

2016.11.27

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- こども博物館:ハンズオン Hands-on Interactive Approach: Hands-on + Minds-on
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   博学連携:初めて出会う作品への興味と関心
  - ・博物館、美術館、児童館、回想法センターなど他機関の交流
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  - ・英語による美術の学習および美術による英語の学習方法
     ーワークショップ環境における協同学習の視点からー

 ニューヨーク近代美術館 (MoMA=Musem of Modern Art)
 ビクトル・ダミコ:ワークショップ Workshop





MoMA Museum of Modern Art ニューヨーク近代美術館



ビクトル・ダミコ Victor D'Amico (1904-1987) [ニューヨーク近代美術館初代教育部長1937-1969]





# 1925年 指導プランと教材をスーツケース2個に詰めて、 低所得者の住宅地区で美術指導を始める。



1939年 エドワード・D ストーンとフィリップ ・S・グッドウィンの設計

『Art in Our Time』2004MoMA出版より



PHOTOGRAPHY 1839-1937

1937

Photography 1937-1937, installation view of exhiation entry, 1932



# FIRST EDUCATION PROGRAM



Nucleir D'Amora, N.S., Inscriber of the Maseurit's educational programs in 1937

Early art-appreciate course in the Young People's Soulary, the Maneson's first educ tomal program, hunded in 1937



<image>



Abby Aldrich Rockefeller (Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.), 1922





1964年 「彫刻庭園」 The Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Garden



#### ニューヨーク近代美術館 MoMA= Museum of Modern Art 1929~

### 1929年美術館開館。

アビ・アルドリチ・ロックフェラー、リリー・ブリス、メアリー・サリ ヴァンの

なにげない会話から生まれた….

セザンヌ、スーラー、ゴーギャン、ヴァン・ゴッホ…

●新しい美術を人に評価してもらう仕事は、それを見せる能力を備えてい る人を

最大限に利用することである。

初代館長アルフレッド・バーJr. 近代美術館の革新的理念

『美術館は研究室であり、人々はその実験に参加するように勧められる』 近代の絵画、彫刻、写真、建築、工業デザイン、映画…現代視覚文化

●美術館側はもっと建物自体に人々を引きつけたかった。
 〔ダートマス大学美術部長アルテマス・バッカードの報告書
 =「近代美術館に教育部が必要である。〕〕

1937年に教育部を設立。

教育は二次的問題ではなく、事業全体の成功を左右する重要事項。 新しい方法や解決策の模索。 ビクトル・ダミコが初代教育部長となる。





street H. Seen, in-

What is modern painting? 1946

"Creative Teaching in Art" 1942-1953 seven printings

A pioneer in bringing art education to art museums -by "Educator as Art Museum" (1978), "Museum Education" (1989)-「美術館に美術教育をもたらしたパイオニア」

D'Amico created a laboratory to carry out his ideas and exercise his power as a creative, charismatic teacher -by A. Huwitz "Children and their Art"(1991)-「自らのアイデアを実現する実験室を創設し、自分自身の力を試し、 創造的でカリスマ性のある教師だった。」

D'Amico's contribution to Artist-Teacher pedagogy as the "child-centered approach" with Franz Cizek and Marion Richardson. D'Amico was one of the most influential in the development of creativity in his book "Creative Teaching in Art" -by A. Efland " A History of Art Education" (1990)-

ダミコはフランツ・チゼック、マリオン・リチャードソンとに児童中心の アーティストーティーチャー教育に貢献し、『美術の創造的指導』の書籍に よって創造性の発展に最も影響を及ぼした1人であった。

D'Amico's lifetime was devoted to the development of the creative power of children, young people, and adults. -by P. Sahasrabudhe "In Exploring the Legends:" (2001)-ダミコは子ども、若者、大人の創造力の発達にその生涯を捧げた。





MUSEUM EDUCATION: History, Theory, and Practice

THE NATIONAL ART EDUCATE

(1989)

AL HURWITZ . MICHAEL DAY





(1990)

#### **EXPLORING THE LEGENDS: GUIDEPOSTS TO THE FUTURE**



SYLVIA K. CORWIN EDITOR

NATIONAL ART EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

(2001)

#### <u>ニューヨーク近代美術館におけるビクトル・ダミコの仕事</u>

《教育プロジェクト》 The Educational Project

《ヤング・ピープルズ・ギャラリー Young People's Gallery》(1937-48)

《ニューヨークの高校生プログラムNew York Public High Schools Program》 (1937-70)

《復員兵アートセンター War Veterans'Art Center》(1942-48)

《ピープルズ・アートセンター People's Art Center》(1948-72)

《こどもアートカーニバル The Children's Art Carnival》(1942-69)

《全米美術教育委員会 National Committee on Art Education》(1942-63)

