

Effect of the Ancient Paisley, Lotus and Acanthus Plant in Modern Embroider Designs(Analytical research)

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Abstract: *Design is not just changing lines or adjusting images - it's a thoughtful creative process that has a big impact on how the message is delivered and consumed. However, is updating each of the elements of a shape or the form to fall into line with modern standards, tastes and expectations. Although Paisley, Lotus and Acanthus Plant after being as a common design in vogue for centuries but have still not completed the journey. In fact designers are looking forward for more experimentation for providing further scope. The paisley, Lotus and Acanthus Plant is globally experimented and explored to suit each and every product from garments, home furnishing to accessories. This research helps identify and highlight a traditional element that represents an important step to educate future generations about their heritage through modern, reliable embroidery designs. On the other hand, could help them in building their present time and planning for their future. Moreover, this research is a rich source of new designs inspired by the ancient heritage of ancient civilizations.*

Keywords: *Paisley, Lotus, Acanthus Plant, embroidery designs.*

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I. Introduction

From the begging designs started from motifs; Jacob Glazer (1998)[1] has explained that Motifs are basic form or shape blocks of decision makers' preferences. Design is a subject of vital import-of its place in education and in life. However motifs play in the performance as the main design as well as the art of it. On the other hand what materials have been used, what terms, how the materials or terms have been combined and arranged in the performance. In the performance the plan or system of the work, the ways, means, and methods which have been followed in bringing it to come completion [2]. Motives as an artist, it is your ceaseless endeavor to create harmony where there is disagreement.

The importance of technical exercises and practices of creating a motif is not only as a means of attaining skill or ability, but also as a means of appreciating work when it is well done by others, That means that we shall be able not merely to talk and write about works of art, but be able to take the point of view of the designer, the artist, which is always a technical point of view. Design activity is itself complex.

14 Designing moves through stages where construction is fully controlled, partly controlled, and totally indeterminate, 15 Again pointing to design's exploratory nature.

Kees Dorset (2003) [3] has reported that design activity is itself complex. The design of the decoration during the stages in which the construction is fully controlled, partially controlled, and completely undefined, will pointing back to the exploratory nature of the design.

Paisley [4] Pattern can be traced back to the Indo-European cultures of 2,000 and more years ago. In Britain the pattern is represented in Celtic art, which died out in Europe under the influence of the Roman Empire. However in India the motif continued to flourish in many different art forms. It was first used on shawls in Kashmir, and examples of this work were brought back to Britain by the East India Company in the mid-18th century.

Paisley was identified with a psychedelic method due to the reappearance of the popular style that led to the mid and late sixties. At San Francisco's High Ashbury district in 1967, the style was especially popular during the summer of love (as a social phenomenon that occurred, when nearly 100,000 people, mostly young men wearing Hippie costumes and behavior. the Fender guitars has been made as a copy of the form of Paisley from the Telecaster guitar, by picking up a paisley motif on the guitar's bodies. Paisley was a favorite design element of architect Laurie [5]. He has made numerous drawings and collages of what he called 'mango designs'. He used to include the shape in the buildings of his design.

Samgna (1995) [6] refers paisley as Buta as a Persian, or as Buta as Azerbaijani name is resemble to an almond-shaped ornament with a sharp-curved upper end. It is broadly famed in Iran, Azerbaijan, Turkey and countries of the Near East. Paisley motifs intensively used in Indian Traditional Embroideries like Kashmir, Chikankari etc. Patterns and ornaments of buta motifs can be found on textiles, paintings of decorative-applied arts of Azerbaijan and also in decorations of architectural monuments. Fig (1,2,3) is showing some designs from Paisley motifs.



Fig (1)



Fig (2)



Fig (3)

II. Previous work

In this modern time, the lifestyle has been changed completely; therefore, there was a change in Color and sense of design as has become artistic and attractive. Tripti [7] explained that the Physical and mental change occurs at an early age. From this point of view for a marketable product, in terms of design, it is necessary to have a series of familiar motifs, which suit contemporary living styles. This requires the designer's intervention to find the most common style to be solution to traditional craft skills .Many fashion suits contemporary life using the motif of paisley designed as a result of the researcher's collection of drawings and color decorations Embroidered Crafts. The researcher made decorative designs inspired by classical colors. Embroidery involves the embellishment of any material with pattern or design using a needle. The embellishment is made on fabric with threads and sometimes with other materials.

