



ANCIENT KNOWLEDGE
OBJECTS OF HISTORY



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CHAUPAR



Chaupar being a game played with actual silver fragments and shells as dice. It stands as a simple game of innovation of ludo in modern world. It was played by not only the kings and queens but also the normal villagers it's a game for all.

Design intervention means changes in designs on the basis utility, the usage of the design is either more effective or is improvised with one more feature added to it. We have to put design intervention into the picture and add a feature to our selected object.

Just by attaching Velcro to all the 4 sides I plan to give it several uses such as making it a hollow bag and a scarf by just adding simple installations that make it sustainable. It is also sustainable as it is easily washable and can be reused again and again and marks the innovation of reuse if torn.

Due to it being a long surface with equal diameters it will make a long and a non-stiff storage bag with a unique ability to flex.

Just a few changes can make a big difference to the to the whole invention. Depending on generation and years there are changes that have to be out to certain objects as for increasing its uses with time. The making it of a bag would even avoid the wastage of plastic and we could easily carry it and place it back on and use it as a game for kids as well as adults.

PROVENANCE

When was it made ?

16th CE

Who found it?

Akbar

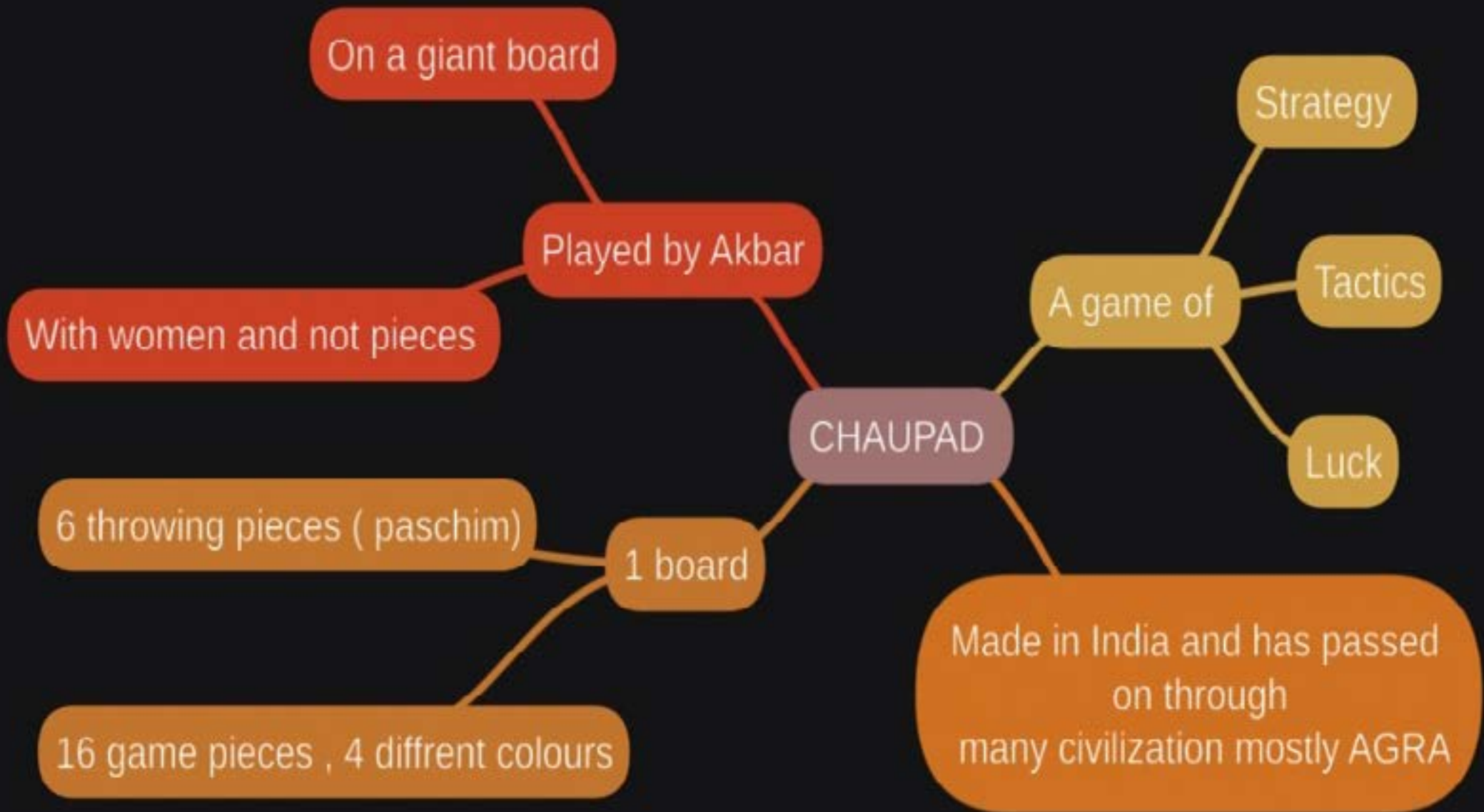
Where is it now?

