

Changing trend of temporary furnishing

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INTRODUCTION

A tent is a shelter consisting of sheets of fabric or other material draped over, attached to a frame of poles or attached to a supporting rope.

Throughout the history of mankind, tents have provided temporary and portable accommodation for use, both during war and peace. Earlier they were made of linen, animal skins, felt, matting and even canvas. Tents are known to have sheltered mankind for centuries, in times of natural calamities, nomadic life, hunting expeditions, feasts, events, celebrations and gatherings etc. For over centuries, the exotic tradition of living and partying under the canvas has always aroused romanticism and extravagant involvement of the human kind. The kings and sultans have always had the rich traditions of camping in luxury tents for personal recreation, on expeditions and wars.

During the reign of the Mughals, in India, tent culture touched the zenith of its glory. Even their war tents were elaborately decorated. The style was a mixture of Persian and Indian motifs, which get reflected in the magnificent tents in the seventeenth century. In European history, the medieval period, lasted from the 5th and 15th century. During this period many wars were waged and hence tents became an integral part. Tents have been used during wars with elaborate decorations and also today by the army though not that much decorated. Hunters tent were also used for camping which were not less than mobile palaces. Sutlers tents and huts provided encampment to the sutlers who were travelling merchants who sold goods to the troops during wars. The tent culture has a great number of patrons which can be seen in circus and theaters from generations.

Printing on fabrics has been done since ancient times, with vegetable and flower dyes. Hand block printing was done on fabric and used to decorate the tent interiors, beautiful patterns of flowers, vines, birds, animals and patterns were made on blocks and immersed in vegetable dyes then printed on the fabrics.

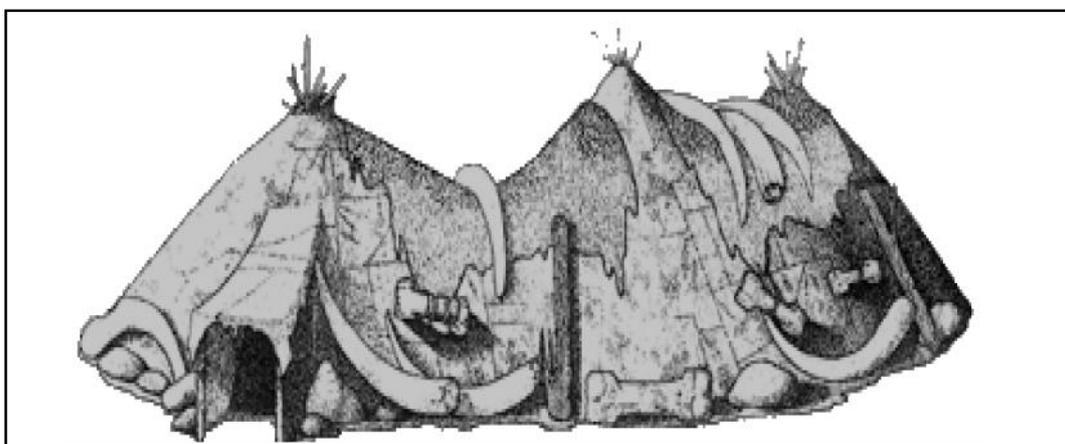
A tent is a shelter consisting of sheets of fabric or other material draped over, attached to a frame of poles or attached to a supporting rope. While smaller tents may be free-standing or attached to the ground, large tents are usually anchored using guy ropes tied to stakes or tent pegs. First used as portable homes by nomadic peoples, tents are now except by defence more often used for recreational camping and temporary shelters. If buildings grew naturally, like trees, tents would be the mushrooms of the architectural forest— appearing overnight, briefly noted, vanishing just as quickly, leaving no permanent record of roots, rings, or stumps.

During the ages the tent history evolved from nomadic tents.

Tents were used at least as far back as the early Iron Age. They are mentioned in the Bible; for example, in the Genesis 4:20 Jabal is described as ‘the first to live in tents and raise sheep and goats’. Earlier in Genesis 4, Scripture states that Abel was a *keeper of flocks (Genesis 4:2)*. Men as early as Abel made a living by keeping certain animals. Rather, Jabal was the father of all those who dwell in tents and have livestock. Jabal was the first to *improve* the skill by dwelling in a portable habitat. He became an expert in *combining* these two skills to make a living.