《TV programs 魔法の門をくぐってThrough the Enchanted Gate》(1952, 1953)

《サマースクールSummer Art Institute 》(1955-/1959-現在) The Art Barge (The Victor D'Amico Institute of Art)



ビクトル・ダミコの業績図式 (1995年現在)

### 創造的美術教育の啓蒙

### ワークショップの実現

- 子どもは参加し体験する。美術の理解に 繋がる。
- 大人達は子どもたちが参加している様子を
   見る。創造性を豊かにすることの重要性
   を体感する。

常に親、教師、周りの大人たちへ発信す る=啓蒙的な活動





Children's Art Carnival in Harlem

ハーレムこどもアートカーニバル







ビアジェとともにベティ・ブレイトン・テーラー:字の読めない子どもたちのため、貧困地域で職業を得るためのプログラム、障がい児のためのプログラム、10代の子どもたちの雇用問題に取り組む。



現在のハーレムこどもアートカーニバル

### ビクトル・ダミコ『回顧展』カタログより 1970

美術は人を人間的にする力であり、生活 に大きな活力を与えるという大きな働き をする。…私たちが今日必要なのは、人間 の尊厳を発見することである。それに よって私たちは自分自身を尊敬することが できるようになり、天から与えられたと ても大きな才能、創造する力を楽しむこ とができる。

# こどもアートキャラヴァン

私はハーレムのカーニバルが最後のものとなると 納得していたが、活動は安定した学校や既存の施 設から離れ、道や公園、その他空いた土地に広 がって行った。

旅行用のキャラヴァンは活動のおこなわれている ところへ移動できるだけでなく、寂しい見放され た地域、子どもたちが見過ごされてる貧民街のよ うな所に独自の活動を創設し、豊かな体験を提供 できる。

Victor D'Amico







### THE CHILDREN'S ART CARAVAN: Creative Education on Wheels

Victor D'Amico The Museum of Modern Art New York, New York



The Caravan "is a complete and fully equipped system of teaching ...."

A dramatic concept of creative education and the culmination of over 30 years of experimentation and research will soon become a reality. The Children's Art Caravan, two huge trullers 40 feet long by ten feet wide, emissary of The Museum of Modern Art, may travel the highways and back roads of our country or any country in the world, bringing creative art to children everywhere. The Caravan combines the most recent developments in the arts and art education with the latest innovations in scientific and technical communication in producing a magic that attracts and develops the creativity of children.

The Children's Art Caravan is a complete and fully equipped system of teaching, housed in two trailers which, when parked anywhere, merely opens its doors and invites children into a world of challenging and atimulating experiences.

Trailer No. 1 includes a motivational area with 17 teaching machines which involve the child directly with the elements of art, a gallery for exhibiting children's work or work of artists, and a darkroom for experiments in photography. Trailer No. 2 is a studio workshop with collage tables and easels and a supply room with a variety of materials for both two- and three-dimensional expression-drawing, painting, clay work, collage and assemblage. Of greatest importance is a series of five guide books gauged for different age levels from the preschool through junior high school grades, containing the philosophy and methods of creative teaching established and developed at the Art Center of The Museum of Modern Art, and enough projects to carry classes for an entire school year. These are so arranged that an art teacher or a grade teacher can use them with confidence and assurance of success. The trailers are air-conditioned and supplied with hot and cold running water and a generator for electric power. The Art Caravan can be stationed in a school yard, on a street, in a park, or a public square. Hoses are connected to an available source of water supply and drainage. The doors are open and creative teaching is under way. No school, school system, or community need be without art because the Art Caravan can bring art to any school or any number of schools for a short or long period of time serving thousands of children. A number of Catavans can multiply an infinite number of children served.

The Art Caravan is Economical Because It Can Serve Thousands of Children

The Caravan is economical in time and money because the building of art rooms or waiting for the planning and construction of new schools with art

OCTOBER, 1978



THE CARAVAN GOES ANYWHERE THERE IS A ROAD AND CHILDREN WAITING.

#### MODERN PIED PIPERS TUTOR CHILDREN

FROM HARLEM TO NEW DELHI





Frank Vit









Dorothy Knowles Mabel D'Amico

Muriel Silberstein

from the Carnival adapted to the Caravan

5. The Natural Texture Machine. At the left of the entrance is a machine where the child explores natural textures. Samples of cat fur, snake skin, bird feathers, and tree bark are mounted on a vertical panel. When the child presses a button, each texture moves down so that he can touch it. Simultaneously, a picture of the animal, bird, or object appears in a lighted window alongside.

