



Objects for Thriving (2021)

Thrive: to grow vigorously, flourish, or prosper.

Objects for Thriving deciphers the complexity of lived worlds in ordinary domestic objects. It focuses on the capacity of such domestic objects as affective mediators and repositories of experiences and events. The objects (a Butterfly sewing machine, a Chinese claypot, a wooden ruler, a granite pestle and mortar) are both ordinary and extraordinary. The setting for each object -- within a domestic space -- changes the nature of how these objects are perceived. They are involved in identity formations, ritual continuity, meaning making. As an instrument embodying histories (personal, social, cultural), they are ordinary forms of heritage which continue to evolve and to matter in the everyday. They are instruments for living, or what we term objects for thriving.



Still Image: Objects for Thriving (2021)



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Wedding downes in ancient China would be jewellry made of gold and ade.

> Later on, particularly if the couple is located in the usban, the dowry became made up of domestic items to set up a home such as cables, chairs, basins and

As domestic technology ;leveloped, domestic items in the downy were updated. These could include doublesub washing machines, and

double-door refrigerators.

These domestic objects are

discussed as an addition to traditionally symbolic objects such as the ruler in

the downy)

Englishman Thomas Saint's machine design was not successfully marketed	1750	
Frenchtalier Burthelemy Thirmonnier patented a device that mechanized the typical hand-rewing motions to create a simple chain stitch.	1830	
English inventor John Fisher built the first modern	1844	
sewing machine, but botched filing of patent Elias Howe patents the first practical sewing machine	1846	
Issae Singer patented an irreproved sewing machine design: a needle that went up and down instead of sideways, and power from a foot treadle instead of a hand-crank.	1851 1860s	
Market expansion Pirteen years after Issue's death, Singer machines made up 50% of the world's sewing machine sales.	1890	
Fre war, machines were already relatively common in households far from the industrialized core of the world economy (Russia and Eastern Europe, parts of southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Southern Africa) The sewing machine was one of the hist standardised and massmarketed complex consumer durables to have been diffused widely around the world. This global diffusion was almost the sole responsibility of the Singer fam.	1914-18 327 1920	
Severs shortages of basic necessities during the Occupation compelled people to rease materials from old clothes, curtain and bed sheets to make new	јарана јарана	ee o

garments, and mend worn ones. Sewing machines

were an indispensable tool in many households for this

New register workers were betright in on to hillpoot list the construction and ...

manufacturing industrie. Henever, most were employed in commercial subset than domestic field. The results was a proving showage of domestic lairner, and a corresponding sugge-increase for those women exist in the sector.

By the yea, allookhie shikeuse (hellinning the impost of famige Associate variant) was now a necessary in order to associating species a runner last high prowin industries such as textile audiencerosics.

In Chinese woldings, 'three treasures' were added to the bride's downy list - a bicycle, a watch and a sewing



butterfly sewing machine

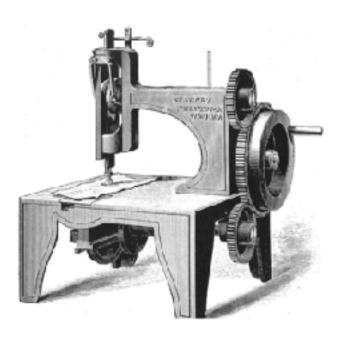


THE SEWING-MACHINE. Broper. * A NORT WOODERSOL INTEREST, INTERES, MORE AND IT REALTY RESCRIPES THE WORK SO REPRESENTED AND QUEEKE, THAT, "NOW MIT WEIGHT THESE THERE'S DOUBLES LATE FOR THE LADIES TO DOWN DUT TO FARROWS THESE FERENCESS!" COPYRIGHTPUNCH CARTOON LIERARY / TOPFOTO, (r.d.), The Sewing Machine, photograph.



The Light Exercise New Figure Seeing Machine, photograph.

Friedrichs, Annabel. (2013) Sewing Modernity: How the Sewing Machine Allowed for a Distinctively Feminine Experience of Modernity.



iuse Mereit Suger's sesing markine (05t), photograph, https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/sasc-mereit-singers-fire-sewing-markine-

Deemed as one of "the most important inventions that has ever -- continues to be overlooked in spice of its gravitus. been made since the world began' (Scientific American, 1850), the domestic sewing muchine transformed the lives of women and - Theinvention of the domestic sewing machine seemingly eased the sevolutionised the domestic space.