Tahini(2014) [8] has designed a blouse made of cotton ornamented embroidery using Bedouin traditional units inspired from bed sheet ornamented with geometric, plant units, camels loaded with squaw, birds and girls ornamented with cross stitches. She concluded that traditional handicrafts are distinguished using different ornaments, methods and materials. Al-Yamani (2008)[9] also has reported that manual popular textile is distinguished with beautiful ornamental embroidery forms from which women's innovations appear as they produce textile pieces consistent with their beneficial needs.

Since Europeans started visiting India, cashmere shawls, which were once worn by the royal family of the Mughal dynasty, became popular in European countries such as England and France. Because one of the leading manufacturing centers for these shawls was Paisley in Scotland, The British shawls based on Indian designs were common throughout the 19th century, it became known as the "Paisley". On the other hand Cashmere shawls are highest-quality woolen textiles made from the wool of Kashmir goats raised in pastures in the Kashmir region of northwestern India. After the wool is spun into thin, shiny woolen yarn, it is dyed in various colors and then woven into patterns in a tapestry weave. In India, the raised popularity of cashmere shawls led to the production of intricate paisley-patterned shawls, which were favored in Europe.



Fig (4)



fig (5)



fig (6)

Fig (4, 5, 6) is showing Glencairn Paisley Museum & Art Gallery [10] where Glencairn History Group is based in the village of Moniaive in Dumfries and Galloway At Paisley Museum & Art Gallery. This exhibition features examples of European-taste cashmere shawls in the Tokyo National Museum collection. Also on display are shawls in the collection of the post-war Japan. Hirayama [11] was one of the representative

artists in the genre of Nihonga as a traditional Japanese painting .He born in Setoda-cho on Ikuchi-jima (island)at Hiroshima Prefecture on June 15, 1930 at the Inland Sea (Setonaikai).

Figures (7, 8, 9) are showing The Hirayama Ikuo Silk Road Museum: they include early-period pieces decorated by Paisley design embroidery. The fabrics considered to have been worn by Indian royalty in around the 17th century as well as fine pieces with vividly colored designs produced in the first half of the 19th century.

Andrews (1979) [12] has explained that Shawls were the essential accessory from the 1780's until the 1870's. From Kashmir came pashmina or goat's hair shawls and from the British Isles, Europe and Russia imitation woven and printed beautiful and historically fascinating with stunning designs



Fig (7)



fig (8)



fig (9)



Fig (10)



fig (11)



fig (12)

Fig (10) shows Printed Shawls of Paisley Design 1800-1870 and Fig (11) shows Woven Shawls of Paisley design 1800-1870 whilst Fig (12) is showing Kashmir Shawls 1780-1870.

III. Design definition

Keller (2010) [13] has defined the Design as a complicated concept and is a process of making dreams come true." This expression captures the sense of adventure and uncertainty that can accompany the design process, but more specifically it consists of a process of identifying a goal which is often based on a gap between the way things are and the way it would be like for them. On the other hand, to develop a strategy that includes activities and tools that can expect to help achieve the goal, make meaningful efforts to achieve this goal, and finally assess and recognise the degree of success.

IV. Motifs and creation of Design

Keller refers creation of Design to the process of arranging resources and is procedures to bring about changes in people's design motifs. Consequently, Motifs and creation of designs concerned with connecting instruction to the goals of learners, providing stimulation and appropriate levels of challenge, and influencing how the learners will feel following successful goal accomplishment or even following failure.



Fig (13)



Fig (14)



Fig (15)



Fig (16)



Fig (17)

The paisley is globally experimented and explored to suit each and every product from garments to home furnishing to accessories. Few visual examples are given in the following figures as shown at fig (13-17).

IV. 1. Fig (13) Description

This is a blue art silk fabric beautifully embroidered with Paisley embroidery on blue and gold blue embroidered fabric.