6. The Automatic Tactile Scale. The Automatic Tactile Scale is based on one of the Bauhaus exercises and is an extension of the Natural Texture Machine next to it. Four moving bands of different textured materials are mounted on motor-driven spools, side by side. The first has a variety of soft materials; the second, hard; the third, smooth; the fourth, rough. When the child operates each motor, he can feel the different textures as they pass under his fingers. When he stops the motors, he can feel a combination of textures. This experience sensitizes him to the textural quality of materials he uses and those in his environment.

7. The Strobe or Black Light Machine. In this teaching machine, the child reacts as if he is seeing pure magic. A model with panels painted in different strobe colors, which are invisible or simply gravish under white light, leap into vibrant luminous colors when the black light is turned on. The child is introduced to a new and challenging concept of color, and the range of his creativity is enlarged and heightened.

8. Color Experiment Machine (Color Mixing). This machine deals with color mixing as it relates to pigments. While color principles are involved, there are no rules or theorizing and there is no need for them because the child discovers them through his own exploration. By sliding panels of colored plexiglass over each other, he discovers the secondary and tertiary colors, although he may never call them by these names. Like the artist, power of observation.



Resident and Ania

"Student and local exhibitions are viewed in the eallers."

the child uses colors intuitively or automatically because their behavior has become integrated with his creativity.

9. Color Experiment Machine (Intensity and Value). Two additional fundamentals of color are explored in this machine-Intensity and value. A child discovers the effect of color intensity by dimming or brightening different colors. Three circular panels of colored plexiglass are arranged above each other. Each can be raised or lowered in intensity by operating a rheostat which alters the amount of light projected. The children can compare the three by changing the strength of each, and discover their relative effect. Value is demonstrated by a large panel separated in bands of different colors. Another panel, arranged in squares of values from high light to low dark, slides in front of the colors, demonstrating how each color is altered when its value is changed.

10. Pattern Study Machine, A variety of patterns is mounted in a lighted box. These include nature patterns, such as wood and grain, and photographs of outer space and the moon's surface; decorative patterns, such as printed textiles and woven fabrics; art patterns, such as paintings in mixed media and graphic prints, such as aquatints and etchings. Two mobile magnifying glasses can be passed over the different patterns so that the child discovers the quality and richness of detail, thus sharpening his

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES

11. Two-Dimensional String Design. An exercise in tension and linear design, the simplest of the teaching machines, this device allows the child to create his design by stretching elastic strings over golf tees which he plugs into the holes of the pegboard background. This is a spontaneous method of drawing in line and changing the design without erasing.

12 Two-Dimensional String Design-Light and Color. A complex and challenging teaching machine, based on the simplest Two-Dimensional String Dasign described above, involves creating spontaneously in line, color, and shadow. Elastic strings are stretched against a lighted background. Spotlights project color on the string arrangement from different angles and repeat the design automatically, a number of times. The child is entranced by the double images and color harmonies produced by the projected colors.

13. Free-Form Design Picture Maker. The child improvises his design with pre-cut free form shapes by sticking them on a background, arranging them in any way he wishes. The backs of the shapes are faced with a material (Velcro) which is compatible to the background material and holds the shapes securely in place. This overcomes the fear of drawing or making mistakes, permitting the free flow of the imagination.

14. Geometrie Design Picture (Continued on page 44)

OCTOBER, 1970



Aldous Huxley said: "The greatest of all arts is the art of living." And that is what education is all about.







ダミコが1920年代に美術教材を詰めたスーツケース2個から 「動機づけエリア」と「ワークショップエリア」の2台の アートキャラバンの構想へ。



**Children's Art Caravan #1 Motivation Area** こどもアートキャラバン1 動機付けエリア

### こどもアートキャラバンの模型 (長さ105cm、巾28cm、高さ35cm) ビクトル・ダミコによるデザイン ダミコ夫妻による制作



**Children's Art Caravan #2** Workshop Area こどもアートキャラバン2 ワークショップエリア 1995年こどもの城10周年記念事業展覧会のためビクトル・ダミコがデザインした美術教育玩具の図面から復元。



多摩美術大学高橋士郎教授に図面からの復元を依頼。完成物。

### アート・ティーチング・トイ:図面から復元した高橋士郎氏の感想

「もらった図面のすべてが、実施の施工図面ではなかった。」

基本設計だけで、実際の部品の裏付けや力学的な掲載を していない図面は、読み取って、日本の市販品の部品を カタログから選択していく。日本はあらゆる部品がそ ろっているので問題はなかった。ただ市販部品が表面に 出てこないようにすること。

・ある程度、原理や中味やモーターなど機構が見えた方 がよいかと少し考えた。

フール・プルーフ
 子どもたちがボタンを
 押しっぱなしでいなく
 なっても、自然に
 スイッチが切れる
 という安全設計。

「サーカス」「カーニバル」「アートキャラヴァン」の 楽しさやマジックの感動、驚き、美的感動、知的興味が 起きて、中を見たいと思うようになればよい。 むしろサーカス、マジックなど楽しい感動を起こさせる 外観が復元できればよいと思った。 ダミコ自身もそう考えている。