During the mid-19th century when the conceptualisation of males 3000 stitches may be produced in a minute as compared to the as 'providers' emerged, the domestic space was increasingly seen as thirty-live with the hands of a competent seams ress. (Perkin, 2002) a space of leiture and domestic work fell into the hands of female. Yet this additional case of the sewing proces enforced traditional family members. As labour became equated to monetary value, genderroles. While liberating women from the toil of hand sewing uncompensated housekeeping which only existed in the private , it may also be argued that the presence of the sewing machine space became undervalued. (Finley, 2020) Barbara Welter, an increased the expectation and workload of women who sewed for American History scholar, coined this movement as the 'cult of a living, as they had to produce more in the same amount of time. true womanhood' in American Quaytierly in 1966, breaking down (Jarm and Eclopo, 1984) That, the sewing machine generated a split the four major parts of this newideal - 'piery, purity, submissionness direction for women, inevitably reinforcing and renegotiating

Social commensators who wrote domestic economy guides further. Notably, base Singer and his partner were gloners in marketing, life, from cleaning and cooking to sewing and mending clothes — machine overlapping all categories.

duties of women at home, for whom sewing was a 'never-ending, time-consuming task'. (Connolly, 1999) With the sewing machine, existing gender boundaries.

asserted that women's labour should be borne of love and care, by gendering the sewing machine. Through advertising, the then acutralising domestic labour. (Finley, 2000) Catharine Beecher was polymorphous garment industry became subdued by focusing an anti-suffragist who championed the intellect of women in the - on the role of women in relation to their home and demestic 10th century. In A Treatise on Districtic Economy, she took it upon - virtues. In the fore, the protagonist of Singer sewing machine herself to codify domestic practices and virtues while advocating advertisements was the 'singer girl', who became a trademark of the for women to be either housewives, mothers or teachers due to Singe: brand such that the sewing machine was stitched with the inherent femirine virtues. Writing that a 'mother's presence female market (Coffin, 1996) Furthermore, by selling 'only by the (who) seemed the sunshine of the circle amond her, imparting maker directly to the women of the family", they painted women a cheering and vivifying power, scarcely realized, till it was as independent decision-makers who should purme financial withdrawn', Berchet seems to have acknowledged the disregard of independence. (Bufferd, 2020) Once again, the intersectionalities such emotional drudgery and labour, albeit indirectly. Ultimately, of women's labour is highlighted - women, domesticity and labour socially regroductive labour - tasks that uscain and reproduce are intertwined conceptually and empirically, with the sewing

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the past, humans have used body parts as ways measure distances or objects. Length units from a human body - these haman body units caused consistency.	2650BC	Evolution of the ruler in China
ne firs: noted raler - copper alloy rod	205500	
	Shang dynasty 1600-1050	Chi ('Chinese loot) first appeared - its length was originally derived from the distance measured by a human hand, from the tip of the thumb to the tip of
alers made of ivery found in the Indus Valley ivilization.	475- 221BC	the foreflager. A statement from 'la Bai Li-chi Rossed of Rices resumerating the sactons system made "Measuring the ingre. we found the u'su. "Unich, six of defail), measuring the hand, we found the cil'li K. Ison), and measuring the inque sign of two contracted arms, we hand the Islin 'de (filled). "The Case system enabled Sur build units of measurement-chile (Found, a meter) chang. S. (in first as meters) as "guers i fermide meters and in X. (pio pu in, tyo mesen)
		Bronce square raler dates back to the Warring States Period, videly considered to be China's first standardized unit of measurement. The color was consider thoughts given at RC, a statement and philosophus of the test of Qin visues potents prove the vary for the Qin to distinct the other or was not only China to the find the constant and only China to the find the constant and only China to the find the constant and the constant and the Qin Dymany (contact RC). The state of Qin regulardize citizens to pay that them is the first original A such, a stratage and is a successment consequent. On the Stanging the constanting of the state of Stanging some important retrieves the relanging the constanting of the state of the Stanging of the constanting of the state of the Stanging state.
	Qin Shiboway 259 - 210	from the state to the farmers, (which required a unit of measurement to resume and livide and).
E and of length varies there began that the particulate with a couple of	239 230	Widely varying units of measurements used over China
epitons. Even sime was divided in our oven size. The Bengever insisted shat his restallhoody country "sin" vanisadusini in the system, surther the mandatel double a bu units of bengelt had to be sin chi.	Ming dynasty	was standardized and decimalized under Emperor Qin Shihanag. yun atanung etmanted the other an cauption and tounded the qualityonity, tiest introduced the nearest encountries consoliny stang.
	<i>136€-1644</i> 1 6 th©	
coćen ruler nøted.		Introduction of decimal units
etric system aus proposed.	1670	
etric system was introduced, at the existing system was apparetical for trade during the French Revolution.	1799	
vention of first folding ruler. (by Anton Ullrich)	1851	
vention of first flexile ruler. (by Frank Hunt)	1929	
ne metric system was then introduced into the UK	1965	The Nationalist Government adopted and promulgated The Wrights and Measures Act to adopt the metric system as the official standard and to limit the newer Chinese units of measurement to private sales and trade
		As the practice and tradition of betrothal ceremonies and wedding downles were mostly by word-of-mouth through the generations, the significance of objects may not be dear.
		In this contest, the ruler is called ## A., the ruler for descendants. The symbolism of the ruler can be said to measure 'fentile fields' (a measure of happiness in married life since ancient times), which can be broken down into: - to measure happiness and young one's blessing; - tooccarres of land
		 to symbolise "fertility" in Chinese culture in sems of both wealth (measured by land area) and offspring.