Agra and Fatehpur Sikri

How has it been preserved ?

In various museums such as

Penn museum, Prince of whales mumbai



PIGMENT PAINTING

A pigment is either an extracted substance from the soil or is used from plants and animals for several uses including painting and for communication. They were put to use through use of ink, cosmetics, fabric, food etc. They are extracted for means for dry colorants. These pigments were extracted through means to use it in a variety and add it and put it to multiple uses. In modern times colour plays an important role and helps to communicate a message it gained its importance due to it being unique and different. Some are vibrant and some are dull they complement each other and through time we have known to coordinate them through one another, we have made colour schemes to relate and done so much just with the help of colours. We see them all around the world on everything, they work like a combination and extract different means. It brought about industrial revolution of colour range through decorative uses, blue and purple came to be used as royalty because of its rarity. Tyrian purple was found in 1200 BCE extracted through several species of snail mucus. It was traded through centuries, lapis lazuli gave a ultramarine colour. By adding a clay mixture to the colours we can make boxes and tons of units to change colours of natural objects, this paste can be added to any flower and the flower will extract the pigment and change the colour of the flower. Clay helps the product to stay for longer and acts as a liquid and a solid substance proving its stability and mortality for last longer. This content needs to be added to soil touching the roots or to a water vase with an individual plant. How one thing can change our view on a plant and bring about changes in mood through colour in unique ways. This can make the impossible possible such as we can make a purple rose or a black Lily.



PROVENANCE

When was it ?

4th BCE

Who found it?

