

Specialist Practice II (SP 2)

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L5

Game Art & Design

Brief:

- The brief asks to make game art 3D on any Ancient Civilization.
- This is a challenge on Art Station website (<https://www.artstation.com>).
- We have to create a character based on the criteria in the challenge.

•**Ancient Civilization:**

- Civilization; the word comes from French word 'Civilisé' (Civilized), from Latin 'Civilis' (Civil), related to 'Civis' (Citizen) & 'Civitas' (City).
- From, all the words we can understand that, a civilization is when humans behaved differently from animals. Living in groups and eing self sustained group of people.
- Civilization is defined as; “An advanced state of human society, in which a high level of culture, science, industry and government have been reached”. But it contains an overt value judgment that civilization is better, more advanced and superior to other forms of social organization.

•Characteristics of a Civilization:

•V.Gordon Childe, an Australian archaeologist and philologist , created a checklist of what constitutes as a civilization.

- Large urban centers.
- Full-time specialist occupations.
- Primary producers of food paying surpluses to deity or ruler.
- Monumental architecture.
- Ruling class exempt from manual labor.
- System for recording information.
- Development of exact, practical sciences.
- Monumental art.
- Regular importation of raw materials.
- Interdependence of classes (peasants, craftspeople, rulers).
- State religion/ideology.
- Persistent state structures.



Timeline of Civilizations:

- The timeline has different categories with respect to time of the civilization.
 - The Bronze Age.
 - The Iron Age.
 - Medieval to Early Modern Age.
 - Late Modern to Contemporary period.
 - Modernity.
- There are a lot of civilizations in each of these timeline, but as I have to do an ancient civilization, I will concentrate into the very first age, i.e. Bronze Age.

•The Bronze Age:

○Africa:

- Ancient Egypt
- Ancient Ethiopia
- Ancient Somalia



Ancient Ethiopia
Map

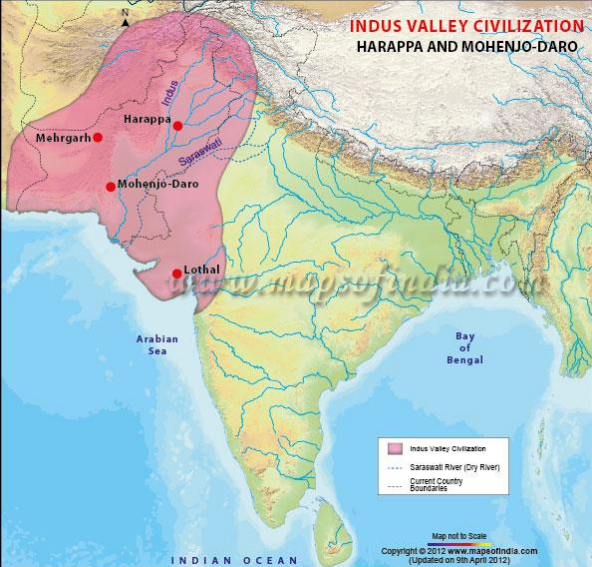
Ancient Somalia
Map

○Americas:

- Pre-Columbian Americas:
 - ❑ Norte Chico/Carat.
 - ❑ Olmec.
 - ❑ Zapotec Civilization.



Ancient Zapotec Map



Indus Valley Civilization Map



Hayasa Azzi Map

○ Ancient Near East:

- Hayasa Azzi
- Mesopotamia
- Bronze Age Anatolia

○ Bronze Age China:

- Zhou dynasty
- Shang dynasty

○ Bronze Age India:

- Indus Valley Civilization



Shang Dynasty Map

•Hayasa Azzi Civilization:

- An Armenian civilization which was active from around c.1500 to c. 1290 B.C.E.
- It was a confederation formed between two kingdom of Armenian highlands.
- Hayassa located South of Trabzon and Azzi, located north of Euphrates river and south of Hayassa.
- This confederation was in conflict with Hittite Empire which resulted in collapse of the Hittite Empire in 1190 B.C.



