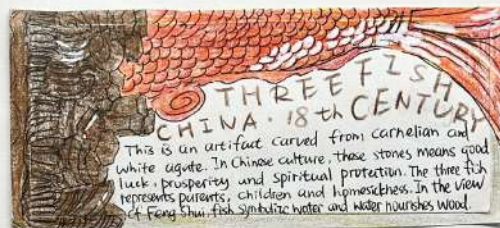
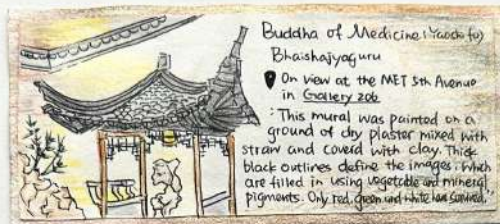
Card 2:
The American Wings
 Ever since its establishment in 1870, the Museum has acquired important examples of American Art. A separate "American Wing" to display the domestic arts of seventeenth to early nineteenth centuries opened in 1924



Card 3:
African Art in The Michael C. Rockefeller Wing
 Works from across the African subcontinent span fired clay figures shaped in Mali's Inner Niger Delta as early as the twelfth century to the fiber creation Bleu no.1(2014) by contemporary innovator Abdoulaye Konaté.



Card 4:
Ancient American Art in The Michael C. Rockefeller Wing
 Location: Great Hall Balcony
 A rich history of creative expression—parallel to, but independent of, the rest of the world—unfolded in North, Central, and South America and the Caribbean thousands of years prior to European colonization.



Card 5:

Buddha of Medicine (Yaoshi fo) Bhaishajyaguru

Location: On view at the Met 5th Avenue in Gallery 206

This mural was painted on a ground of dry plaster mixed with straw and covered with clay. Thick black outlines define the images, which are filled in using vegetable and mineral pigments. Only the latter—predominantly red, green, and white—have survived.

65.29.2

Card 6:

Three Fish

China-18th Century

This is an artifact carved from carnelian and white agate. In Chinese culture, these stones mean good luck, prosperity and spiritual protection. "The three fish" represents parents, children and homesickness. In the view of Feng Shui, fish symbolize water and water nourishes wood.

Card 7:

Boy with water buffalo

China, Qing dynasty

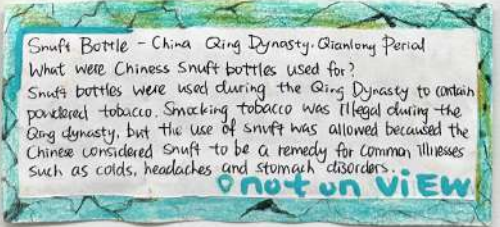
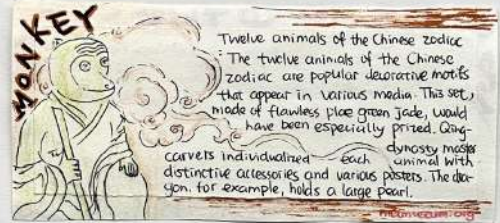
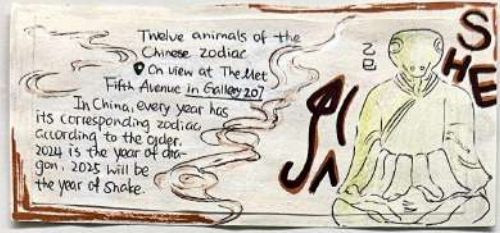
Auspicious symbols and visual puns expressing good wishes are recurring themes in Chinese decorative art. A delightful example is this white nephrite sculpture that depicts a small boy gently prodding a water buffalo with a stalk of rice. The ears of rice symbolize a good harvest and rhyme with a Chinese word for "year" (sui), thus implying the wish for "a good harvest year after year". (sui sui nian feng)

Card 8:

Water dropper in the shape of a crane

China, Qing dynasty

A crane holding a branch of peaches symbolizes longevity. The crane is believed to live for more than a thousand years and has been associated with immortals who would ride on its back. The peach is understood to have more potent life-extending power. In Chinese legend, the fruit grows on sacred trees in the garden of the Queen Mother of the West and ripens every three thousand years; a person who eats it will live forever.