仮設性 耐久性 梱包移動の柔軟性 消耗品の交換

なによりも 安全性





「ビクトル・ダミコ展」 こどもの城(青山東京)開館十周年記念事業







### 3階 ワークショップエリア



こどもの城1995



オリジナルの展示
























PEEP SHOW





SPACE SHIP



FURRY CAT

ROUSTER

## 3階 ワークショップエリア











Original Collage Kit for Family



Original Collage Kit









# こどもカーニバル・ハット













### Children's Art Carnival in Aichi 1996 愛知県児童総合センター







# ニューヨーク近代美術館 MoMAの変化

- 初代教育部長 ビクトル・ダミコ Victor D'Amico (1937-1969)
- 『美術館に美術教育をもたらした.』



• 美術館が専門性を重視する方向へ転化 した時期の部長. ウィリアム・バーバック



(1970-1980)

- "Visual Thinking Strategies" with Abigail Hausen
- 当時マサチューセッツ美術大学の
- アヴィゲイル・ハウゼンと共同で
- VTSを開発したフィリップ・ヤノウィン. (1981-1991)



- 2006年の美術館建築リニューアルから 現在の部長ウェンディ・ウーン.(2006-現在)
- 美術館教育の再認識.
- ビクトル・ダミコ再評(
- ・ 制作プログラムの実施.
- VTSとは異なる美術館 独自のプログラム。



# **2010** MoMAでシンポジウム 現代の美術館教育を掘り下げる Mining Modern Museum Education

- Kim Kanatani, Deputy Director and Gail Engelberg Director of Education at the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum 「Hilla Rebay」 グッゲンハイム美術館
- Kelly McKinley, Richard and Elizabeth Currie Director of Education and Public
   Programming, Art Gallery of Ontario 「Arthur Lismer」: the Early Educational Foundations of the Art Gallery of Ontario オンタリオアートギャラリー
- Robert Eskridge, Woman's Board Endowed Executive Director of Museum Education, The Art Institute of Chicago 「Katharine Kuh」: the evolution of modern art at The Art Institute of Chicago.
   シカゴ・インスティテュート・オブ・アート
- Briley Rasmussen, Museum Educator, Los Angeles County Museum of Art 「Victor D'Amico」
   ニューヨーク近代美術館





#### コロンビア大学教授&ニューヨーク近代美術館教育部長

寄贈機関ビクトル・ダミコ・インスティテュート・オブ・アートの承認を得て、ビクトル・ダミコ 資料の実物すべてがコロンビア大学からニューヨーク近代美術館に移管された。

# Victor D'Amico "Art as a Human Necessity"

Collaborative Session between Teachers College, MoMA and The Art Barge

Three collaborative sessions will provide the opportunity to contemplate how we can develop and better emphasize our own philosophy and practice of Art, Museum & Education for humanity as well as to rediscover new understandings of the work of Victor D'Amico. Victor D'Amico broke through the boundaries that separated modern art, museums, schools and the natural world.

He still raises the question "Why is Art a Human Necessity."

Victor D'Amico as a bridge between

A discussion or, the Children's Art Carnival's environment

the Museum & Art Education

#### Victor D'Amico (1904-1987)

The founding director of the Education Department at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, and educational programs developer including The Children's Art Carnival. He taught at Teachers College and established The Art Barge as a summer school. His philosophy was based on a fundamental faith in the creative potential in every man, woman and child. "arts are a humanizing force and that their major function is to vitalize living ..."

session III THE ART BARGE The Victor D'Amico Institute of Art Art on the Beach, combining Art Education and Vacation

The session focuses on how the environment affects people involved in art and art education from the museum side, beyond the school and in nature.

Friday June 24th, 2011 4:00 - 6:pm

The Art Barge/TheVictor D'Amico Institute of Art, Amagansett, Long Island www.theartbarge.com

Presenters: "Art Barge and its future" Christopher Kohan "MoMA and Art Barge" Wendy Woon "Teaching at MoMA and Art Barge" Arlette Buchman "Learning beyond the School Works" Judith Burton

Sunset Reception (6:00-7:00pm)

### ビクトル・ダミコゆかりの三機関: コロンビア大学ティーチャーズ カレッジ、ニューヨーク近代美術館、 ビクトル・ダミコ・インスティテュート オブ・アート(アート・バージュ)で

3日間のセッションを企画実施した。

ダミコ・セッション

2011年6月

ビクトル・ダミコの仕事に 関して新たな理解をみつけ 出すと同時に、人間性 humanity"のための「美 術」「ミュージアム」「教 育|に関する考えをセッ ションの参加者が自分自身 の考えから発展させること を目的としたもの。 セッションの目的:ビクト ル・ダミコはモダンアート、 学校、ミュージアム、地域 の境界を打ち破って、彼は いまだに「アートはなぜ人 間にとって必要なのか?」 を問い続けている。

◀セッションのチラシ

session I TEACHERS COLLEGE Columbia University

Victor D'Amico as Educator in the context of the Arts and Humanities Representatives of each Children's Art Carnival talk about its content and the future perspective from its essence.