Excavation of Hayasa Azzi

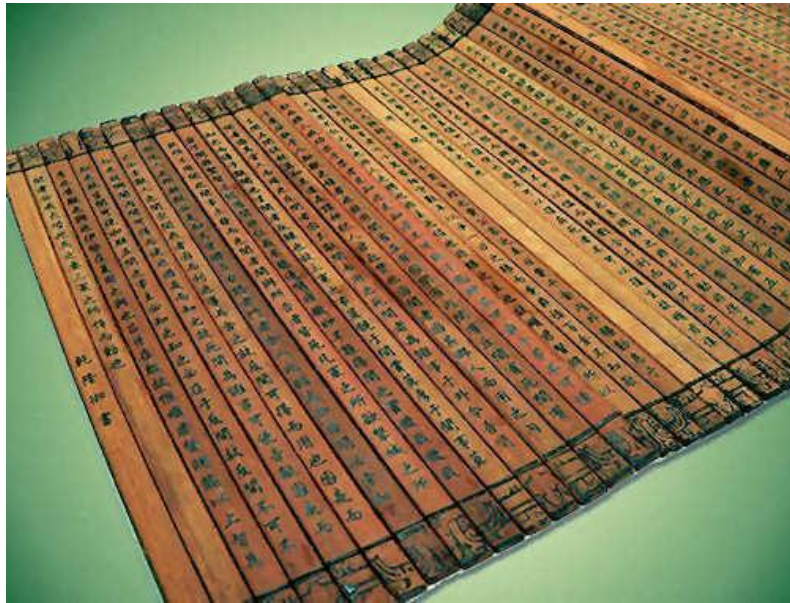
•Shang Dynasty:

- Shang dynasty or also known as Yin dynasty ruled the Yellow river in the second millennium B.C.
- According to the traditional chronology based on calculations made 2,000 years ago by Liu Xin, the Shang dynasty ruled from 1766 to 1122 B.C. But according to current text of Bamboo Annals, they ruled from 1556 to 1046 B.C. The Xia-Shang-Zhou Chronology Project ruled from c. 2070 to 256 B.C.
- Xia- Shang-Zhou are the three dynasties of China which are in the 'Ancient Civilization'. Of them, Shang dynasty is the first ever recorded history of China.



Shang Dynasty Map

- Bamboo Annals, also known as Ji Tomb Annals ;are the recorded evidence of history of China and its dynasties.



Bamboo Annals

Shang written in;

The image shows the Oracle Bone script for the character '商' (Shang). It is a stylized, angular character composed of several strokes, typical of early Chinese inscriptions.

Oracle Bone script

The image shows the Bronze script for the character '商' (Shang). It is a more refined and symmetrical version of the Oracle Bone script, with clear, balanced strokes.

Bronze script

The image shows the Seal script for the character '商' (Shang). It is a highly stylized and cursive form of the character, with flowing, interconnected strokes.

Seal script

The image shows the modern Chinese script for the character '商' (Shang). It is a clear, standardized form of the character, widely used in contemporary Chinese text.

Chinese



→ Bronze ware found in the excavations of Shang dynasty locations.

Shang dynasty was a fully developed dynasty in terms of writing and preserving them. They had written on bronze, stone, etc. This is an oracle shell with inscription.



→ Bronze was also used in weapons. Almost all the weapons were made from bronze. All including, spears, pole-axes, composite bows and helmets.

•Shang Religion:

- The religion had divine power and also sacrifice.
- The six main recipients of sacrifice were;
 - Di, the High God.
 - Natural powers like Sun, Mountain powers.
 - Former lords, deceased humans.
 - Predynastic ancestors.
 - Dynastic ancestors.
 - Dynastic ancestresses.
- The Shang believed that their ancestors held power over them and also performed rituals to please them.
- They also seemed to believe in after life, hence, they also buried the things of the deceased with the body.