Ruler artefacts found in China, (n.d.), photograph. Retrieved from Qiu, G. (1017). History of ancient chinese measures and weights Arf Press.



 $Figure \ s \\ In or y rule \sigma from \ Mobeujo-Dars. \ (a.d.) \ ghotograph. \ Betwieved from \ https://www.harsppa.com/blog/weey-counters-mobenje-dato$



泰朗·蒙 医检索性及(機械器) 一次长34×展集

 $\label{lem:lemma$



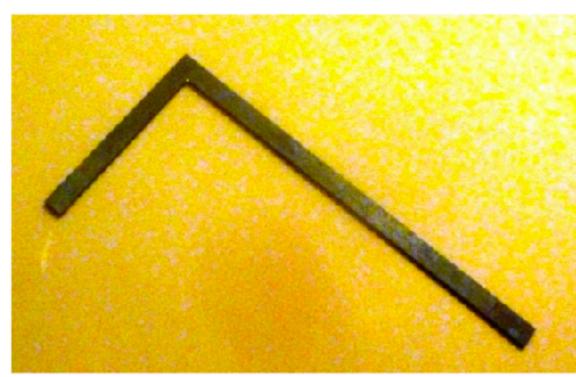
金幣・数 個用 報 30.9類案



開朝・京 保尺 残妖12.4 雇果。一代长24.7 雇果



Trins. (n.d.). photograph. Retrieved from Qiu, G. (1017). History of ancient chinese measurer and weights Arf Pr



 $Figure \ 3 \\ Fronze ruler from the Hon Dynasty (206 BCE to CE 210); excavated in Zichang Country, Shaansi History Nuseum, Xi'an$

Like many civilisations in the ancient world, the classical Chinese system derived a source of units from parts of the body, such as the distance from 'the pulse to the base of the thumb', or 'between the fingertip: of two outstretched arms'. (Chan and Chen, 1995) Instead of imperional principles, these were rough and ready measurements that were inconsistent with different bodies. Notably, there were also many discrepancies with this system that was rich in variation with no relationship between different units (such as length and volume), and these units of measure differed for each trade and place. (Hubbard, 1991) This varied system of measurements used over China were only regulated, standardized and decimalized centuries later, under Emperor Qin Shi huangett in the second century BCE.

Along with the development of various measuring units in different civilisations, there existed a tradition to cast objects as a way to determine distance or space. (Chan and Chen, 1993) For example, parallels may be drawn between " a man can see a stone's throw and no farther" in Homer's The Iliad (Homer, 1990), and Chinese idiom "the distance of a bowshot" (一葉之意)" with the same meaning. The use of 'bowshot' and 'stone's throw' of estimated units of distance of land points to the prevalent use of estimated distances at that point in time.-continues

Rulers of varying materials bear the marks of the evolution of changing measurements and consents. In the case of China, the brense squase ruler (figure 3) dating back to the Han dynasty is widely considered to betheir first standardised unit of measurement, whilst an assortment of rulers (figure 2) show the mismatched lengths of one chi unit compared to each other.

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