

GUPTA PERIOD

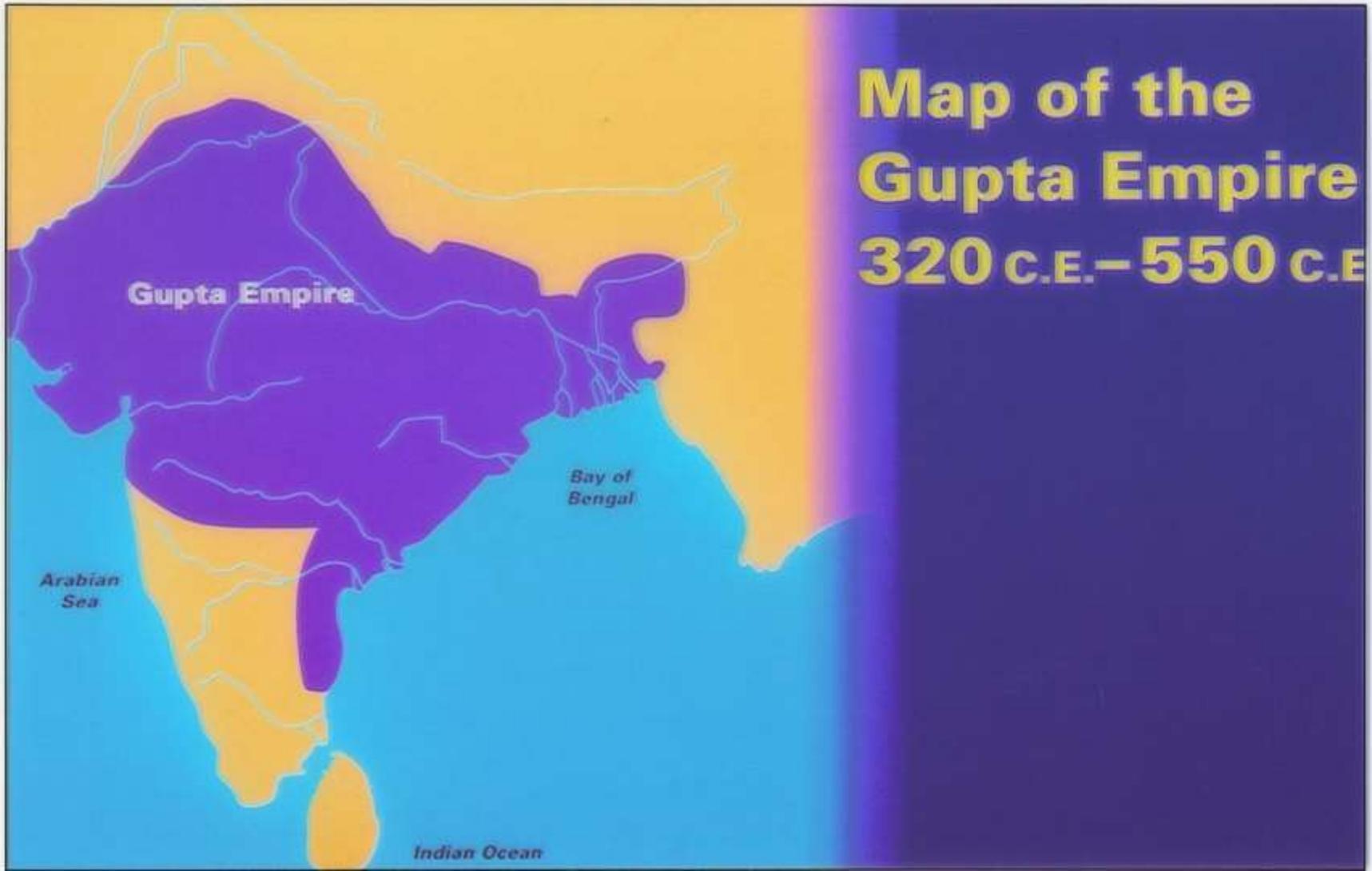
(EARLY 4th TO MID 8th CENTURY)