Monday June 20th, 2011 2:00 - 5:00pm

MACY HALL 447, 525 West 120th Street Teachers College www.tc.edu/macygallery

Mediator: Judith Burton Professor. Director of Art and Art Education, leacners coulege Presenters:

Prabha Sahasrabudhe Former Professor of Art and Art Education. Teachers College

Betty Blayton Taylor

Chimako Maeda Research Visiting Scholar, Art and Art Education, Teachers Colleg

Christopher Kohan President, The Art Barge/The Victor D'Amico Institute of Art

Commentator: Wendy Woon Deputy Director of Education Departmen Museum of Modern Art, New York



Admission for each session is Free

Sponsored by Teachers College, Museum of Modern Art and Art Barge/Victor D'Amico Institute of Art. Directed by Chimako Maeda, research visiting scholar, Art & Art Education, Teachers College, Columbia University 2010/2011.



ニューヨーク近代美術館 現教育部長ウエンディ・ウッド



インドこどもアートカーニバル1963ディレクター 後にコロンビア大学ティーチャーズ・カレッジ教授 プラバ・サハドゥラブデゥヒ



ビクトル・ダミコ・インスティテュート・オブ・アート (アート・バージュ)所長クリストファー・コーハン



コロンビア大学ティーチャーズ・カレッジ教授 ジュディス・バートン



ハーレムこどもアートカーニバル1969 創始者ベティ・ブレイトン・テーラー



こどもアートカーニバル こどもの城 東京1995 「こどもアートキャラバン」復元企画者前田ちま子



### セッション I Teachers College コロンビア大学

### Victor D'Amico "Art as a Human Necessity"

Collaborative Session between Teachers College, MoMA and The Art Barge

#### Session I

TEACHERS COLLEGE, Columbia University Monday 2:00 - 5:00pm June 20th

### Victor D'Amico as Educator in the context of the Arts and Humanities.

Representatives of each Children's Art Carnival talk about its content and the future perspective from its essence.

Moderator: Judith Burton Professor, Director of Art and Art Education, Teachers College

#### Presenters:

"Children's Art Carnival in India in 1963"
Prabha Sahasrabudhe, Former Professor of Art and Art Education, Teachers College
"Children's Art Carnival in Harlem in 1969-current"
Betty Blayton Taylor, Founding Director of Children's Art Carnival in Harlem
"Children's Art Carnival in Tokyo, Japan in 1995"
Chimako Maeda, Research Visiting Scholar, Art and Art Education, Teachers College
"Children's Art Carnival at the Art Barge in 2006-current"
Christopher Kohan, President, The Art Barge/Victor D'Amico Institute of Art

Commentator: Wendy Woon Deputy Director of Education Department Museum of Modern Art, New York

#### **Children's Art Carnival**

The Art Carnival was an annual event at the Museum of Modern Art from 1942 to 1969. "This experiment in creative teaching has tapped the imaginations of thousands of children and fired the interest of millions of lay public who watched it at the Museum, in Europe." In 1957 it was taken abroad, being sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce as a feature of the U.S. Pavilion at the Brussels World Fair. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, as a result of seeing the Carnival there, was presented it as a gift to her and the children of India in 1963 by Mrs. John. F. Kennedy. In the late 1960's, the MoMA arranged funding for an Art Carnival to be held in Harlem. In 1973 it became permanent and a separate entity, incorporated under the name. Children' s Art Carnival in Harlem. "The Carnival plan consists of two areas or galleries, the first for motivating the child, the second for his participation in an art activity. After being motivated or inspired by the different toys and games and perhaps relieved of some of the cliches and stereotypes with which his mind is often burdened, the child enters the Studio-Workshop, which is the participation Area. Here he is invited to make a painting, a collage, or a construction, or all three if he wishes; and he is guided in his efforts by experienced teachers." The Children's Art Carnival was held as an exhibition about Victor D'Amico at the National Children's Castle in Tokyo in 1995. In 2006 the Carnival started and continues every summer at the Art Barge.