- Shang kings were referred to in oracle by posthumous names. The last character of each name is one of the 10 celestial stems; which also denoted the 10-day Shang week. There were more Kings than stems, so the names have distinguished prefixes; 大 Dà (greater), 中 Zhōng (middle), 小 Xiǎo (lesser), 卜 Bǔ (outer), 祖 Zǔ (ancestor) and a few more obscure names. These celestial stems were also system of ordinals.

- Shang rule was ended by the Zhou dynasty which came from the further up the Huang He or the Yellow river.

Celestial Stem	Mandarin Pinyin	Yin and Yang	Wu Xing	Wu Xing Corelations
甲	jiǎ	陽 (yang)	木 (wood)	東 East
乙	yǐ	陰 (yin)		
丙	bǐng	陽 (yang)	火 (fire)	南 South
丁	dīng	陰 (yin)		
戊	wù	陽 (yang)	土 (earth)	中 Middle
己	jǐ	陰 (yin)		
庚	gēng	陽 (yang)	金 (metal)	西 West
辛	xīn	陰 (yin)		
壬	rén	陽 (yang)	水 (water)	北 North
癸	guǐ	陰 (yin)		

Gener- ation	Older brothers			Main line of descent	Younger brothers
1				大乙 Dà Yǐ	
2				大丁 Dà Dīng	
3				大甲 Dà Jiǎ	卜丙 Bǔ Bǐng
4				大庚 Dà Gēng	小甲 Xiǎo Jiǎ
5				大戊 Dà Wù	呂己 Lǚ Jǐ
6				中丁 Zhōng Dīng	卜壬 Bǔ Rén
7			夔甲 Kuì Jiǎ	祖乙 Zǔ Yǐ	
8				祖辛 Zǔ Xīn	羌甲 Qiāng Jiǎ

Generation	Older brothers			Main line of descent	Younger brothers
9				祖丁 Zǔ Dīng	南庚 Nán Gēng
10	象甲 Xiàng Jiǎ	盤庚 Pán Gēng	小辛 Xiǎo Xīn	小乙 Xiǎo Yǐ	
11				武丁 Wǔ Dīng	
12			祖庚 Zǔ Gēng	祖甲 Zǔ Jiǎ	
13			廩辛 Lǐn Xīn	康丁 Gēng Dīng	
14				武乙 Wǔ Yǐ	
15				文武丁 Wén Wǔ Dīng	
16				帝乙 Dì Yǐ	
17				帝辛 Dì Xīn	

•Zhou Dynasty:

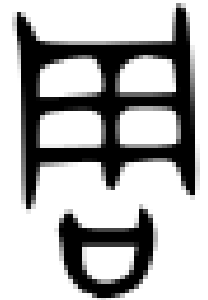
- Zhou dynasty succeeded Shang dynasty and preceded Qin dynasty.
- Although this dynasty lasted longer than any other dynasty in Chinese history, the actual political and military control of China by the dynasty lasted only till 771 B.C, period known as Western Zhou.
- This dynasty was founded by King Wen of Ji family in 1076 B.C.
- This also proved to be the beginning of the Chinese Iron Age.



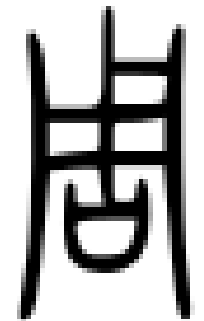
Zhou written in:

• Features of Zhou dynasty:

- This dynasty was defined by the unique social hierarchy, standardized spoken language, the length of the time of reign.
- Old Chinese, the language that was spoken by the people in the Zhou dynasty.

The image shows the character 周 (Zhou) in its earliest form, the bronze script. It is a highly stylized, symmetrical character composed of several horizontal and vertical strokes, with a distinct 'D' shape at the bottom.

Bronze script

The image shows the character 周 (Zhou) in the seal script. It is a more fluid and continuous version of the bronze script, with the 'D' shape at the bottom becoming a more integrated part of the overall structure.