40,000 BC :

These early tents were made mainly from mammoth hides . The structures were covered with mammoth skin which was very spacious – about 11 meters by 3.5 meters and immovable.



The mammoth skin coverings may have been supported by mammoth ribs and tusks (wood was scarce) and were anchored against the wind by the weight of mammoth The first known dwellings outside of caves are reed and mud (twig and daub) huts around the Mediterranean and tented huts of hides and bone in the colder regions of Eastern Europe. These were constructed by hunting cultures such as the Cro-Magnons, who replaced Neanderthal Man in Europe. Though difficult to date in any precise way, tented huts are seen in cave paintings 10,000 to 20,000 years old and probably go back at least 35,000 years. One tent site at Molodova, Russia, has been tentatively dated at 40,000 B.C.

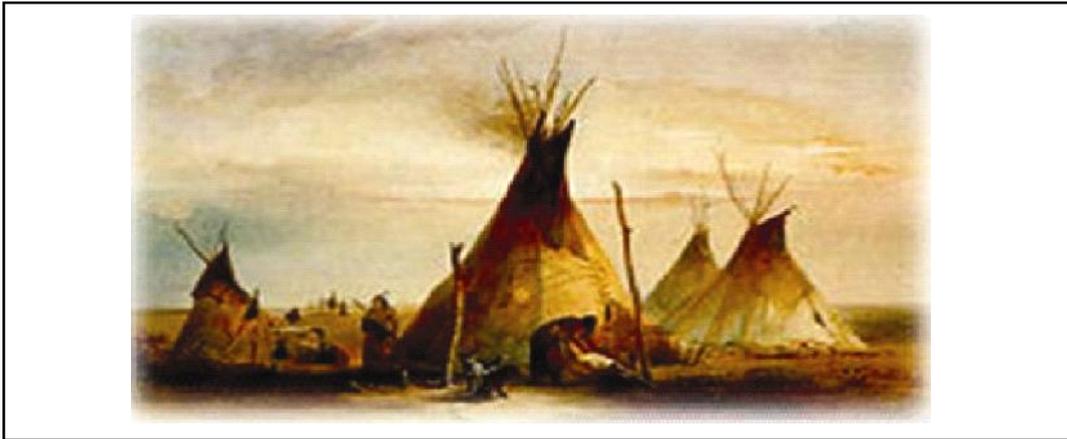
In her Atlas of Early Man (St. Martin’s Press, 1976), archaeologist Jacquetta Hawkes characterizes the Cro-Magnons as the first real problem solvers. They improved the tools of hunting (inventing, for example, the spearthrower), dressed warmly in the resulting furs, and made needles out of antlers to sew these pelts together.

Certainly when hunters kill woolly mammoths—which the Cro-Magnons were doing in southeastern Europe as the last ice age began to recede—the skins they haul back to camp are large enough to suggest not just tailoring but architecture.

Remains of one such dwelling in Pushkari, southern Russia, show a tented hut 98 feet long, with a row of hearths down the center, apparently one to a family. The mammoth skin coverings may have been supported by mammoth ribs and tusks (wood was scarce) and were anchored against the wind by the weight of mammoth bones, tusks, and teeth.

15000BC :

A wooden pyramid shape covered with pieces of animal skin. These tents were a lot lighter and could be moved.



A tipi (also tepee) is a cone-shaped tent, traditionally made of animal skins upon wooden poles. A tipi is distinguished from other conical tents by the smoke flaps at the top of the structure.

The first tipi tents were found in France. Tents from the Magdalenian people .Many remnants were found in Ukraine from the same period. Tent structures made of mammoth bones and covered with skins.