by Victor D' Amico "Experiments in Creative Art Teaching" 1960



#### Victor D'Amico (1904-1987)

Victor D'Amico was the founding director of the Education Department at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, from 1937 to 1969. D'Amico developed the "Young People's Gallery", "Veteran's Art Center", "Children's Art Carnival", "The Programs for New York City High Schools", "National Committee on Art Education", "People's Art Center", and "TV programs: Through the Enchanted Gate". The Children's Art Carnival traveled to Milan (1957), Barcelona(1957), Brussels(1958) and New Deli(1963). He started the summer school in East Hampton, Long Island in 1955. In 1959 he anchored a retired WWI Navy barge at Napeague Bay, and established the Art Barge, Victor D'Amico Institute of Art. Victor taught at Teachers College, Columbia University from 1932 to 1942. In 1992 the Victor D'Amico archive was donated by Mrs. Mabel D'Amico to Teachers College and digitized. In 2011 actual materials and papers of the D'Amico archive were held by the MoMA.

D'Amico's philosophy was based on a fundamental faith in the creative potential in every man, woman and child. Victor believed that "arts are a humanizing force and that their major function is to vitalize living ..."

















### セッション=ニューヨーク近代美術館 **Education & Resource Center, MoMA**

# Victor D'Amico "Art as a Human Necessity" Collaborative Session between Teachers College, MoMA and The Art Barge



Material Lab the current interactive space at MoMA



The Children's Art Carnival was a new adventure. based on the concept that children comprehend better through their senses, especially their tactile, visual and kinesthetic sense, than only through words. by Victor D'Amico "Miami University Lecture" 1974

#### Art Teaching Toys

String Picture Makers (2Dimensional String Toys): Horizontal and vertical elastics spaced on peg boards produce designs when the child inserts golf tees into holes and brings elastics around them. A small size designed for the individual child: a large one for two or three to work together.

#### Magnetic Board (Velcro Toy):

By placing colored abstract and representational shapes on the white surface of the magnetic board, the child visualizes many arrangements of color and pattern.

#### Design Color Window:

Based on principle of stained glass window. By placing variously-shaped colored plexiglas in front of three shallow strips on a lighted plexiglas sheet, an infinite variety of colors and designs are produced. Specially designed for the Fair (Brussels).

by Victor D'Amico "Experiments in Creative Art Teaching" 1960

Victor D'Amico as a bridge between the Museum & Art Education.

Education Center at MoMA Tuesday 2:00 - 4:00pm June 21st

Session II

A discussion on the Children's Art Carnival's environment in the Past, Present and Future will be held with museum educators and participants.

#### Workshop

Current Interactive Setting and Historical Original Toys and Tools for Motivation. Workshop Navigator Elizabeth Margulies MoMA Original tools Navigator Christopher Kohan The Art Barge Film Screening "Holidav Carnival" 1956

#### Participants' Discussion

Moderator & Commentator Judith Burton Commentator Wendy Woon



Original Tools of the Art Barge



Soonsored by Teachers College, Museum of Modern Art and the Art Barge, Directed by Chimako Maeda, research visiting scholar, Art & Art Education, Teachers College, Columbia University 2010/2011,



MoMA



#### Victor D' Amico "Art as a Human Necessity" Collaborative Session between Teachers College, MoMA and The Art Barge.







The Children's Art Carnival was a new adventure, based on the concept that children comprehend better through their senses, especially their tactile, visual and kinesthetic sense, than only through words.

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After watching the film "Holiday Carnival" at the MoMA in 1957 which was on air as the TV series of "Let's take a trip", they discussed the dialogue of teaching art, the relationship of Bauhaus and the connect the current education center at MoMA and the collection of the galleries.Elizabeth Margulies, assistant director of Family Program, explained the concept and development of the Material Lab related the collection leading the participants to the collage table, a painting tool of computer and designing boxes. Participants manipulated both of the historical art teaching toys and the current tools.



### セッション III アートバージュ The Victor D'Amico Institute of Art

# Victor D'Amico "Art as a Human Necessity" Collaborative Session between Teachers College, MoMA and The Art Barge

Columbia University

#### THE ART BARGE - A CREATIVE ADVENTURE IN TEACHER EDUCATION -

The Art Barge is the outcome of a challenge and a dream. The challenge was in response to the indictment that the study of art education, its philosophy, and methods are a deadly bore and that art teachers are frustrated artists who teach because they can't make the grade in the world of art. Over thirty years of teaching children, young people, and teachers; including Settlement Houses, as Head of the Art Department at the Fieldston School, as Director of the Department of Education at the Museum of Modern Art and in teaching methods courses at Teachers College Columbia and New York University have given the lie to this charge. They were thirty years of exciting adventure, of seeing children grow into creative adults, of working with teachers of outstanding talents who were artists in their own right as well as distinguished educators, of witnessing a creative output of high experimentation and aesthetic excellence. Not one day or one hour in those three decades was dull or boring, but the days and the hours seem too brief and too few.