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HISTORY

- ◉ The Gupta empire was founded in northern India at the beginning of the fourth century AD after a long period of chaos which ensued when the Kushan empire ended in the middle of the third century.
- ◉ In the interim period a number of new peoples and states emerged about whom there is very little historical record. It is only with the foundation of Gupta Empire, that there was once again unity and peace over almost the whole of North India.
- ◉ The Gupta empire lasted for more than two centuries and was vast: it stretched over the major part of north India and to Balkh in the east. In the west, the Guptas totally defeated the foreign invaders, the Sakas, who had been ruling Gujarat for more than 200 years. Known as the Golden Age and the Classical Period, in the age of the Guptas a degree of balance and harmony in all the arts and an efficient system of administration
- ◉ In the Deccan, it was the Vakatakas and not the Guptas who ruled from the first half of the fifth century to the seventh century, and after them the Chalukya King Pulakesin II (AD 609-642) came to power. This region and period has been included under the section of Gupta costume had penetrated into the Deccan and most of north India. unity was achieved.

MAP OF GUPTA PERIOD



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MEN'S COSTUME

GARMENT

Gupta Kings realized the value of adopting a dress that had traditionally become identified with royalty. They are shown on Gupta coins in full Kushan dress, that is, the coat, trousers and boots.

They continued, however, to wear the indigenous GARMENT i.e. **ANTARYIA**, **UTTARIYA** and **KAYABANDH** for Informal occasions.

Many forms of cut-and-sewn garments became fashionable, especially at court. These garments were:

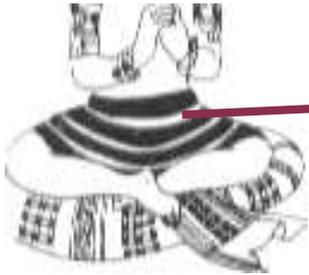
1. KANCUKA-ASSOCIATED WITH GUARDIANS AND ATTENDANTS. The brocaded tunic with long or short sleeves worn by ministers ,guards, door -keepes , and court attendants.



SIMPLE ROUND NECK TUNIC WITH LONG SLEEVES AND A FRONT OPENING; PROBABLY CALF LENGTH

KANCUKA- MID-CALF LENGTH TUNIC FOUR POINTED ENDS ,V-NECK AND LONG SLEEVES ;THE CLOTH IS STAR - PATTERNED



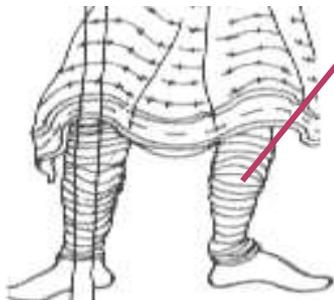


→ Short and striped **ANTARIYA** worn in lehnga style .

UTTARIYA wrapped around the waist and thrown over the left shoulder



Trouseres gathered an churidar style



KING COSTUME

- ◉ Striped Blue Closely Woven Silk With A Floating **Uttariya**.
- ◉ Instead Of **Kayabandh** A Plain Cord Or Belt Became More Popular, Wound Once Or Twice Around And Then Buckled Or Knotted In A Variety Of Ways To Secure The **Antariya**.
- ◉ The **Uttariya** Itself Was Twisted Thickly And Worn Aslant The Waist With A Large Knot At The Left Shoulder.
- ◉ Elaborate **Mukuta** (Crown) And Exquisite Jewellery That Really Set Apart Kings And High Dignitaries From Other Members Of Royal Entourage.

HAIR STYLES



simple, shoulder length, drawn back without a parting and left loose; a shorter strand is seen over the ear

Short Hairs



drawn up in a large top knot

long hair combed back smoothly



HEADGEAR

Twisted turban in stripes or bound at intervals with braid; there are large gem-encrusted brooches at the sides and a central ornament on the top



skull cap



Flat turban of twisted cloth held by ribbon bands at intervals, worn as a mark of office by the chamberlain



Dome cap with band

Keyura: elaborate armlets with loops suspended from a cylinder of filigree work



Mukuta: tiara of floral motif from which pearls are looped and suspended



JEWELLERY

In gupta period men used A new delicacy as beaten work, figuree work and twisted wire has skillfully combined.

Ear ornaments:

Kundala- kundala was the genrally term for earrings which were mainly of two type .