A typical family tipi is a conical, portable structure with two adjustable smoke flaps, multiple poles (historically from 12 to 25 feet long) called lodge poles

450 BC :

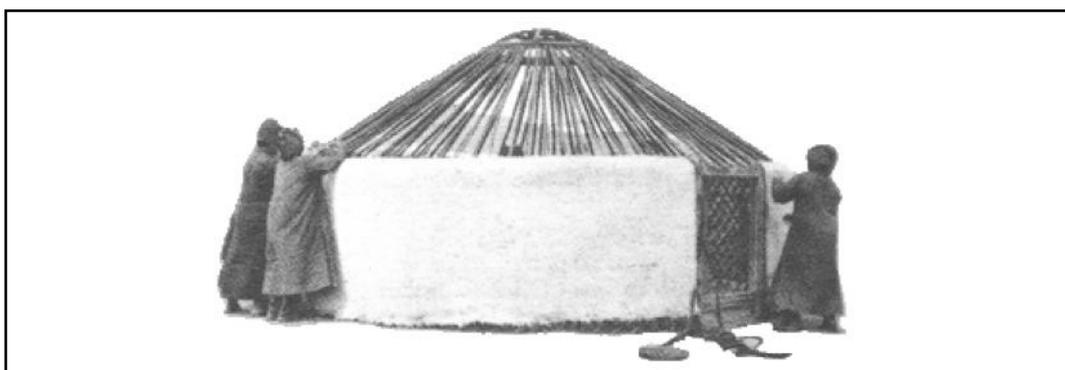
Nomadic tents :



From 450 BC nomadic tents found. The word “yurt” actually comes from Turkish and was a place that could accommodate four to five people. These yurts had a surface of 18 to 20 square meters. Due to their round shape, interior decoration can be quite challenging invented felt formed by the wetting, heating, and pressing of animal hair, this matted, non-woven material may have

been the first manmade fabric. It served as the fabric of circular tents known as yurts. For Tartar princes, the yurt was elaborated in grand scale, with intricate designs—inlays of brightly dyed goat hair or wool, pressed into the original felt.

Today's yurt is probably close to the original form. Small, usually plain white and occasionally plain black, the yurt is still raised on the Mongolian plains by shepherds and yak breeders who require a portable residence to move with the seasonal changes of pasture.

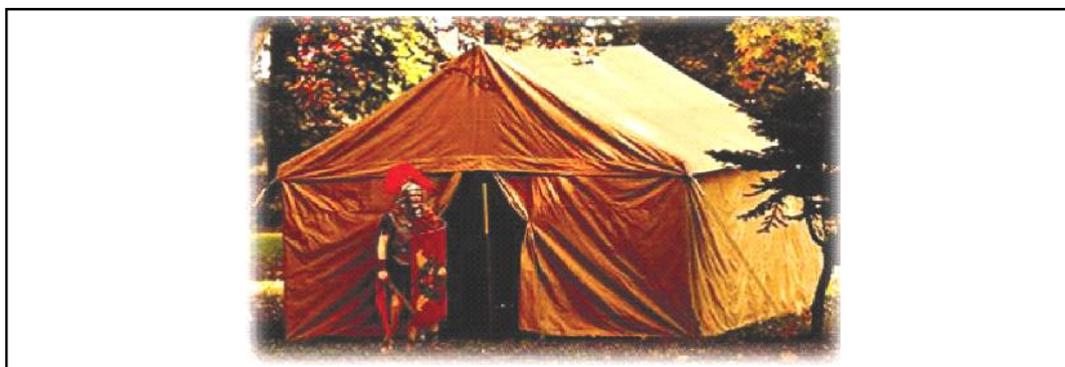


Felt side cloths are mounted on a cylindrical screen of wicker or interlaced sticks. Longer wood strips are bent over the top, forming arches for the dome. These are secured by a wood ring at the top, which is also left open as a chimney. The whole arrangement can be quickly dismantled—or hoisted intact onto a wagon bed—when the time comes to move on.