The teaching of art is a constantly changing human drama. Its pursuit is one of the most challenging and rewarding of occupations. There is no need for it to be deadly unless one really tries to make it so. The fact that many methods courses are boring does not follow that all courses must be the same. The bland indictment resulted in the creation of the Art Education Workshops held at The Art Barge for the past seven summers in cooperation with New York University, Pratt Institute, and Southampton College of Long Island University. Basic to the creation of the Workshops was the fundamental concept that excellence in teaching is the result of excellent teachers. The individual teacher is the most vital and essential factor in education. If the teacher can be upgraded, the education of our youth will be upgraded also and, therefore, the character and morale of our whole society.

by Victor D'Amico 1967

Session III

The Art Barge/Victor D'Amico Institute of Art Friday 4:00 - 6:00pm June 24th

Art on the Beach, combining Art Education and Vacation

The session focuses on how the environment affects people involved in art and art education from the museum side, beyond the school and in nature.

#### Presenters:

"Art Barge and its future" Christopher Kohan President, The Art Barge/The Victor D'Amico

"MoMA and Art Barge" Wendy Woon Deputy Director, Education Department Museum of Modern Art. New York

"Teaching at MoMA and Art Barge" Arlette Buchman Former instructor of the Art Center of MoMA Former President of the Art Barge

"Learning beyond the School Works" Judith Burton Professor, Director of Art and Art Education Teachers College, Columbia University

Sunset Reception 6:00-7:00pm



The dream was to establish an ideal environment for artists and artist teachers to work together. A stimulating atmosphere for those who wished to dedicate their summers to enrich their capabilities, both as teachers and artists. What could be more inspiring than working on a boat surrounded by sea and sky where the tides leave treasures to be transformed into "found art," where sculptures can be cast from native sand. The blueprint came before the reality. The boat was an ocean going U.S. Navy Barge purchased, of all places, in Jersey City and towed over a hundred miles to Napeague on the North Shore of Long Island.

Sponsored by Teachers College, Museum of Modern Art and The Art Barge, Directed by Chimako Maeda, research visiting scholar, Art & Art Education, Teachers College, Columbia University 2010/2011,





# MoMAで具体化され始めたダミコの軌跡 Material Lab: 幼児・親子を対象にしたスペース2011














こどもアートカーニバルの軌跡

国際こどもアートカーニバル: Children's Art Carnival in the world Milan, Italy (1957) イタリア・ミラノ Barcelona, Spain (1957) スペイン・バルセロナ Brussels, Belgium(1958) ベルギー・ブリュッセル New Delhi, India (1963) Prabha Sahasrabudhe インド・ニューデリー 他 地域 ハーレムこどもアートカーニバル: Children's Art Carnival in Harlem (1969-Present) It became a separate entity incorporated under the name. (1973-present) Betty Blayton Taylor

### アート・ティーチング・トイを復元「こどもアートキャラバン」として:

Children's Art Carnival in Tokyo (1995) Chimako Maeda Exhibition: Victor D'Amico Art as a Human necessity(1995) 東京こどもの城 Children's Art Carnival in Tokyo (1996) 愛知児童総合センター

現在も続く「こどもアートカーニバル」: Children's Art Carnival in Victor D'Amico Institute of Art/ Art Barge (2006-present) Christopher Kohan ビクトル・ダミコ・インスティテュート・オブ・アート (アート・バージュ)

## 日本でも再び2014、2016年にビクトル・ダミコのアート・ティーチング・ トイが取り上げられる。

\*「ビクトル・ダミコ in あいち2014 アート・あそび・キャラバン」 \*「ダミコ・ルーム あいちトリエンナーレ2016」



ビクトル・ダミコの図面から復元された 「こどもアートキャラバン」のための アート・ティ<sup>^</sup>ーチング・トイ





### ◎みんなであそぶプログラム

#### ●ACCのあそびキャラバン

ダミコが考案した「アートティーチングトイ」を体験したり、ダミコをヒントにした ACCのあそびに参加します。子どもだけでなく、大人も「子どものこころを持っ て」一緒に参加してみてください。

とき:随時参加受付(10:00~16:00)

#### ■アートティーチングトイ(あそびのスタジオ2)



●ダミコのアートキャラバン

1942年~1969年にダミコが実施したアートカーニバルを体験します。大人は子どもの様子をじっくり見守ってみてください。



とき:土・日曜、祝日 13:30~14:30 定員:定員15名 受付:30分前

愛知県児童総合センター・ホームページより

アート・ティーチング・トイ 復元美術教育玩具

愛知県児童総合センター2014

#### エデュケーションの4つの活動空間

#### あいちトリエンナーレ2016

アート・ティーチング・トイ

復元美術教育玩旦

ダミコルーム

ビクトル・ダミコ<sup>※</sup>が1942年に考案したアートを体験する装置『アート ティーチング・トイ』が、愛知芸術文化センターに登場。みて、触れて、 光・かたち・色など美術を構成する要素から直感的に刺激を受けること で、アートとの出会いを楽しみます。