Seal script

The image shows the character 周 (Zhou) in its modern, regular Chinese form. It is a highly stylized, symmetrical character composed of several horizontal and vertical strokes, with a distinct 'D' shape at the bottom.

Regular Chinese



- Farmers lived in homes of mud and straw.
- All farming lands were owned by nobles, who then gave their land to their serfs, which was similar European feudalism.
- The fields were divided into 9 sections, and the government took 1/9 of the harvest for taxes.
- People in Zhou dynasty ornate metal statues.
- Zhou has introduced irrigation channels to flood rice fields.
- There were 3 capitals to this longest dynasty;
 - Fenghao (1046-771 B.C.)
 - Wangcheng (771-510 B.C;
314-256 B.C.)
 - Chengzhou (510-314 B.C.)



Zhou dynasty excavation location.

- Zhou had the orchestra that included flutes, drums, wooden clappers, and chimes.



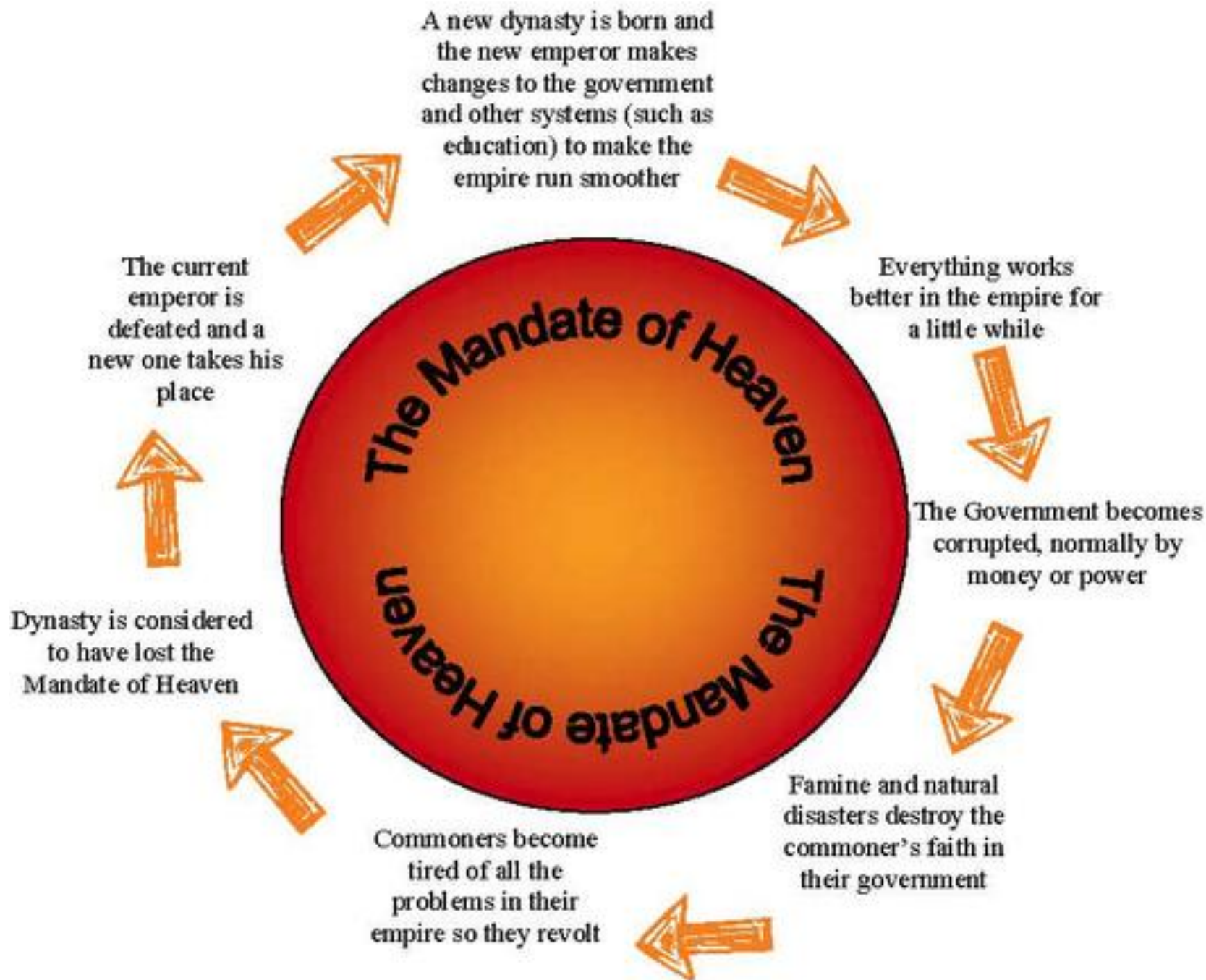
Zhou musical
instrument

- Mandate of Heaven:

- After overthrowing the Shang dynasty, Zhou dynasty invoked 'Mandate Of Heaven'; the notion that the ruler is 'Son of Heaven' and is governing by divine right. And the dethronement would prove as 'Lost of Mandate'.
- Any natural disasters would mean that the ruler has lost mandate.



Zhou dynasty excavations