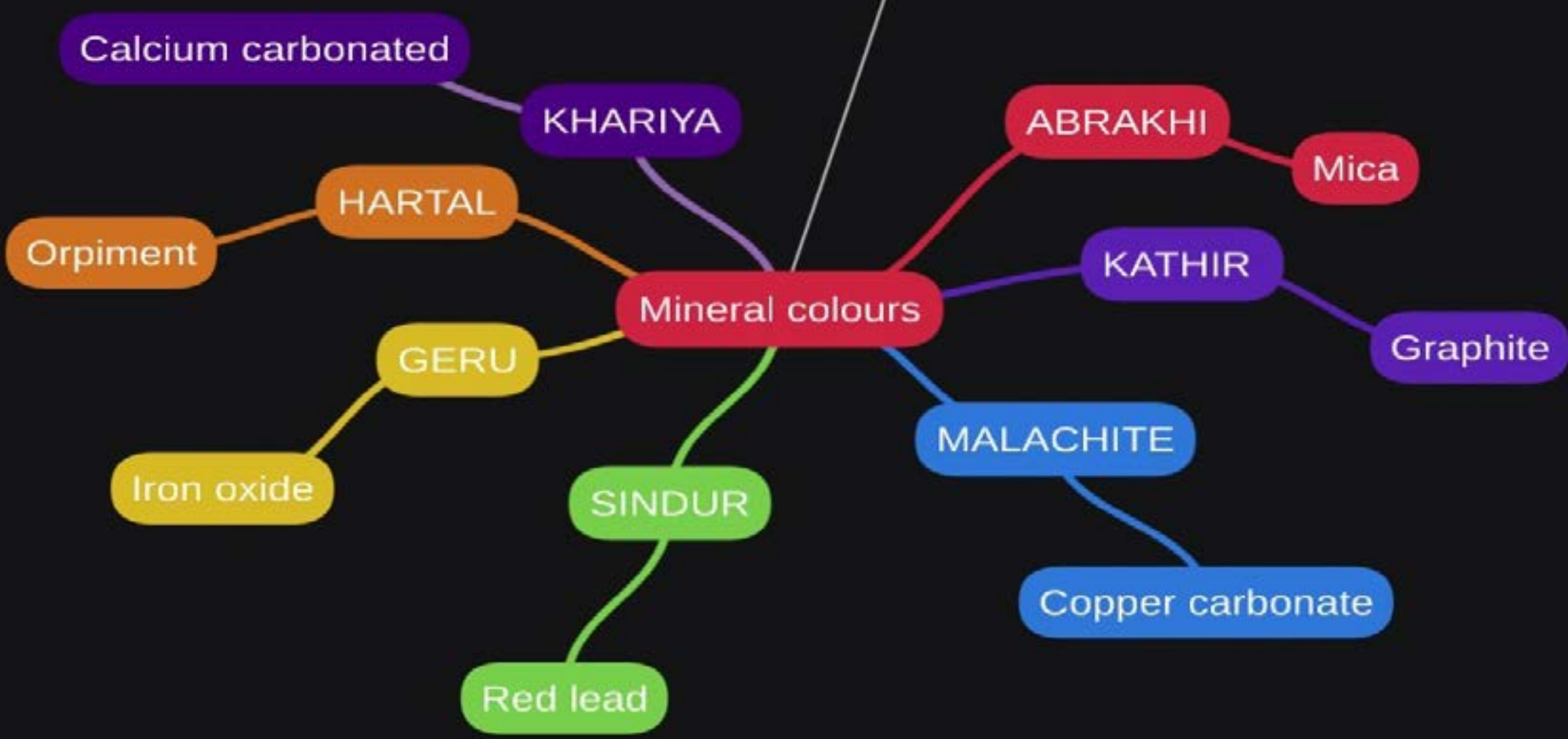
The above was from Akbar's kingdom

Where is it now ?

In several museums, the above in Prince of Wales, Mumbai

How has it been preserved?

In Prince of Wales Museum in glass locks



TRADE



The trade has a history rooted deep into the civilization. Initially, humans exchanged goods and services for other commodities. This system was called a bartered system. This was perfect for a certain period of time and it functioned well. But like any other system, this one was had its own downfall and with time it was abolished. It was then replaced by a standard medium of exchange called money. Trading also established relationships between different civilizations and act as a medium to exchange not only goods and services but also cultures. Mesopotamians traded barley, stone, wood, pearls, carnelian, copper, ivory, textiles, and reeds. They traded grapes and brewed it for wine and beer. Also sesame seed for oil for lamps, animals for dairy products and meat.

The origins of raw glass used to fashion Mycenaean beads were explored using trace elements analyzed by laser ablation ICP-TOFMS. The use of this minimally destructive technique for the in-situ analysis of these beads was ideal given that the material is exceedingly rare and thus too sensitive to make use of traditional micro-sampling (e.g., by scalpel). A wide range of trace elements was measured to compare these Greek glasses to other Late Bronze Age glass coming from Egypt and Mesopotamia. Of the eleven beads analyzed, four blue glasses colored with cobalt and two blue/green glasses colored with copper have trace element compositions consistent with an Egyptian origin of manufacture. The other five of the glasses, all colored with copper, were found to conform to the composition of Mesopotamian glass. These data are the first to demonstrate direct and clear evidence for the trade of raw glass to the Mycenaean states.

PROVENANCE

When was it?