日程:毎日(休館日は除く)

10:00-17:00 (最終受付16:30)

参加方法:当日受付(混雑時は整理券を配布します)

場所:愛知芸術文化センター12階アートスペースH

対象:だれでも(未就学児は保護者同伴)



「平面糸デザイン」さしたピンに糸を ひっかけ自分だけのユニークなデザイン をつくってみよう。



※ビクトル・ダミコ…ニューヨーク近代美術館初代教育部長として美術教育の先駆的な活動を行いました。

「光・音・色装置」鍵盤をたたいたり、 マイクで音を出したりすると、いろいろ な色と光のパターンがあらわれるよ。

キャラヴァン こどもから大人まで『創意工夫』を体験する、つくること、工夫すること ファクトリー を楽しむ場所です。3つのプログラムからどんなことができるか自分の可能 性にチャレンジ! エスタシオン トリエンナーレをより楽しむ拠点が、愛知芸術文化センター、名古屋市美 術館、岡崎会場、豊橋会場に設置されます。作品をみるヒントがつまった 「キャラヴァンパッグ」やワークシートなどを貸出・配布し、美術鑑賞を サポートします。 ライブラリー トリエンナーレに関わるアーティストにまつわる本や、協力者、企画者た ちがピックアップした本を集めた、閲覧専用のライブラリー(図書室)。 さまざまなレクチャー、ワークショップの会場も兼ねています。

あいちトリエンナーレ2016・ホームページより

# MoMAのサマースクールが実施されていたVictor D'Amico Institute of Art / Art Bargeでも 2006年から「こどもアートカーニバル」がはじまる。







## ビクトル・ダミコ・インスティテュート・ オブ・アート(アート・バージュ)

Summer Art Institute (later Victor D'Amico Institute of Art/ The Art Barge)

#### Victor D'Amico Institute of Art/Art Bargeの変遷

1955年にビクトル・ダミコの監督のもと、 MoMAはイーストハンプトンのアシャワガ ホールに夏の絵画クラスのスポンサーと なった。ビクトルはこれらのクラスと「より ドラマティックに、そして空、海、潮風、ボー トあるいはそれらと似た環境の特性を映し 出す」場所に壮大な計画をもっていた。彼 の目的は、描いたり、作ったりする技術を 教えることに加えて、アマチュア、子ども、 大人、芸術家、教師ともに、自然環境の中 のある刺激的な場面に引き寄せることで あった。

ビクトル・ダミコは彼の夢を、使われなく なった第一次世界大戦の海軍船に見つけ 出した。1960年3月に地域の漁師とともに、 それをナピーグ湾に牽引し、今日も同じ場 所にある。当時、アート・バージュは非営利 の教育美術センターとしてニューヨーク州の 評議委員会から要請を受けていた。1965年 に2階が加えられ、ナピーグ湾と大西洋のパ ノラマ風景を臨めるスタジオのスペースを作っ たのである。そこはもともと「天国の場所」を 意味するアメリカ先住民の言葉であるキサラー ジュと名付けられていた。アート・バージュは すぐに風景画家や風景写真家の注意を引く ことになった。

始まってすぐの年には、スタジオでの「絵画 クラス」と「教員養成クラス」が開講され、ビクト ル・ダミコが指導していた。次第に他の講師が 加わり、後にアーティストであり教師でもあった メイブル・ダミコ夫人も参加した。プログラムは 徐々に水彩、ドローイング、版画、彫刻、そして 特に若い人々のためにデザインされたワーク ショップが加わっていった。

2006年からは「こどもアートカーニバル」も はじまった。





# The Victor D'Amico Institute of Art / The Art Barge





現在





## Victor & Mabel D'Amico House

アート・バージュに程近いダミコ夫妻の住居。後にメーブル夫人のアトリエとなり 現在は予約すれば見ることができる。









こどもアートカーニバル



Art Barge 2007





## ワークショップエリア















# 5 色のペインティング・セット MoMA「ピープルズ・アートセンター」の「親子ワークショップ」 で使用されていた当時のものと同じ。



現在使用 Victor D'Amico Institute of Art (Art Barge)

## ビクトル・ダミコの業績図式 (2016年現在)



- ・「Victor D'Amico "Art as Human Necessity" セッション」USA 2011
- ・「こども・アート・キャラバン」愛知児童総合センター2014
- ・「虹のキャラヴァンサライ 創造する人間の旅」あいちトリエンナーレ「ダミコルーム」2016