

KASHKUL | کاشکول

Etymology

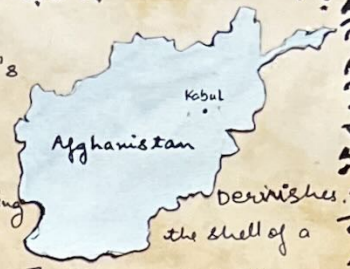
Kashkul is a compound word composed of the words *konash* (کنش) meaning "to make" and *kol* (کول) meaning "complete" or "full". The vowel in the 1st word is changed to "a" instead of "o" and the sound "n" (ن) is removed and in the 2nd word, "o" is changed to "u". Together it indicates that all of the dervish's worldly assets are in the container and therefore asking people to fill it through donations and gifts.

Process

The container, usually bowl shaped like slip, is made out of materials like cocode mer shell, clay, metals-brass, wood/ceramics and hung over the shoulder using a metal chain.

History

Around the 16th-century, the beggar's bowl or 'kashkul' had become a sign of the religious poverty assumed by Islamic mystics, carried by wandering Dervishes. Many kashkuls were carved from half huge nut - fruit of coco de mer palm. The tree grows in the Seychelle Islands, in the Indian Ocean, and the shell washes ashore in southern Iran. This took on spiritual significance as a symbol of the dervishes' journey on the ocean of mystic knowledge.



Design

Their form may have been derived from crescent & boat shaped wine bowls made in pre-Islamic Iran, symbolizing the emptying of the Sufi mystic's ego and the renunciation of worldly possessions. Some designs include a small apert to make it into drinking vessel and include poems in Persian lauding the Kashkul.



مه فرهاد هدیه لار او رالف و دفور د به افتخار

هاد هدیه لار او رالف و دفور د به افتخار



Damascened pierced steel Kashkul.



Late 16th century Kashkul with fierce dragon heads adorn the end of the vessel with bands of floral medallions across the body.



Gold damascened of late 19th-20th century.

Usage

The Kashkul is perhaps the most emblematic accoutrement of the wandering dervish. Dervishes used them primarily to collect and store alms and occasionally as drinking vessels. In late centuries, many were marketed as decorative objects since a devoted dervish would be unlikely to carry an elaborately carved kashkul as it would contradict his belief in the renunciation of worldly goods in favour of unconditional devotion to the Divine. The Kashkul has a number of metaphorical associations.



19th century

Medium: tinned brass

Location: Iran / Afghanistan

11 x 23.8 x 15 cm [Dimensions]

Bibliography :-

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Kashkul (Begging bowl) : agakhanmuseum.org/collection/artifact/beggars-bowl-kashkul-akm612

Kashkul : britishmuseum.org/collection/object/W_0A-2610

Sufi Begging Bowl (Kashkul, Kashkul) : michaelbackmanltd.com/archive-objects/sufi-begging-bowl-kashkul-kashkul-coc-de-ner/

Beggar's bowl (Kashkul) : metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/786860#:~:text=Beggar's.....%20vessels

A Damascened pierced steel : christies.com/en/lot/lot-5061703

Kashkul, Afghanistan,
20th century

Kashkul : collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O53738/kashkul-unknown/

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백자

[PORCELAIN]

KASHKUL

의

조선시대

JOSEON DYNASTY



HISTORY [역사]

White porcelains were preferred and praised over others during the time to represent Korean Confucian ethics such as frugality and pragmatism. Baekja, first made its appearance in Korea during the Unified Silla period but didn't show any significant development until the end of 14th century with introduction of clay and glazes. Towards the end of the Goryeo dynasty, production of white porcelain was promulgated by a nation-wide decree starting at the beginning of the Joseon dynasty. During this time, they were slightly bluish and were considered to be serene and dignified.

PRODUCTION [생산]

Baekja is shaped from well-refined white clay, glazed with feldspar, and then fired. Although the name is derived from its basic colour, minute colour differences often appear according to the properties of the clay and glaze, as well as the firing method and temperature, like white porcelain → 1300°C inside a kiln and blue green celadon → 1200°C.

CHARACTERISTICS [형질]

Joseon white porcelains are characterized by the beauty of modest forms and minimal use of colour. As early as 15th century, they were painted with cobalt blue, which was scarce and difficult to make. From 17th century, iron brown became popular and was used to decorate baekja, Iron-brown is often used to paint in unique styles, and some best examples reflect carefree and humorous, such as dragons circling the ritual jars.

USAGE [용법]

It was widely used by people in their daily lives. During 15th-16th century, dishes, bowls, bottles and jars of simple yet elegant forms and shapes were preferred. They also had ceremonial uses, such as burial vessels. In 18th century, large bulbous vessels known as moonjars became famous. They were also considered to represent the highest quality of achievement from royal, city & provincial kilns.