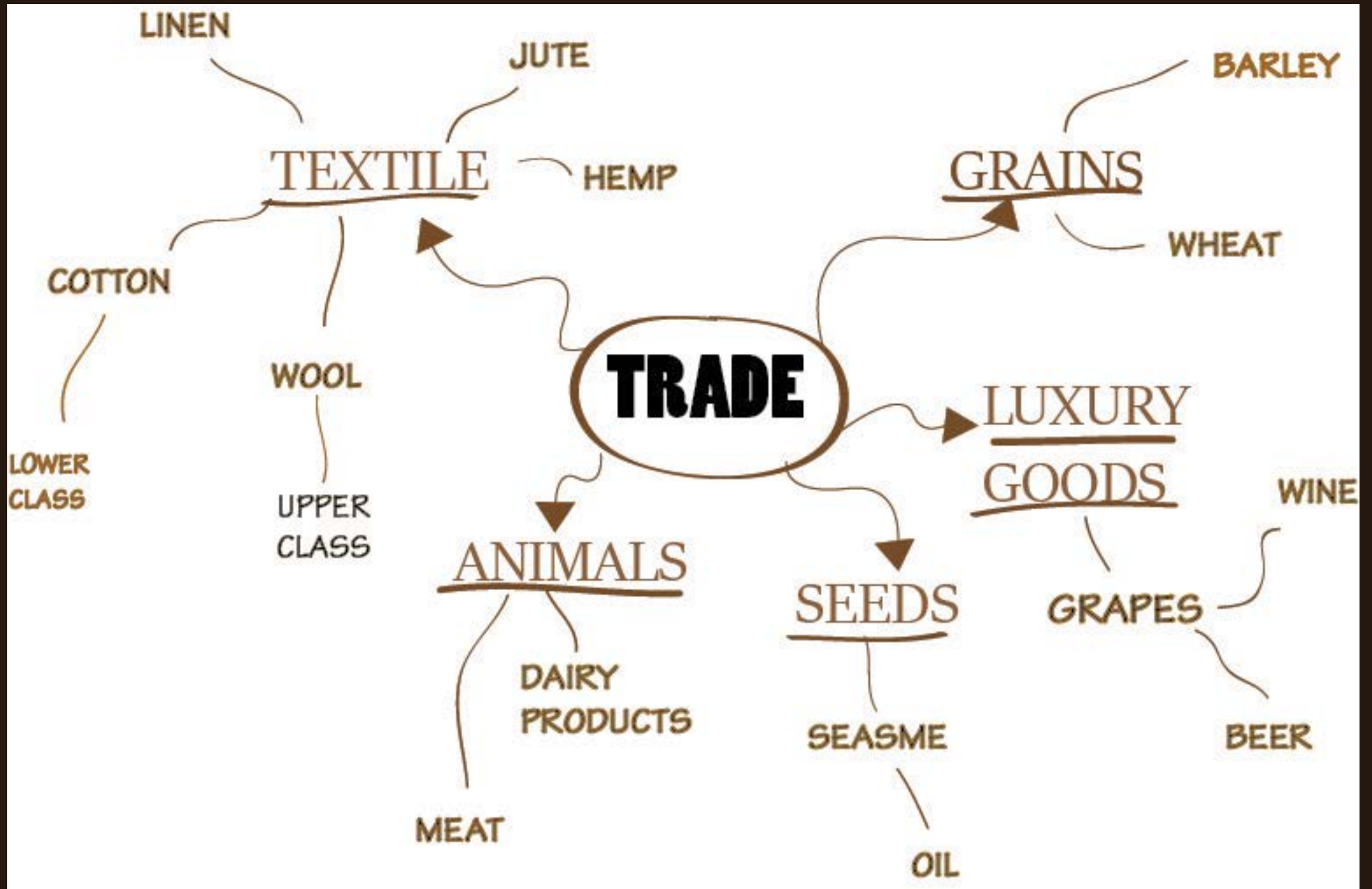
Sumerian civilization

Who found it?

3000bc

Where is it now?

Part of global economy



HIERARCHY



Hierarchy is an important aspect of any civilization. Every civilization had a different hierarchy. But some aspects were similar to the king was the power figure and slaves were always the oppressed ones. Harappa had quiet different hierarchy than what was practiced in the Mesopotamian civilization. Indus valley only had 4 divisions. The brahmins who were the priests, the kshatriyas who were the kings and the noblemen, the vaishyas were the merchants and the traders and the Shudras who served the upper castes.

In Mesopotamia, the hierarchy differed a little. Here the king was above all, he was believed to be a literal god on the earth. Then came the priests and the priestesses. They were considered closest to the gods and were very influential on the king and the kingdom. Then came the scribes, they were the most educated people. They did all the intellectual jobs just like the brahmin of Indus valley civilization. Then came the merchants. They were the wealthy people of the kingdom and hence were also included in the upper class. The kingdom would be wealthy if the merchants and traders were taken good care of. Then came the commoners. The common people of the kingdom like the farmers belonged to the lower cast. They were not as privileged as the upper caste but did have some rights. Then came the slaves. These people were the most oppressed people and served the other castes like Shudras from the Indus valley civilization.