- 1.Karnphula- karnphul was A plain or decorated surface.
2. Bali was A small gold wire circlet worn on the upper part of the ear with pearls strings .
- 3.Kancala kundala- kancala kundala was large ring type earrings



Kundala: simple ring-type earrings



Bali: simple ring-type earrings with pearl suspended

Upper arm ornaments were as the angada and keyura. known

Keyura: Elaborate armlets with loops suspended from a cylinder of filigree work.



- ❖ Lower arm ornament were known as the Valaya.
- ❖ Finger ring also called anguliya were made of gold. Anguliya studded with precious stones were called ratnanguliya.

Valaya: Ornamental bracelet, one on each wrist.



❖ Neck Ornament:



Necklace: of gems with loops

Haravsti: large pearl necklace



Torque: necklet of twisted wire with beads

Sutra: simple chain at the neck



Muktavali: one-string pearl necklace



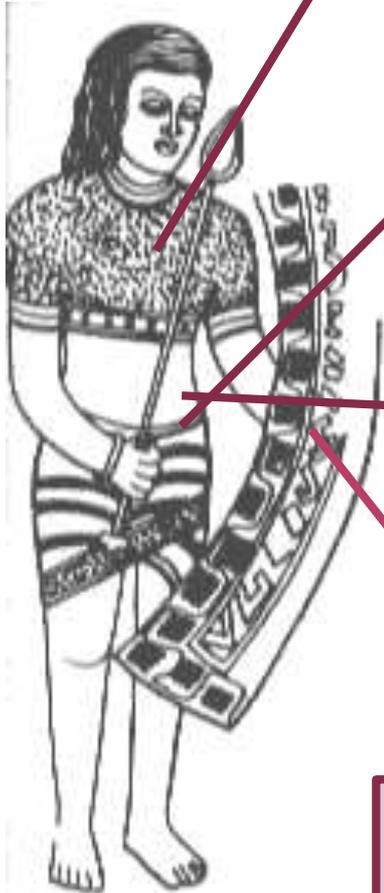
MILITARY COSTUME'S

Cholaka: short jacket covering the chest with half-sleeves and a decorative braid at the hem and sleeve-edge

Antariya: short and striped material with a border

Equipment: spear and rectangular, curved shield of rhinoceros hide. spear and rectangular, curved shield of rhinoceros hide

Equipment: oval shield and curved sword Kundala: disc-type earrings



RELIGIOUS PERSONS

- ◎ **The Hindu *sanyasi*** - The red ochre *uttariya* of the *sanyasi* was tied into the *vaikaksha* style (crossed over the chest), or a tattered rag of same color knotted over the heart and a deerskin was occasionally worn over the left shoulder. A loincloth of the same red ochre color, sometimes held up by a black leather belt, completed his costume.
- ◎ **Brahmin *acharya*** - normally wore a short *antariya* and *uttariya*; the latter could be of narrow strips stitched together. His head covering consisted of a *kantopa* (cap) over his top knot.

- ◉ **Buddhist monk and nun** -The monks wore a *samghati* (double cloak), *uttarasanga* (upper garment), and *antarvasa* (lower garment).
- ◉ The nuns wore the same garments as the monks, only their *antariya*, was stitched together at the edges to form a skirt. . This was gathered and tied at the waist.



Uttarasanga: the upper garment is thrown over the shoulder in a loopSSS

Antaravasa: this lower garment was normally 36" wide and 2½ yards long and worn around the waist where it was secured by a girdle or tucked into the *nada* .

TEXTILES AND DYES

- ◉ Finest textiles were available, printed, painted, dyed, and richly patterned in weaves or embroidery.
- ◉ Delicate embroidery on muslins, consisting of hundreds of different varieties of flowers and birds, was skillfully executed, along with intricately woven brocades, which continued to be in vogue. These brocades with floral designs from the Deccan and Paithan were like the *Jamiwar* and *Himru* fabrics of today.