IV. 2. Fig (14) Description

Inspirational buta design, Embroidery is mainly about using the threads to establish the designs on the fabrics. Though the computerized embroidery makes use of the threads or chords to make that designs. On the other hand the hand embroidery makes use of the beads and quite a lot of other elaborations for the surface ornamentation.

IV. 3. Fig (15) Description

Oversized Acid washed denim button up V-neckbaseball Style Jean tee shirt with Paisley Embroidery Bead & Sequin detailing gold with silver paisley embroidery, beads and sequins detailing the front.

IV. 4. Fig (16) Description

Waves of large paisley flowers and droplets are arranged in a vine pattern across the fabric. The fabric is Silvery white organza embroidered with lacy silver and white paisley floral pattern. This shimmering sheer fabric is covered with a lace-like paisley floral embroidered with silk thread.

IV. 5. Fig (17) Description

The pattern used in this stole is the overall Paisley and floral vines in the pastel shades of fall. The border of this stole comes in the white border patch of a different Paisley floral pattern. Paisley embroidery Stole Pashmina in the fineness of Kashmir wool, with soft warmth in a stylish sheen.

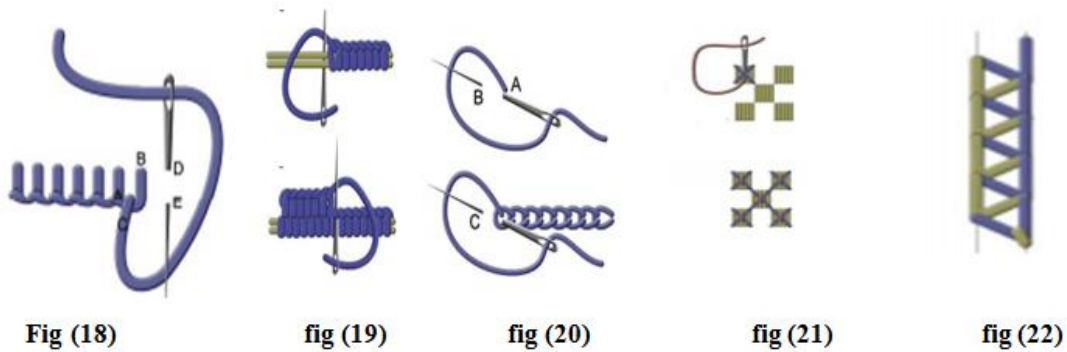
V. Types of embroidery

There are two types of embroidery as Machine embroidery and Handmade Embroidery Stitches

As far as there are many different types of stitches and fills which are used in machine embroidery designs. Just like in hand embroidery, there are backstitches, stem stitches, satin stitches, special satin stitches, cross-stitches, candle wicking stitches, and decorative stitches and so on.

V. 1. Embroidery basicStitches

Blanket Stitch Fig (18), Blanket Stitch ,Chain Stitch Fig (19), Chain Stitch – Filling Fig(20), Chessboard Filling Stitch Fig(21), Closed Feather Stitch Fig(22)



V. 2 Running Stitch

The running stitch or straight stitch is the basic stitch in hand-sewing and embroidery, on which all other forms of sewing are based. The stitch is worked by passing the needle in and out of the fabric. In different meaning is an ornamental stitch made by passing the needle under and over a small number of threads in a fabric to create a horizontal line with a uniform pattern. Fig (23, 24,25) is showing running stitches Paisley, lotus and acanthus respectively.



Fig (23)

Paisleyfig (24)

lotusfig (25) acanthus

V.3 Major Types ofhandmade embroidery stitches

1. Running Stitch.
2. Backstitch.
3. Split Stitch.
4. Stem Stitch
5. Satin Stitch.
6. French Knots.
7. Chain Stitch.
8. Lazy Daisy
9. Feather Stitch.
10. Seed Stitch.
11. Herring Bone stitch.

These stitches in no way comprise the totality of gorgeous hand embroidery stitches that exist.



Fig (26)



fig (27)



fig (28)



fig (29)

Fig (26, 27, 28, 29) as chain stitch hand Embroidery. The laces are finely adorned with stitching of threads in a chain pattern for Paisley, Acanthus and lotus (Backstitch) and Paisley (Herring Bone stitch) respectively.