PROVENANCE

When was it?
4500-1900 BC

Who founded it?
Ubaid period

Where is it now?
Abolished

LITERAL GODS ON EARTH

KING

VERY INFLUENTIAL

UPPER CLASS

PRIESTS

UPPER CLASS

HIERARCHY

SCRIBES

HIGHLY EDUCATED

MERCHANTS

UPPER CLASS

SLAVES

BOTTOM OF HIERARCHY

COMMONERS

WEALTHY

SERVED ALL OTHER CLASSES

LOWER CLASS

85% FARMERS

WOOD BLOCK PRINTING



INTRODUCTION

History: Woodblocks are amongst the oldest printing techniques, originally used in carved and formed stamps and seals. The first Chinese woodblock print book, the Diamant-Sutra from Dunhuang, dates back to 868 and is so technically advanced that one assumes woodblocks must have developed long before then. The woodblock is a form of relief printing and is based on the principle that parts that are not to be printed are cut out.

RELATION TO FASHION DESIGNING AND STYLING

Prints are a popular way to bring this special touch into a collection. Through block printing creation of fabric has become a classic fabric style that seems to be timeless. Wood block printing remains relevant in fashion and textiles. Many designers are working their brand by taking the block printing as a traditional aesthetic for their brand by creating their own designs. Block printing was just another way to create an ornamental surface on the fabrics. This technique of block printing is used in both fashion and interior industry. Rajasthan along with Gujrat popular in producing Bandhani.

INTERVENTION OF WOOD BLOCK:

Woods are used for making the wood blocks for printing, to create improved and better design than the existing the design is the goal. Which can be achieved by creating a sustainable that saves wood, different wood blocks are used for different design, by creating changeable cap of design can the wood support. Adding pressure on the block is important to create a fine complete design in printing therefore wood support is important to have a right grip over the pressure. An addition of a bamboo or metal cylindrical (pipe or rod shape) over the wood support can also be used to apply pressure rightly over the design.

PROVENANCE

When was it made?

Year 868 in china

Who found it?