- Confucius:

- One of the greatest Chinese philosophers.
- He believed in a peaceful world and respect of family.
- Confucianism set up a code of ethics;

"Do not do unto others what you would not want others to do to you."

-Confucius

•Zapotec Civilization:

- Zapotec Civilization was an indigenous pre-Columbian civilization which flourished in the Valley of Oaxaca in Mesoamerica.
- Monte Alban was one of the first major cities in Mesoamerica, and the center of Zapotec state.



•Language:

- The Zapotec languages belong to the language family of Oto-Manguean, which is an ancient family of Mesoamerican language.
- Zapotec is a tone language, which means the meaning of the word is often determined by the voice pitch.
- The Zapotec language features upto 4 distinct tonemes; high, low, rising , falling.

•Religion:

- The Zapotec religion was Polytheistic.
- Some deities were Cocijo, Rain god.
- Most of the deities were associated with rain or fertility.
- Both male and female deities were represented.



1 chilla
alligator



2 laa
lightning



3 laala/guela
(?)/night



4 lachi
ballgame (?)



5 zee
bad omen



6 lana
smell of meat



7 china
deer



8 lapa
(?)



9 niça
water



10 tella
knot



11 loo
monkey



12 piya
soap plant



13 laa/quij
(?)/reed



14 lache
heart (?)