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300BC -The Roman period :

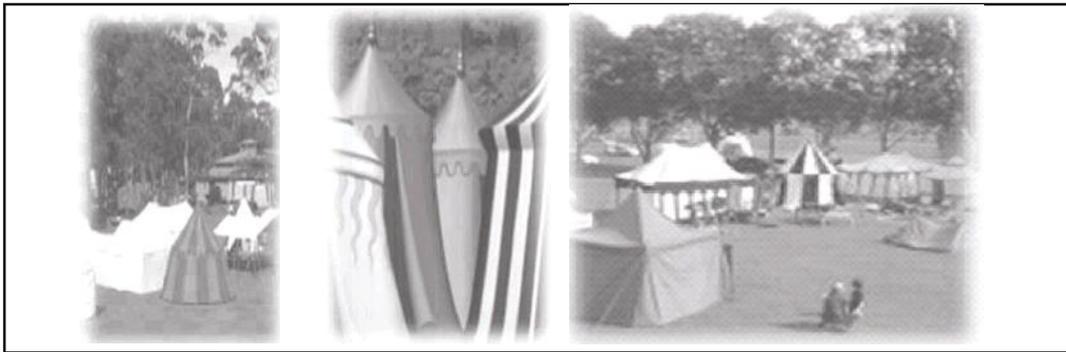
From 300 BC the Roman soldiers made tents for military operations. Each tent could house up to eight soldiers. They were usually covered with calfskin or goatskin. The officers were lodged in luxurious versions of these tents .



Animal fats and oils were used to waterproof there tents. These generally turns rancid and stunk at high heaven.

Medieval Tents (Early/ Late Medieval Period From 5th- 15th) :

In European history, the Medieval period, lasted from the 5th to the 15th century. It began with the collapse of the Roman Empire, and was followed by the Renaissance. During this period many wars were waged and hence Tents became an integral part of these wars. The British Bell Tents, Officer's Tents, Sutler's Tents, Viking Tents, Warrior Square Tents, Tudor Pavellions were an integral part of the Medieval Era.



Sutler's Tent :

While in times of war tents were used both while marching and during a siege. Sutler's Tents and Huts provided encampment to the sutlers who were traveling merchants who sold goods to the troops during Wars.

1526 – 1857 Mughal period :

During the reign of the Mughals, in India, tent culture touched the zenith of its glory. Even their war tents were elaborately decorated. The style was a mixture of Persian and Indian motifs, which get reflected in the magnificent tents in the seventeenth century

The Mughal Emperor Akbar, is said to have lavishly patronized art during his era. The Sultan had his court in a huge encampment of hundreds, even thousands of Tents, at the center of which was the 'Tented Palace' called the 'Imperial Tent Complex'. The Imperial tents were pavilions, walled in by a symbolic rampart of cloth and recognized by their size and the splendor of their decoration, both inside and out. Around the royal enclosure were grouped other imposing Tents of diminishing size belonging to high-ranking officers and officials. Within the royal enclosure is a great variety of Tents of differing size and function, including a Kitchen Tent, Dining Tent, Women's Tent, Bath Tents, Toilet Tents and Stable Tents. Printing on fabrics with vegetable and flower dyes. Hand block printing was done on fabric and used to decorate the tent interiors, beautiful patterns of flowers, vines, birds, animals and patterns were made on blocks and immersed in vegetable dyes then printed on the fabrics

Mughal Tent which are known for their exquisite designs and royal appearance., The Tent Room of Maan Villas Rajasthan is an imperial Mughal campaign tent, used by Shahjahan but wrested by Jaswant Singh from Aurangzeb in a battle. Made of red velvet and embroidered with gold thread, it gives some idea of the grandeur with which the Mughals approached even their battles.

End of the 18th century – Napoleon :

Through the centuries and under the influence of different cultures the tent history evolves. Though it remains an essentially military use as accommodation during the many campaigns of the

ancient armies.



The Tents of The Mighty :

In 1806, Napoleon and Tsar Alexander I met in delicate negotiations to decide, at least briefly, the fate of eastern Europe, Turkey, India, and Scandinavia. Protocol required that they convene in suitable splendour, but at the palace of neither.