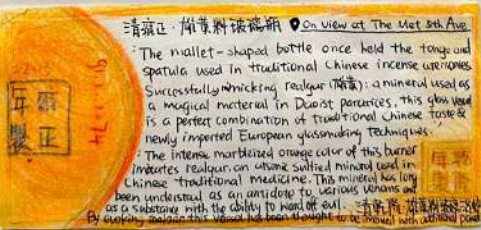
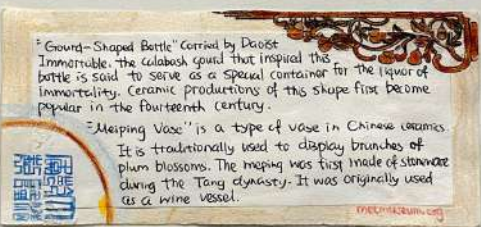
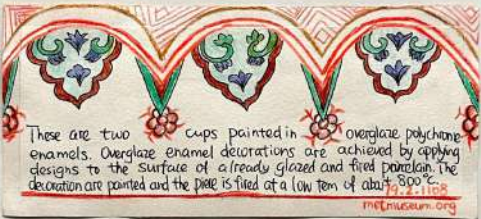
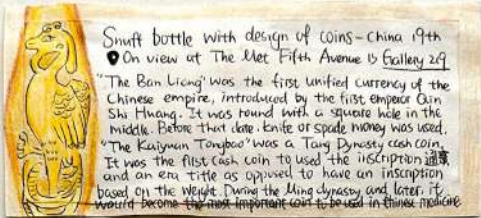


Card 9:
Twelve animals of the Chinese zodiac
Location: On view at The Met Fifth Avenue in Gallery 207
In China, every year has its corresponding zodiac. According to the order, 2024 is the year of the dragon, 2025 will be the year of the snake.

Card 10:
Twelve animals of the Chinese zodiac
The twelve animals of the Chinese zodiac are popular decorative motifs that appear in various media. This set, made of flawless pale green jade, would have been especially prized. Qing-dynasty master carvers individualized each animal with distinctive accessories and varied postures. The dragon, for example, holds a large pearl.

Card 11:
Snuff Bottle with Eight Horses
What does "Eight Horses" in Chinese culture mean?
The eight horses on this snuff bottle symbolize auspiciousness, success and prosperity. The Eight Horse map usually depicts the scene of eight horses running on the grassland, symbolizing strength, speed and vitality, which means full of energy.

Card 12:
Snuff Bottle
China Qing dynasty, Qianlong Period
What were Chinese snuff bottles used for?
Snuff bottles were used during the Qing Dynasty to contain powdered tobacco. Smoking tobacco was illegal during the Qing dynasty but the use of snuff was allowed because the Chinese considered snuff to be a remedy for common illnesses such as colds, headaches and stomach disorders.



Card 13:

Snuff bottle with design of coins
China 19th

On view at The Met Fifth Avenue in Gallery 219

"The ban Liang" was the first unified currency of the Chinese empire, introduced by the first emperor Qin Shi Huang. It was round with a square hole in the middle. Before that date, knife or spade money was used. "The Kaiyuan Tongbao" was a Tang Dynasty cash coin. It was the first cash coin to use the inscription 通寶 and an era title as opposed to have an inscription based on the weight. During the Ming dynasty and later, it would become the most important coin to be used in Chinese medicine.

Card 14:

These are two cups painted in overglaze polychrome enamel. Overglaze enamel decorations are achieved by applying designs to the surface of already glazed and fired porcelain. The decorations are painted and the piece is fired at a low temperature of about 800°C.

Card 15:

"Gourd-Shaped Bottle" created by Daoist Immortablel, the calabash gourd that inspired this bottle is said to serve as a special container for the liquor of immortality. Ceramic productions of this shape first became popular in the fourteenth century. "Meiping Vase" is a type of vase in Chinese ceramics. It is traditionally used to display branches of plum blossoms. The Meiping was first made of stoneware during the Tang dynasty. It was originally used as a wine vessel.

Card 16:

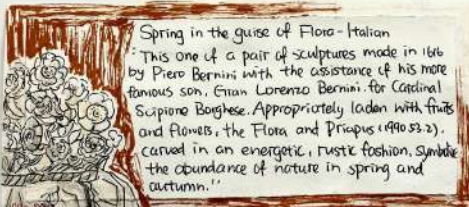
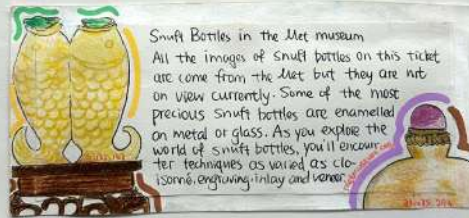
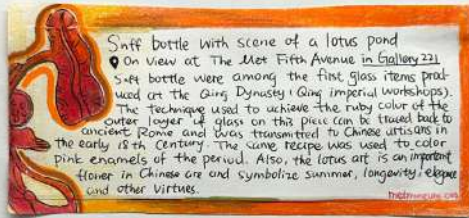
清 雍正 · 雄黃料玻璃瓶

Location: On view at The Met 5th Avenue

The mallet-shaped bottle once held the tongs and spatula used in traditional Chinese incense ceremonies. Successfully mimicking realgar (雄黃): a mineral used as a magical material in Daoist paractices, this glass vessel is a perfect combination of traditional Chinese taste & newly imported European glassmaking techniques.