15 naa
cornfield



16 loo
eye



17 xoo
earthquake



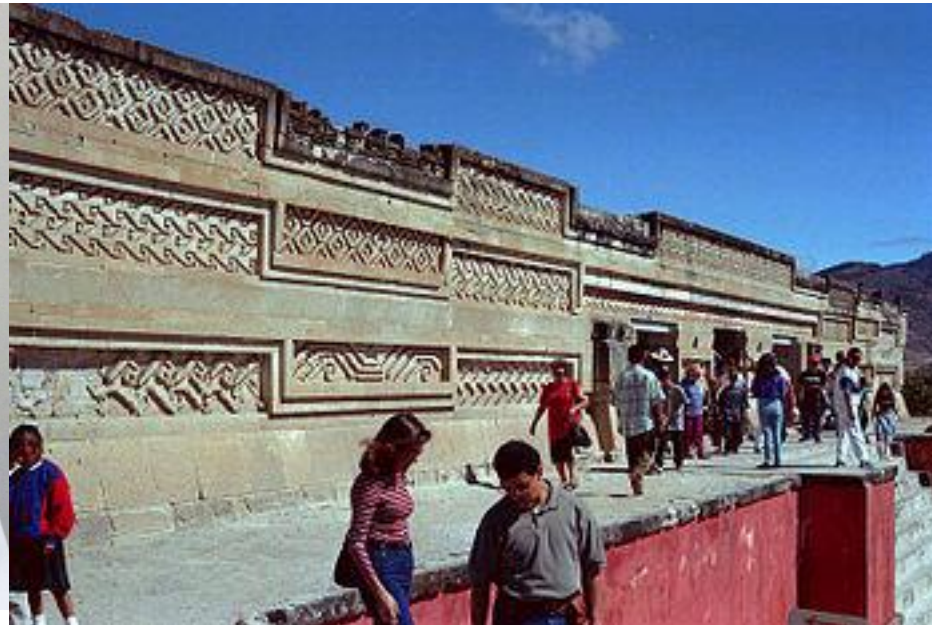
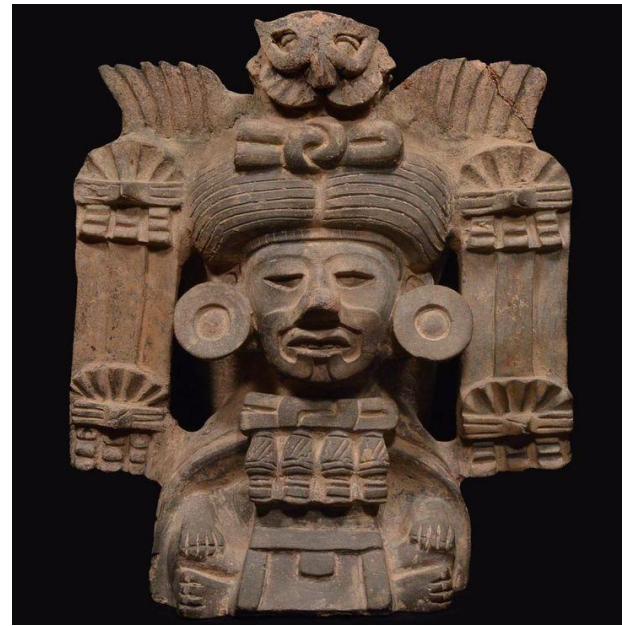
18 lopa
dew



19 lape
drop (?)



20 loo
ruler, lord

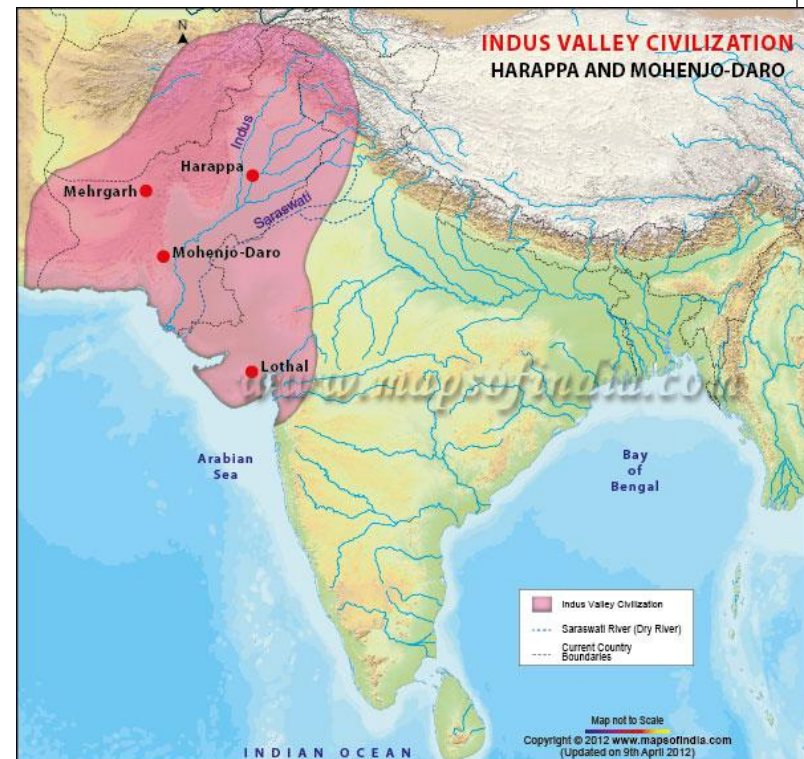


Zapotec
Excavations

More about tonal languages: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=folmPuD_bKc