VI. Machine Embroidery Designs

The classic embroidery design features tatami stitches and is the most common type of machine embroidery. There are many designs in various categories, such as, holiday, floral, children, animals, etc. The stitch count in these types of designs will require at least two layers of stabilisation with the fabric. Fig (30-35) is showing Machine Embroidery paisley Design



Fig (30)



fig (31)



fig (32)



Fig (33)



fig (34)



fig (35)

This category of designs features a triple stitch or outline stitch in one color to create the embroidery design. The stitch count is low compared to other designs. The quilting embroidery designs can be stitched on a single layer of fabric, but can also be stitched through the layers (quilt top, batting, and backing) to “quilt” the layers together.

VII. Egyptian Lotus

VII.1.Facts about the ancient Egyptian Lotus

The Lotus is referred to as the water lily. The ancient Egyptian Lotus flower symbol was called 'Sesen' in the Egyptian language as shown in fig (36-38).

The Lotus flower is connected with the creation myth as the lotus came from of original silt (mud deposit) before time. The Lotus Symbol symbolised the sun, of creation, rebirth, and regeneration where represented Upper Egypt.

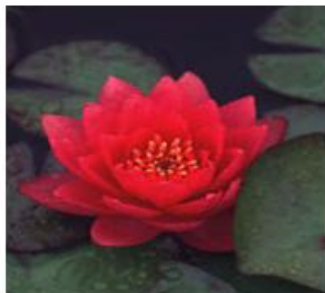


Fig (36)



fig (37)



fig (38)

VII.2. Lotus Blossoming Embroidery Design

The meaning of an embroidery design with an image of a lotus is very rich and diverse. Each culture was able to see in it some special unique meaning and permeated this. Symbol with its national spirit nowadays, the lotus is one of the most famous and universally recognized symbols of the East and its culture. The lotus is the flower of perfection. It has a meaning of life and death, rebirth and the pursuit of truth, purity and eternity, spiritual growth and development, integrity and fertility, divinity and immortality, peace and tranquility, struggle and happiness



Fig (39)



fig (40)



fig (41)

Fig (39, 40, 41) is showing Lotus Embroidery Design Machine

VII.3. Types of Rangoli Diwali Lotus Embroidery Design and Patterns.

Abhimanyu and his colleagues (2014) [14] defined Rangoli as is Diwali Lotus and is an art of making beautiful floor designs. The Rangoli provides an object for fascination or effortless attention in the sacred space, in an atmosphere without any distractions, which results in relaxation and directed attention. The word 'Rangoli' is Indian terminology has been derived from the words 'rang' and 'aavalli' which refers to a row of colours. Rangoli designs and colors vary between different regions but they all follow some basic patterns. A Rangoli usually has a geometrical structure that is also symmetrical. The design patterns often consist of natural elements like animals, flowers ...etc.

VII. 3.1.Types of Rangoli Design [15]:

- **Chowkpurn** is the oldest form of Rangoli in India, which is still made by old woman on the occasion of welcoming guestfig (42).
- **Dotted Rangoli:** Dotted Rangoli means the design which is made by making dots in equal lines and equal numbers in different shapes. Later it is filled with beautiful colors and gets a traditional design mostly made in south Indiafig (43).

- **Free Hand Rangoli:** This is one of the most common and famous form of Rangoli which can be seen in every home in every occasion made by the help of different colors of sand. It's also known as ever green form of Rangoli fig (44).
- **Flower Petals Rangoli:** The modern form of Rangoli which is made by the beautiful petals of flowers at the front door of house. Flower Petals Rangoli is very eye pleasing along with beautiful fragrance of flowers like roses, marigolds and lotus fig (45, 51, 52).
- **Alpana:** is the most auspicious kinds of Rangoli. The specialty of this Rangoli is that it is made by the help of only three fingers fig (46).
- **Wooden Rangoli:** This pattern of Rangoli is come with the fixed set of things like, flower, birds leaf etc., which can be arranged at the wall or floor fig (47).



