Interlinking Cultures: Art and Communication

UK & India

DMAP
S1645160
YING ZHANG
Interlinking Cultures
UK & India

- Celtic Art ⇒ Celtic knot

  Celtic knots are perhaps the most notorious and recognizable artwork in Celtic history.

  Celtic knot symbol ⇒ mystic knot
  endless knot
  / no beginning, no end /

- Types of Celtic knots

  In or around 450 AD, influenced by Christianity before Celtic art, take the form of knots, spirals, plant, braid, step and culture key patterns to depict richly symbolic seven creations.

  creations: man, mammal, plant, insect, bird, fish and reptile.

  “This translation harkens to our most primed selves as we contemplate the infinite cycles of birth and rebirth in both physical and ethereal realms.”
Animals & Plants

https://uk.pinterest.com/search/pins/?q=celtic%20art&rs=rs&eq=&etslf=3328&term_meta%5B%5D=celtic%7Crecentsearch%7C4&term_meta%5B%5D=art%7Crecentsearch%7C4
Indian Culture

http://www.sensationalcolor.com/color-meaning/color-around-the-world/india-country-symbolic-colors-1935#.WJRQ3baLTgQ

http://www.3lian.com/vector/14/54270.html
Indian Color

Color play a very important role in religion and culture of India.

http://www.webonautics.com/mythology/factsinhindu2.html

https://uk.pinterest.com/victoria18241/india-my-dream/
India Animals

There are many kinds of animals in India. Indians believe that many animals are represent some supernatural power, so they respect animals.

https://uk.pinterest.com/pin/425801339752562987/
CELTIC KNOTS

https://blog.udemy.com/celtic-knot-meanings/

https://blog.udemy.com/celtic-knot-designs/
How to Draw a Celtic Knot?

Celtic Pattern
Celtic Art
The Methods of Construction
by George Bain.

The methods of construction for simple Celtic Interlacing Borders, (Pictish School) George Bain

Stage 1. A row of equidistant points, over points, space.
Stage 2. Arching under points, 2 spaces.
Stage 3. Break and join.
Stage 4. Draw into bend.
Stage 5. Remove centre line and line one alternately, over and under.

Two borders may be used to make a broad border or panel. There are numerous variations of these.

Multiples of 2 spaces give 1 line. An even multiple of 2 spaces gives 2 lines. An odd multiple gives 1 line.

http://www.plurk.com/p/jqg81l
The Methods of Construction for Simple Celtic Knotwork Panels (Pictish School).

In Pictish Panels, the proportion of the layout is not rectangular, it is lozenge or 1 by 3/4.

Stage I.
Numbers with no common factor produce an endless line when used with half-sizes at the four corners. Example: Top and bottom 4 and 2 halves, sides 3 and 2 halves.

Stage II.
Eoghan Carman, son of Dr. A. Carman, first discovered that the Pictish artists used this method to produce a continuous line.

Stage III.
Amylly Allen first discovered that knotwork was based on this method.

Stage IV.
It took him 25 years research to do this.

Stage V.

Stage VI.

The Pictish Proportions 1 by 3/4 are not used in this example (for simplification to beginners).

Plate 1

The methods of construction of Celtic Interlacing Borders (Pictish School).

If these are not the identical methods of the ancients artists, then somewhat similar though not quite mastered.

http://www.plurk.com/p/jgg81l
The Methods of Construction of Key Patterns of the Pictish School of Celtic Art.

The stages of the most elementary borders are shown below. Panels are made by variations of the unit.


5 spaces down. This unit is 8 spaces across. Multiples may be joined together to make all-over patterns. 2 spaces down. This unit is 6 spaces across.

4 spaces down. 5 spaces across. 3 spaces down. 5 spaces across. 8 spaces down. 6 spaces across.

11 spaces down, mitred by multiples of five spaces less one space - i.e. 9, 14, 19, 24, etc.

This principle applies to the mitring of all rectangular key borders and panels. The diagonally opposite corners will be similar. Plate 1.

The Methods of Construction for Knotwork in Circular Panels, Pictish Art.


This knot is from the Book of Kells. The topknots are freehand knotwork. Plate 13.

The Pictish Artist did not adhere strictly to his original layout. He altered it to suit his idea as it developed from the Shandwick Stone.
Celtic Letters

http://www.plurk.com/p/jgg81l