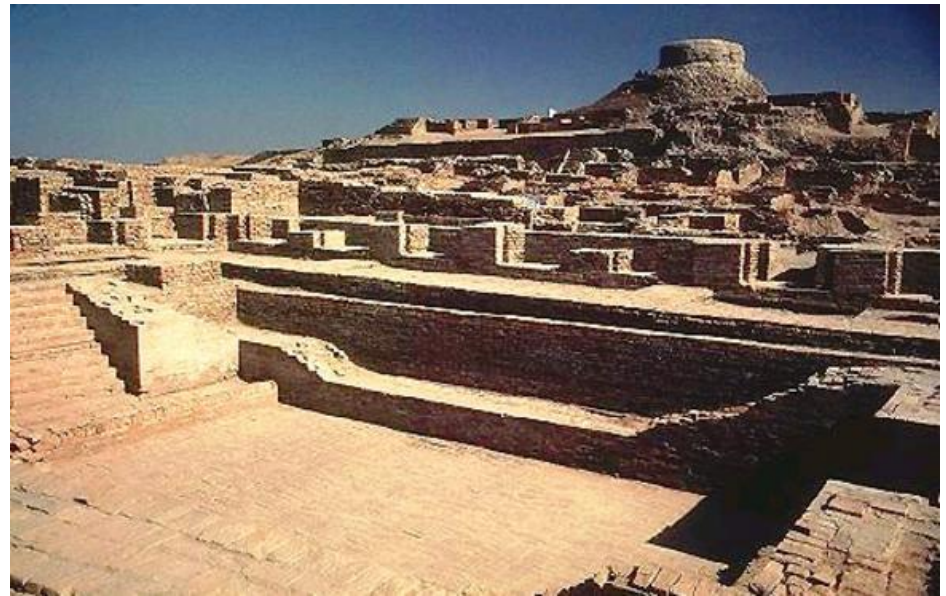
•Indus Valley Civilization:

- Indus Valley Civilization (3300 B.C. – 1300 B.C.), extending from what today is northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India.
- It flourished on the basins of Indus river.
- At its peak, the civilization is guessed to have around 5 million population.
- It is also known as Harappan Civilisation.



•Excavations:

- Harappa was the first site to be excavated of this civilization in 1920s. Then, it was in the Punjab province in British India and presently its in Pakistan.
- Mohenjo Daro is an excavated site, which is also a UNESCO World Heritage site.