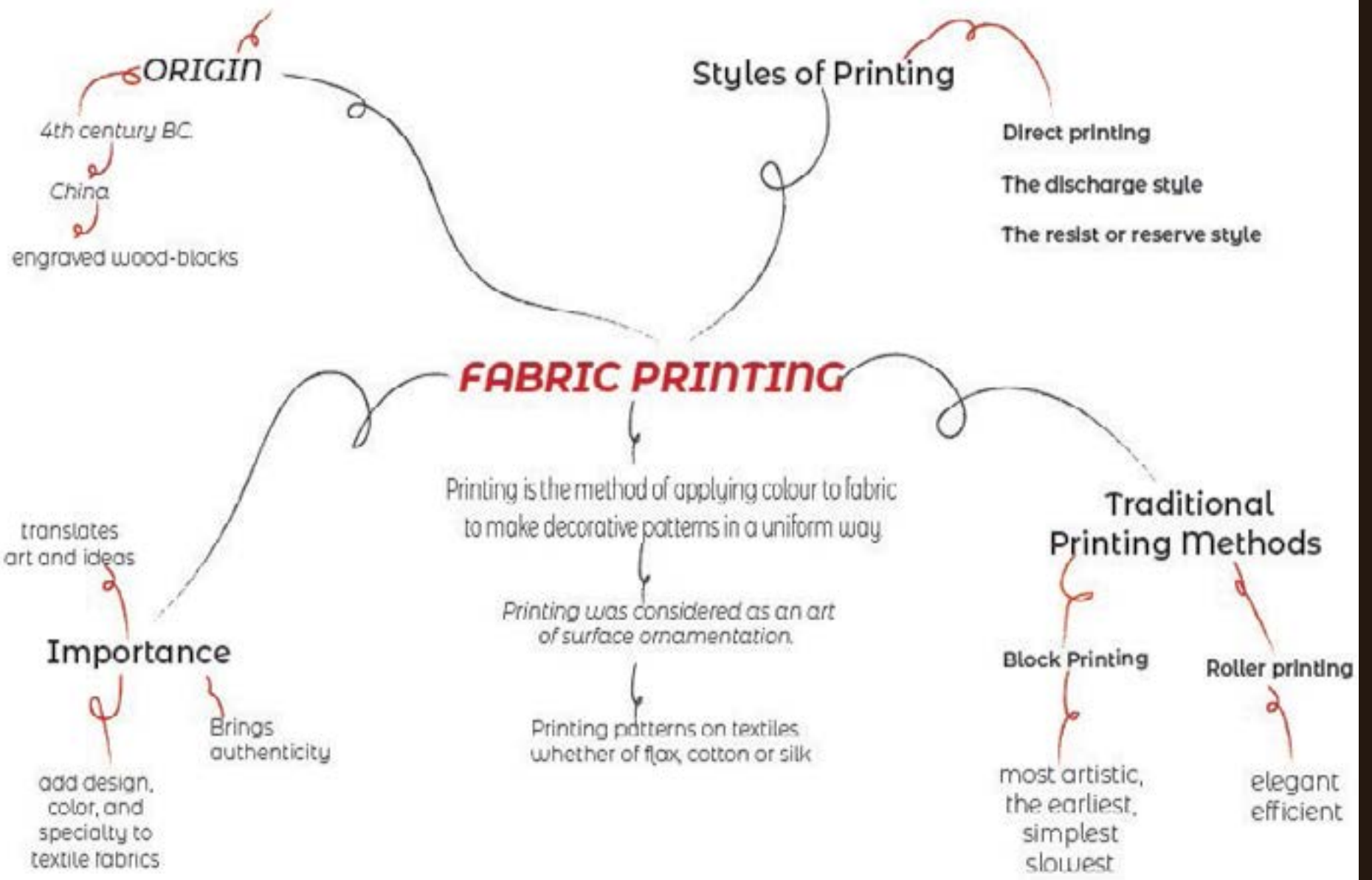
Tang Dynasty

Where is it now?

Various places Mumbai ,Rajasthan as many other artists create and own it.

How has it been preserved?

In various museums such as CSMVS , Albert hall.



SUDRA AND KUSTI



INTRODUCTION

Sudra is a special shirt of nine seams worn just next to the skin made of cotton and white in colour and prepared from one whole piece of cloth. It is made of cotton reminding us to respect the plant kingdom.

On such a Sudra round the waist is girded a kusti.

Kusti is made of the best wool woven of 72 threads with the two ends each divided into three woolly parts making six in all. 72 threads of kusti show 72 steps of Ashoi, which a man has to attain at, the significance of which is shown in 8th and 9th seams of sudra.

RELATION TO FASHION DESIGN AND COMMUNICATION STYLING?

Sudra – kusti are traditional Pari 's wear which they wear at auspicious celebratory moments.

The Sudreh is white in colour. White is the symbol of purity. Hence, the Sudreh reminds us that we should be pure in our thoughts, words, and deeds and we should keep our bodies pure.

It's simplicity in its colour defines it's purity.

INTERVENTION

Sudra and Kusti are traditional attire an uniform, everything defines and has a meaning behind it, as in the belief a pocket called 'girehban' which means "TRUST" has a meaning itself, the pockets also symbolise the good deeds done by the person. As an intervention the pockets can be made into a bag with a string similar to the design of kusti, the fabric can be the scraps of the sudreh or can be made from the old sudreh as it is made from cotton reminding us to respect the plant kingdom.

PROVENANCE

When was it?

700 CE

Who found it?

Zoroastrian

Where is it now ?

Every parsi community .

How has it been preserved?

In Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya

SIGNIFICANCE:

to attain the purity of heart and life according to the aroused consciousness and conscience

The wool of the Kushti is a reminder of the sacredness of the animal sector of Creation.

SUDREH AND KUSTI

Sudra

is a special shirt of nine seams worn just next to the skin made of cotton and white in colour and prepared from one whole piece of cloth

Sedreh is the Avestan term for the undergarment worn by Zoroastrians.