Bibliography:-

Korean Pottery and Porcelain : en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_pottery_and_porcelain#Joseon

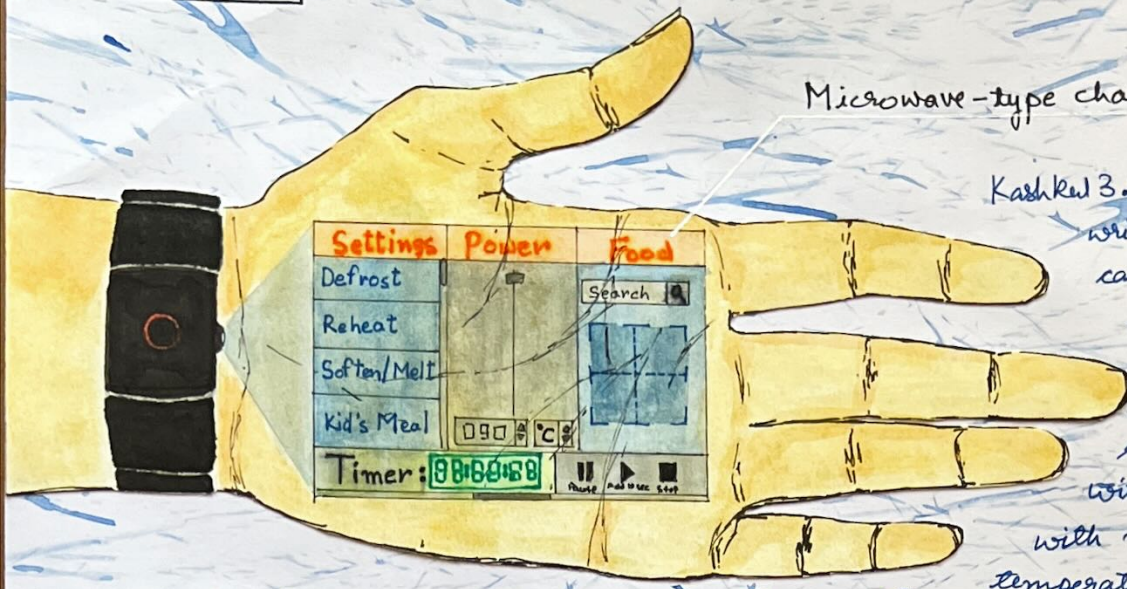
Joseon : en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseon#Art

Joseon white porcelain : [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseon-white_porcelain#](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseon-white_porcelain#Gallery)

In Pursuit of White : Porcelain in ^{Gallery} the Joseon Dynasty, 1392-1910 : metmuseum.org/toah/nd/chpo/nd-chpo.htm

Bowl decorated with piony leaves & chrysanthemum : metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/64881

Choice of Era : I have always been interested in Asian culture and specially southeastern. Therefore I chose South Korea with Joseon dynasty (suggested by Prof. Vivek Kant) for this poster, so I could get more insight in their culture. :)



Microwave-type characteristics

Kashkul 3.0 can be connected to ones wrist watch, from which they can access its varied-basic-features like that of microwave. From this one can easily have the food reheated or defrosted with pre-set timers along with manual setting of the temperature. There is also an option to choose the type food it contains.

Metal Sheet

The inner side of Kashkul 3.0 has a metallic sheet made up of stainless steel and vibranium in the ratio of 16:9. This mixture of metals helps the objects to have characteristics like that of a microwave - defrosting, reheating and melt for the food in the container



KASHKUL 3.0



بیانگر تطهیر روح یک صوفی
برای پذیرش عشق الهی و زندگی
فقیرانه درویشی است.

"It represents the cleansing of a Sufi's soul for the acceptance of Divine Love and a dervish's life of poverty."

How to recycle?



As the body of Kashkul 3.0 is made up of biodegradable plastic, it easily dissolves in water. The metal strip on top as shutter and in the body, both are recyclable materials. Therefore, they should only be thrown for recycling, as these metal pieces can be reused for the future products.



Body of the Kashkul 3.0

The body is made from biodegradable plastic which is water dissolvable in nature. This type of plastic is made using chemicals and components that breaks down over time. These components are natural ingredients such as oil, starch, fruit peel and plants. Hence, biodegradable plastic is much better for the environment and easier to dispose of after been used.



Choice of Concept :-

When I thought of future, the 1st thing that came to my mind related to the artefact, ~~KaKa~~ ~~Kul~~, is it being related to microwaves and connected to wrist watch which has hologram features.

The watch concept is taken from the movie 'What happened to Monday'. And to make it entirely disposable, I had to research for materials which are a problem in today's world so they could be useful in future. Hence, I ended up using water dissolvable plastic which do exist right now but for only industrial use.