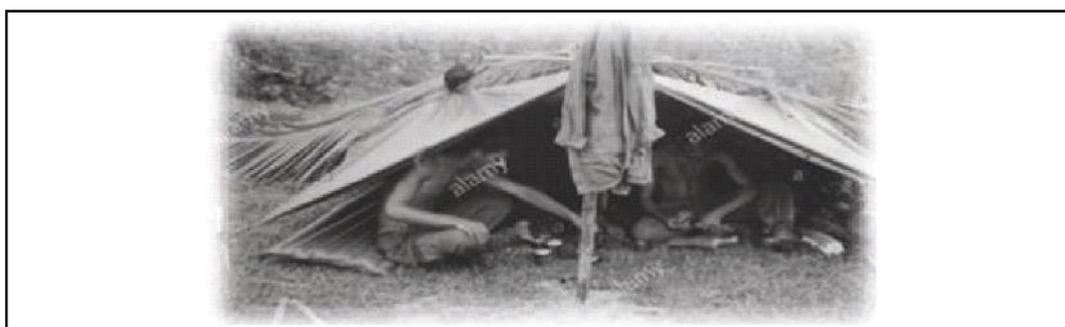
The chosen halfway point was Tilsit, at the far western tip of Russia and the northeastern tip of Napoleonic Europe, where the Neman River separated their two armies. At mid-river, on a barge, a magnificent tent was erected, and there the first meeting took place.

In a surprisingly agreeable three hours, Napoleon concluded a series of understandings and remarked that if Alexander were a woman, he would take her as his mistress. When he decided instead to marry Alexander’s 15-year-old sister, the Franco-Russian treaty began to crumble, and the stage was set for 1812, Tchaikovsky, Tolstoy, and great numbers of lesser men settling the same issues from lesser tents.

When was large enough for 100 couches;^{note} fifty gold pillars supported it; embroidered gold canopies, stretched out above, covered the place. Inside the tent 500 Persian Apple Bearers^{note} stood first, dressed in purple and yellow clothing. After the Apple Bearers stood an equal number of archers in different clothing, for some wore flame-colored, some dark blue, and some scarlet. In front of these stood Macedonian Silver Shields, 500 of the tallest men. In the middle of the room stood the gold throne, on which Alexander sat to give audiences. Bodyguards stood on each side when the king heard cases.

1861 – The Pup tent :

Photo of Pup Tents early in the 20th century.



During the American civil war “pup tents” were used. Soldiers complained that these tents that were so bad that they were hardly suitable for a dog.

During the coined the term “ pup tent “ as they believed the army tents were so bad they were not fit to shelter the dog.

1911 The big expeditions :

During the time of the great polar expeditions – members of the expedition used these typical tepee-like tents based on a British army tent. A pyramid shape with a stick in the middle and a waterproof breathable canvas. Later the single stick was replaced by four bamboo poles into the corners. Finally – during the Terra Nova expedition – these tents got a double wall for more comfort. . The major technological advance was the use of linen or hemp canvas for the canopy versus leather for the Romans



1970 Synthetic light tents :

The first synthetic tents with arch structure were developed by Bill Moss in 1955. Even though Gerry Mountain Equipment also experimenting in this direction in 1947.

Only in the seventies from the last century lightweight tents were fully introduced through the development of lightweight synthetic materials and waterproof coatings.

Around the 1970s more durable, lighter, and more technical materials were introduced ; aluminium was used for poles and synthetic materials replaced canvas. Family vacation would never be the same.

Tent technology stayed fairly static until the fabric and materials revolution of the 1970's. Nylon, which was invented by the DuPont Company in 1935, began its longtime reign as the go-to tent material. And the same tortured minds that brought us polyester leisure suits can be credited with a gigantic leap in making recreational tents lightweight and more weather resistant. Aluminum tent poles lightened the load even further.