Sudrehs are made by Parsi and Irani ladies

Kusti

is the sacred girdle worn by Zoroastrians around their waists.

ritual dress of the Zoroastrians.

Kusti comes from the word "kost" meaning limit or boundary.

made of the best wool woven of 72 threads

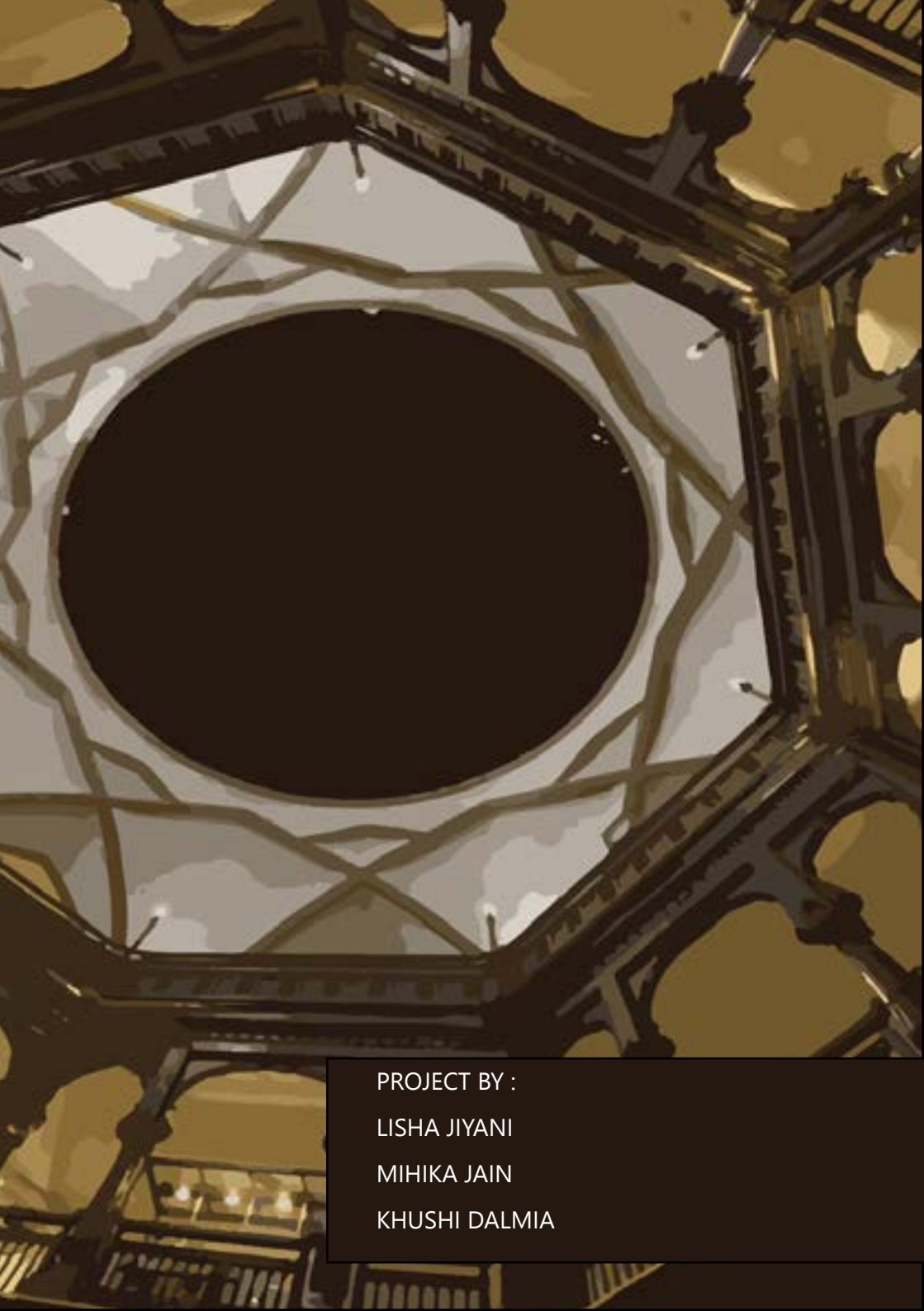
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