Fig (42)



fig (43)



fig (44)



fig (45)



fig (46)



Fig (47)



fig (48)



fig (49)



fig (50)

- **Floating Rangoli:** The modern and youngest form of in which diyas, flower, candles float on the water of bowls. Even now water colors are also used and its look very beautiful fig (48).
- **Glass Rangoli:** is not as much as popular but during the no time one can use the ready-made painted glasses in different shape and size to make a quick Rangoli fig (49).
- **Sanskar Rangoli:** It is due to its design and patterns, which contains many circles and each circle represents different Sanskar of our life fig (50).



Fig (51) Flower Petals Rangoli



Fig (52) Flower Petals Rangoli Machine Lotus Embroidery Design on Sarees Blouse

VIII.Acanthus

There are several species of acanthus plants found throughout the Mediterranean region. The two most common varieties found in early architecture are *Acanthus spinosus* and *Acanthus mollis*. Both varieties feature deeply cut leaves that lend a graphic and sculptural element to columns, borders, and corners. In fact, the prefix acanthus- means thorny, and the scientific name is drawn from ake, meaning a sharp point. Schwartz (2018)[16] has explained that A Roman writer named Vitruvius (75 BC to 15 BC) relates a story about the origin of acanthus leaves as a pattern, stating that the Greek architect and sculptor Callimachus had been moved by the sight of a basket that was left on the grave of a young girl. Fig (53, 54,55) is showing different types of acanthus plant.



Fig (53)fig (54)fig (55),
Acanthus mollis *Acanthus montanus* Acanthaceae Bear's Breech,

With a plant like Acanthus it is no wonder that it has come to symbolize immortality – rebirth – longevity and healing. Throughout these regional areas, with that, is no wonder it was adopted into their buildings, temples, artwork and other common items like planters, jars and other vessels. Acanthus Leaves are incredibly popular in so many formats which a nice clean shape which would work when filled with lines of couched Japan Thread.

The acanthus plant has been used in China, India, Southeast Asia, the Mediterranean area and its outlying islands. As well as the Middle East. This plant has a long and extensive history of medical and medicinal uses. All parts of the plant have been used in some form or another for medicinal purposes. The plant itself will thrive in salty soil and in turn produces a salty leaf and oils. The salt in the leaves acts as a preservative for food. Foods were wrapped stored in the big leaves. The high salt content also acts as a desiccant, it dries out the air around it. In Southeast Asia the leaves have been used to store rice, the acanthus leaf draws the moisture out of the air preserving the rice

VIII.1. Classic Lines and Leaves Pattern Package

Fig(57,58) is showing Acanthus Shamrock with Embroidery Design .

The embroidery art is Adapted from Acanthus Heart design, this acanthus shamrock is another lovely and texturally complex design in the same vein.

The Color for each element where the Background Netting – Dark Orange and the Shamrock is Erin Green whilst fig(59) is showing Acanthus embroidery, keyhole neckline



Fig(57)



fig(58)



fig(59)

The inner white square field has a floral medallion having paisley-shaped petals in the center and a quarter of such a medallion is placed in each of the four corners.

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IX. Conclusion

The present research has revealed many effects of the regulatory focus on, creativity and utility of the ancient motifs in manipulated art as embroidery. Using Experience Sampling Method, this study sets out to explore the ancient motifs such as the paisley, acanthus and the global lotus in embroidery designs. Results suggest that regulatory focus changes depending on the specific phase of the design thinking process.

Embroidery is one of the crafts that have been passed down from generation to generation in world culture and this art brings awareness to anyone for the aesthetic value that it possesses. This craft started since old century but it keeps evolving through time due to the increasing demands and the element of creativity that the individuals who do it.

However Mango Motif (paisley) is an important motif found in a wide range of Indian textiles. In Sanskrit the design is known as mankolam and has long been used in India and associated with Hinduism. The shape of the motif changed over the decades, from a small squat cone to a very elongated curve.

The study proved the importance of showing traditional embroidery to reform it in new innovative designs preserving the traditional way of the aesthetics of this artifact. This is consistent with paisley, acanthus and lotus motifs pattern representing important historical designs concerning the cultural of our life.

This recalls collecting, recording and studying this heritage from the ancient time to be developed which can be used in a practical manner. This will preserve the balance between the requirements nowadays of technical progress and the heritage preserved through the years.

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