Modern Tents :

Tents were solar proof and waterproofing. That also protects tents from damaging from UV rays. Earlier, Today, if you can dream of a perfect tent, there's a good chance it already exists. Lightweight, portable and extremely weather resistant, bio degradable are few of the latest trends

The solar-powered tent are eco friendly and it features solar panels, which trap sunlight and harness it to generate electricity, which can be used to recharge portable gadgets. This electricity is also used to provide power to LED light ropes that are fitted into the tent. The central light can also be used as a flashlight



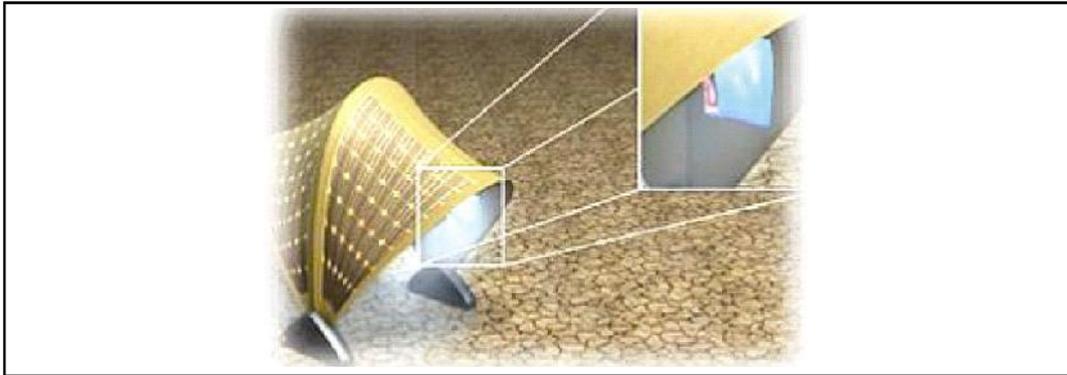
Futuristic tents :



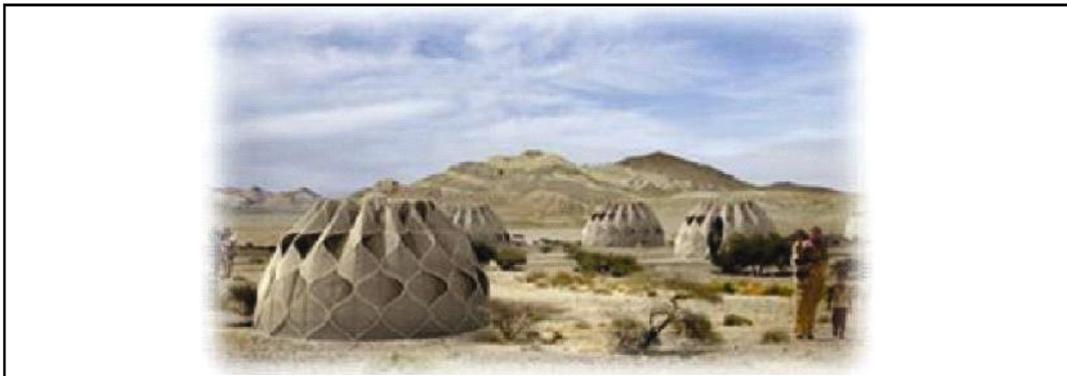
This eco-friendly tent features photovoltaic fabric, which traps sun's energy, which can be used to charge small gadgets like mobile phones, laptops and MP3 players.



This tent is loaded with several modern features, allowing the campers to enjoy their camping with electronic facilities.. This tent features solar threads, which are specially coated. This lightweight tent can be fold and can glide in three directions to follow the sun. This eco friendly tent features “glo-cation” technology, which can be used by the campers to use an SMS message or RFID technology to track the location.



This tent features flexible LCD display and solar panels. The main aim behind designing this tent is to create learning tool for the students to learn things away from the classroom environment. This concept tent aims at helping the students of environmental engineering and archeology in establishing contact with instructors living far off in major cities. The students can also benefit by receiving essential feedback on their site. The memory metal structure used to deploy the tent receives charge from the flexible solar panels. It helps the tent in staying erect. The flexible LCD screen is also powered by the same panels. The memory metal collapses when deactivated and the fold tent can be kept in a back pack.



This tent is designed called “structural fabric,” woven together in a pattern that allows it to fold down flat, or pop out the way a circular tissue-paper ornament does. The tents are domes that can be open for ventilation in summer or closed against cold or rain. They have a water storage basin at the top, the fabric material itself to passively collect solar radiation and fuel a battery as a power source for each unit.