清 乾隆 · 雄黃料玻璃三足炉

The intense marbled orange color of this burner imitates realgar, an arsenic sulfide mineral used in Chinese traditional medicine. This mineral has long been understood as an antidote to various venoms and as a substance with the ability to ward off evil. By evoking realgar, this vessel has been thought to be imbued with additional power.



Card17:

Snuff bottle with scene of a lotus pond

Location: On view at The Met Fifth Avenue in Gallery 221

Snuff bottles were among the first glass items produced at the Qing Dynasty (Qing imperial workshops). The technique used to achieve the ruby color of the outer layer of glass on this piece can be traced back to ancient Rome and was transmitted to Chinese artisans in the early 18th century. The same recipe was used to color pink enamels of the period. Also, the lotus art is an important flower in Chinese art and symbolize summer, longevity, elegance and other virtues.

Card 18:

Snuff Bottles in the Met museum

All the images of Snuff bottles on this ticket come from the Met but they are not on view currently. Some of the most precious snuff bottles are enamelled on metal or glass. As you explore the world of snuff bottles, you'll encounter techniques as varied as cloisonné, engraving, inlay and veneer.

Card 19:

European Sculpture & Decorative Arts

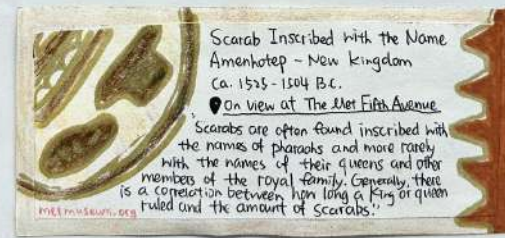
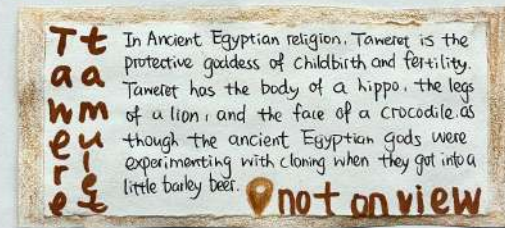
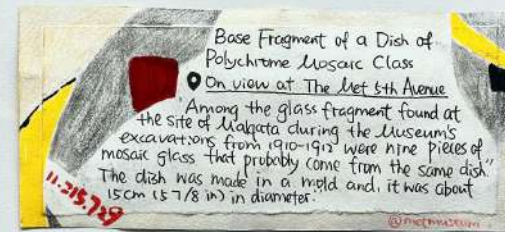
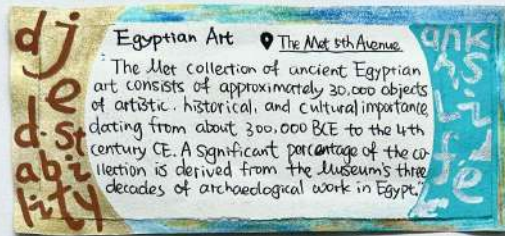
The fifty thousand objects in the Museum's comprehensive and historically important collection of European sculpture and decorative arts reflect the development of a number of art forms in Western European countries from the early 15th through 20th.

Card 20:

Spring in the guise of Flora

Italian

This is one of a pair of sculptures made in 1616 by Pietro Bernini with the assistance of his more famous son, the sculptor Gian Lorenzo Bernini, for Cardinal Scipione Borghese. Appropriately laden with fruits and flowers, the Flora and Priapus(1990.53.2), carved in an energetic, rustic fashion, symbolize the abundance of nature in spring and autumn.



Card 21:

Egyptian Art

Location: The Met 5th Avenue

The Met collection of ancient Egyptian art consists of approximately 30,000 objects of artistic, historical, and cultural importance, dating from about 300,000 BCE to the 4th century CE. A significant percentage of the collection is derived from the Museum's three decades of archaeological work in Egypt.

Card 22:

Base Fragment of a Dish of Polychrome Mosaic Glass

Location: On view at The Met 5th Avenue

Among the glass fragments found at the site of Malqata during the Museum's excavations from 1910-1912 were nine pieces of mosaic glass that probably come from the same dish. The dish was made in a mold and it was about 15 cm (5 7/8 in) in diameter.

Card 23:

Taweret amulet

Not On View

In Ancient Egyptian religion, Taweret is the protective goddess of childbirth and fertility. Taweret has the body of a hippo, the legs of a lion, and the face of a crocodile, as though the ancient Egyptian gods were experimenting with cloning when they got into a little barley beer.

Card 24:

Scarab Incribed with the Name Amenhotep

New Kingdom

Ca. 1525-1504 B.C.

Location: On view at The Met Fifth Avenue

Scarabs are often found inscribed with the names of pharaohs and more rarely with the names of their queens and other members of the royal family. Generally, there is a correlation between how long a king or a queen ruled and the amount of scarabs.