

1

Cochiti pot

Case Location: C.153.A

How have the histories of Cochiti peoples, who made these objects in New Mexico in the USA, been hidden?



“Most people do not know about the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. It isn't taught in our schools; it isn't in our history books. It has been swept under the carpet for hundreds of years because of the genocide against Indigenous peoples”

Virgil Ortiz,

Cochiti artist, potter, and fashion designer.

Identify the distinctive shapes found in Cochiti patterns and decorations and draw them so that they stand out and are clearly visible.

3

Ashanti Weight

Case Location: C.145

How was this object used and what is the significance of the Ashanti Swastika symbol?



“Ashanti Gold Weights were used to weigh and measure gold dust. Gold dust was used as currency. The weight shown in that image has a pattern which is a symbol of knowledge and life and long learning. 'He who doesn't know can learn'”

Oral History passed onto Katie Achampong, Year 10 student in the UK whose parents are Ashanti/Ga. Sources: Asanteman Council and The Centre for National Culture-Kumasi

The raised design on this weight could be treated as a single motif that if rotated and repeated could produce some very effective patterns. Have a go at sketching it several times at different angles and see what patterns you could create.

2

Gourd from Kiriwini

Case Location: C.145.A

During World War II Papua New Guinea and the surrounding islands in the South Pacific became a battle ground between the Allied and Axis powers. At this time an airport runway was built in Kiriwini, one of the largest islands.



Where do you think the labour to build it came from? Do some research. Does the museum label tell us anything about people on Kiriwini today? Would they want this object to be here in the museum? How can we find out?

Biomorphic swirls and curls create natural forming patterns in harmony with this circular 3D shape. Try drawing a 3D circular shape and decorate it with patterns that enable it to maintain a harmonious feel.

4

Kente Cloth

Case Location: C.139.A

What is the difference in design between the Asante kente and Ewe kente cloth in Ghana?



“Asante kente usually has both the front and back looking identical, unlike that of the Ewe kente. Another distinction is that Asante kente designs are abstract, while the Ewe kente has images of objects intricately woven into the blocks.”

David Damtar, Turpin Junior Research Fellow in History, Oriel College.

This constructed pattern is built up using labour-intensive skilled weaving methods. Make a drawing of this cloth to show the vibrancy and richness of the colours and abstract geometric shapes. What texture will you use in your drawing to show that it is a woven design?

5

Haida Apron

Case Location: C.18.A

What did Haida delegates from the North West Coast of Canada say about this object when they visited the museum in 2009?



Jisgang Nika Collison, Executive Director and Curator at the Haida Gwaii Museum at Kay Llnagaay admired the Formline woven into the apron and thought it was very advanced and the best eyes she has seen. The bird on the front of the apron was thought to be an eagle.

The pattern on this apron has distinct areas of light and dark which together forms striking imagery. Can you spot what is thought to be an eagle at the front? Focus on this section as you capture details of this apron in your study.

7

Dhal/shield

Case Location: U.3.A

Which animals can you identify on this dhal?



“ Did you notice the two types of deer, the smaller Blackbuck the larger Neelgai? Not all these animals are found in the Rajput regions anymore. Blackbucks were nearly extinct by the 1970s. Similarly, rhinos were hunted, despite not being from this region, and their hide was used for making shields such as this. Tigers have been poached and hunted for years, making them endangered. ”

Ananya Sharma,
Community Connector.

Study the pattern on this shield and decide which animal you will focus on in your drawing or photograph to capture information relating to not only the pattern but the shield itself.

6

Shoe or Jooti/Jutti

Case Location: L.63.A

How is leather connected to identity in society?



“ Working with leather involves working animal skin. In India, leather work has been closely tied to caste and how people in society viewed you. Processing leather was traditionally the job assigned to certain people broadly known as Dalits by those from other castes. They were looked down upon by those castes who did not want to do this work (priests) and/or needed the products they made (like warriors or soldiers) and were treated badly in many ways. ”

Ananya Sharma,
Community Connector.

The pattern produced on this leather boot is extremely fine, detailed and skilled. Try to capture this detail showing your skills as a photographer or artist. Select the best tool or filter for this task.

8

Officer's helmet

Case Location: U.5.A

Find out when you get home whether the animals on this Korean helmet have meaning? Can you spot where they are located?



“ The lacquered pear-shaped bowl is mounted with brass and silver decorations, including two curling dragons and two phoenixes at the back. ”

Minh Chung,
Author of *Korean Treasures*.

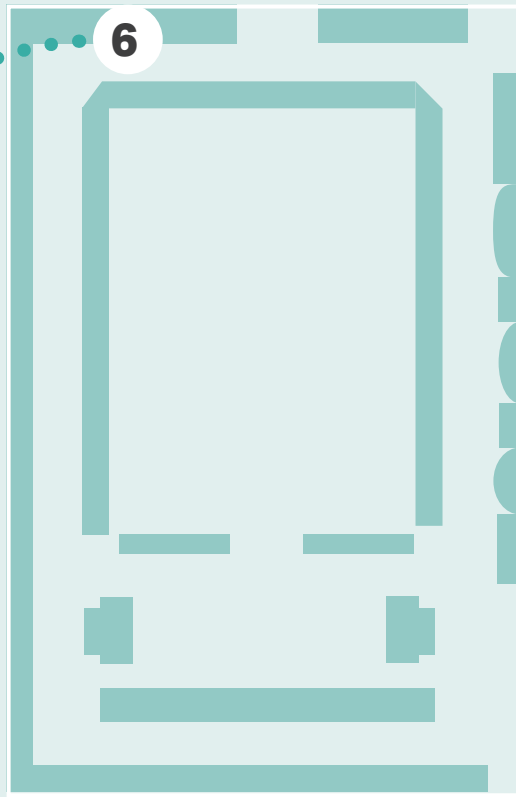
The pattern on this helmet is created by the magnificent, mirrored swirling dragon. Produce a detailed study that you could later use to create a mirrored print design.

Pattern

Self-guided Museum Trail



First floor



Second floor