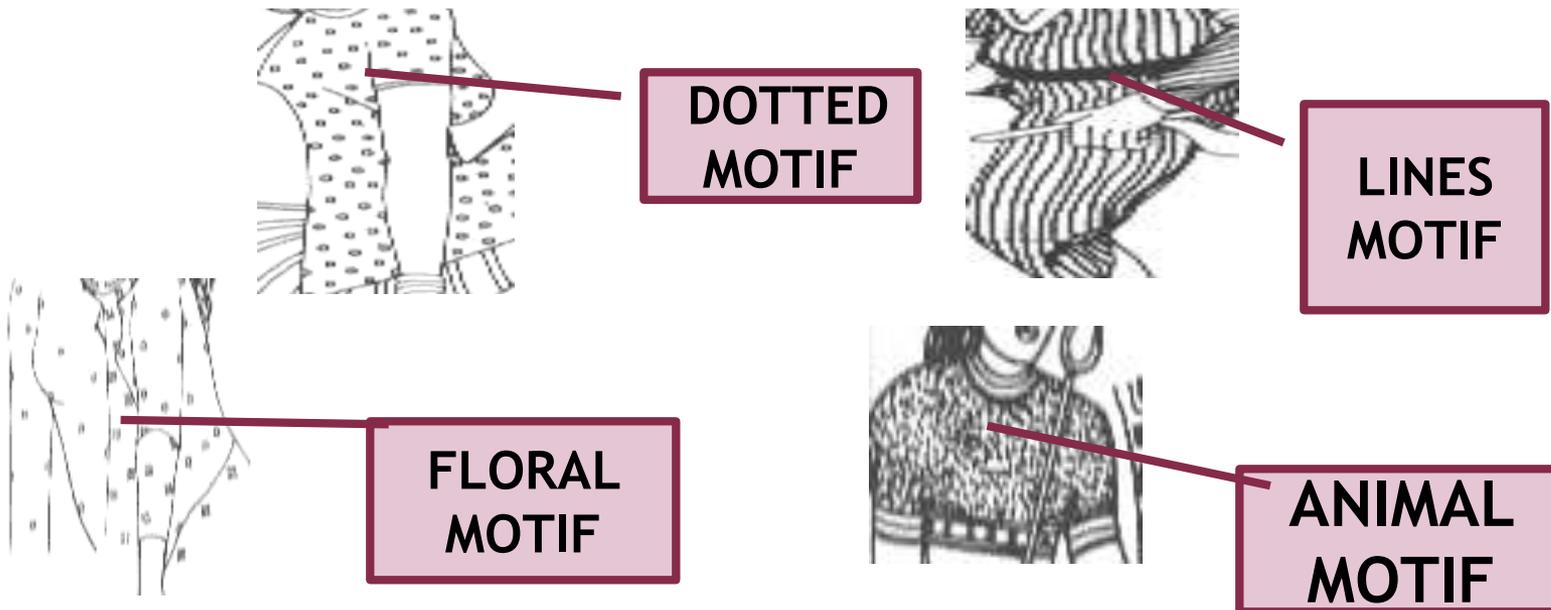
- ◉ **Special Costly Silken Fabric Known As *Stavaraka* Was Originally Manufactured In Persia And Is Known To Have Been Imported Into India. This Was A Cloth Studded With Clusters Of Bright Pearls And Worn By Royalty.**
- ◉ **Silk Was Woven In Black And White Check Patterns Especially For Cushions, Which Had Handsome Covers Of, Gold, Silver Or Dark-colored Cloth Embroidered Or Patterned In Silver Stars .**
- ◉ **Special Bedcovers Known As *Nicola* And *Pracchadapata*, And Rugs Or Floor Carpets Known As *Rallaka* And *Kambala* Were Made**

DYEING

- ❖ **Dyeing** too was very sophisticated and the diagonal stripes, which were popular, merged in each other in places as soft and dark tones.
- ❖ This beautiful effect was created by the resist dye technique. Tie dyeing of Gujarat and Rajasthan, in many different patterns, was called *pulakabandha* and was used a great deal in the upper garments of women.
- ❖ . The poorer ones dyed their red or yellow linen garments inexpensively, in a dye made from dates, red earth, red stone powder or wild pear.

MOTIFS

- There were checks, stripes, and bird and animal motifs, for example geese, swans, deer, elephants, and so on.



THANK YOU

