



The Art of Ancient Ship

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Introduction -

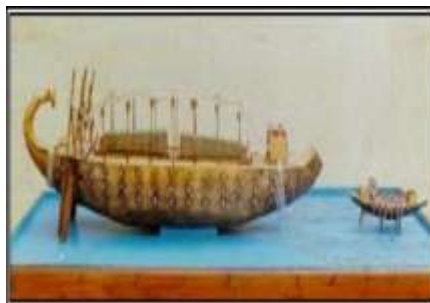
In Ancient India there was a great importance for Indian & world arts & Indian architecture formation of different shaped boats was one of the great are at that time. For water transport boat was one of the best sources in ancient India & world. Day by day improvement occurred in use & construction of boat. How changed the boat in shape & use? This will revealed in following examples & models of boats in Ancient India & world.

Objective -

- 1) To explain the type of ships in ancient times.
- 2) Explain the artistry of ancient ships.
- 3) Explain the type of ships of ancient times.

Research methodology - I have used primary and secondary tools for this Research essay

1) Obelisk Barge Ship:-



Above is a model of a river barge used for transporting obelisks from quarrels to the installation sites. These freight barges were the Egyptians primary use of displacement craft with wooden hulls. The ship building experience gained from building these types of freighters for the transportation of large scale building materials could have easily been transposed to the technologies applied in the building of sea - going vessels.

Displacement craft of this construction of the pyramid. The need to transport large stones of upto 70 tones from remote quarries to the its for the pyramids would have required the Egyptians to have developed this technology when building the Pyramids. This means the technology and its application for building this type of ship was approximately 1000 years old by the time Hatshpsut built her fleet.

2) Vessel Ships :-



The ship illustrated above is the kind of vessels the ancient Egyptians would have used to in their trading expeditions to Punt and African subcontinent. Below is a low relief placed in the wall of Queen Hatshepsut's temple at Deir - el - Bahri. The

walls of the temple are covered with relief and hieroglyphic records of the events and highlights of this trading expedition to the land of Punt. Circa 1480 BCE. These relief panels record a key event in Egyptian history.

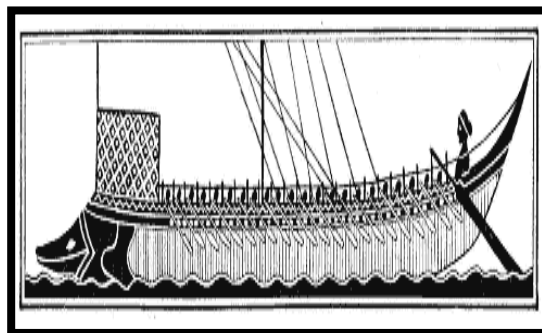
3) War Ships :-



The ships found in Homer are usually described as fast and hollow, which means without a deck or open, long narrow, low and light, with black painted hulls. There were no accommodations for living in them and they were built to be hauled onto a beach at night

so that the crews could cap on the shore. Speed and flexibility were the premium with these boats. Men on oars were the mechanism for maneuverability and the wind in their sails was the primary motor for long distance travel.

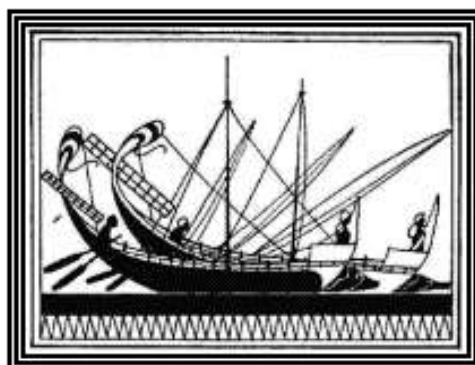
4) Phoenician Ship :-



Homer classifies his ships in to a number of well - defined types that have no exact parallel in the ships of the 8th century. There are, for transport, exploration or dispatch duties. The fifty oared pentecontor (25) orars per side which was used as a troop carrier,

and the large 100 oared vessels (50) per side which were used as heavy transport. Homeric ships were also expected to carry lines and some anchors, and they may have been equipped with bilge drain plugs to facilitate and drying out the boats after beaching.

5) The agro Ship :-



Although the Agro - and most prehistoric Hellenic ships - had no engine, she had a great advantage compared to the ships of today. The ship would not need a

6) **Wooden ships** :-



part to call at. Because of her low draught she could be hauled ashore at the convenience of the crew as weather or other circumstances may have demanded.

In the beginning of this century a popular form of fishing vessel in the macron coast was made from a hollowed tree trunk. Teak

7) **Anchor stones** :-



is an excellent ship building wood because of its hardness, oil content, durability & resistance to warping or swelling in water.

Anchor stones from Lothal are irregular & with more than one hole, fix of them were found in the basin of the 'dockyard'. They are very roughly shaped. Theoretically multiple

8) **Narrow boats** :-



holes make possible the use of pointed wooden plugs for the anchor to grip the sandy bed of the sea & weight is not the anchoring factor.

Narrow boats without a pronounced widening towards the centre are again useful for coasting trips, being easier to maneuver, 9) Mahanav

quicker & also more resilient to strong winds than wide-bodied vessels.



This is the ship of India. Mahanav was useful to this ship in large rivers. If the water level is low due to its use in the summer, the 10) kasthsagat –

name of the traffic is being transported through the proper route.



Means ship made by binding woods. There was a small boat. This is used to travel faster. Low-passenger work was done by the boat. The stern leaves of this boat were built.

Conclusion –

In this way, many types of ships were available in the ancient times .That is why transport is easy. Although the oldest economy was dependent on agriculture and trade, it was carried by the ship to carry the available goods to the required place .This vessel was given thousands of kilometers of travelled. The ancient ship was very kind of artistic. Also, ships were strengthened in the right direction.

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