Mohenjo Daro

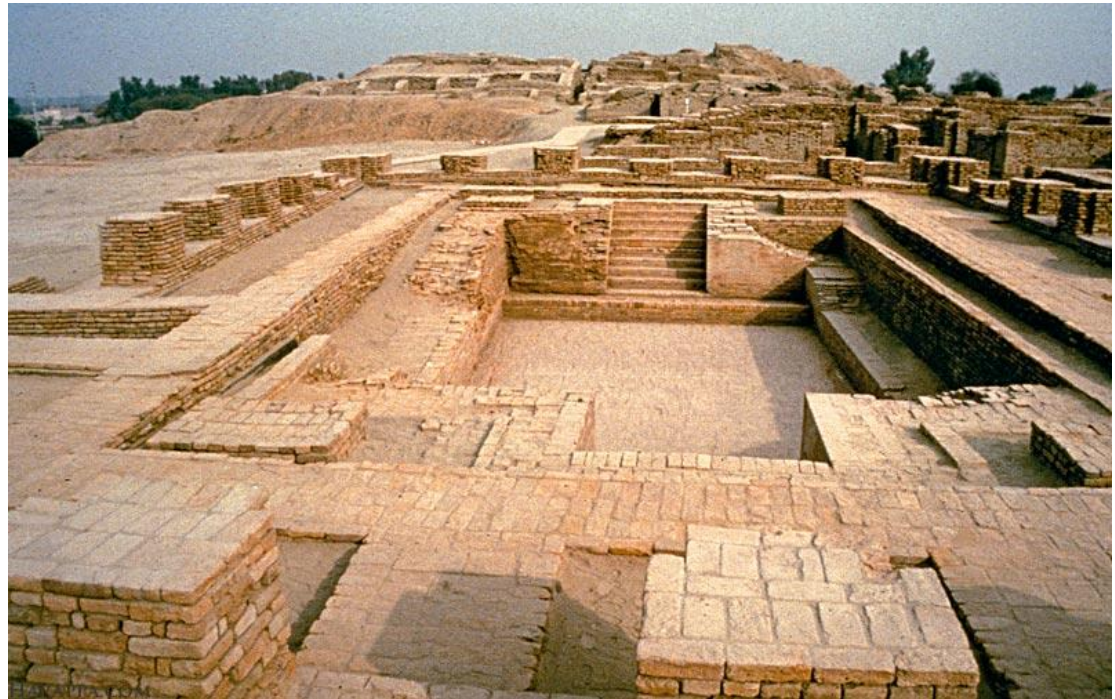


Harappa
settlements

- Features of Indus Valley Civilization:

- The people of Mohenjo Daro had finest bath facilities, drainage facilities and a sense of personal hygiene.

The Great Bath of
Mohenjo Daro





Currencies

- The seals of Harappan civilization are one of the evidences that prove that people in that civilization were ahead of the time.
- There was a use of currency in the civilization.
- The children had toys to play with which were made up of clay.
- Hunting of wild animals, bull fighting, fishing and clay modeling were general social amusements of people.



Toy



Seals

My choice of civilization.

- I am interested in the indigenous people of the Americas.
- There were various different tribes and types of people in that time.
- These people are known as Native Americans, i.e. People from the Pre-Columbian Era.
- These people are also known as Amerindians; which happened because of Christopher Columbus, who in search of Asia reached the shores of America.
- Each of the tribe had a different way of living and a different style in almost everything.
- The body features and the characteristics of the houses and their passtime, all differed from tribe to tribe.
- Even tough they were on the same land, they still had difference in their living.

Abenaki Tribe	<u>Cherokee Tribe</u>	Cowlitz Tribe	Iowa Tribe	Modoc Tribe	Palouse Tribe	Serrano Tribe
Aleut Tribe	Cheyenne Tribe	Cree Tribe	Iroquois Confederacy	Mohican Tribe	Pawnee Tribe	Shasta Tribe
Apache Tribe	Chickasaw Tribe	Delaware (Lenape) Tribe	Kansa Tribe	Mojave Tribe	Pennacook Tribe	Shawnee Tribe
Arapaho (a.k.a Hocake or Pajoke)	Chinook Tribe	Fox (Meskwaki) Tribe	Kathlamet Tribe	Narragansett Tribe	Pequot Tribe	Shoshone Tribe
Arikara Tribe	Chippewa (Ojibwa) Tribe	Goshute Tribe	Kickapoo Tribe	Natchez Tribe	Pima Tribe	Sioux Tribe
Assiniboine Tribe	Choctaw Tribe	Gros Ventre Tribe	Kiowa Tribe	Navajo Tribe	Pomo Tribe	Spokane Tribe
Bannock Tribe	Chumash Tribe	Haida Tribe	Lenape (Delaware) Tribe	Nez Perce Tribe	Ponca Tribe	Tlingit Tribe
Bella Coola Tribe (Nuxalk people)	Clatsop (Flatheads) Tribe	Hidatsa Tribe	Maidu Tribe	Omaha Tribe	Powhatan Tribe	Tsimshian Tribe
Blackfoot Tribe (Siksika)	Coast Salish Tribe	Hopi Tribe	Mandan Tribe	Osage Tribe	Pueblo Tribe	Ute Tribe

Caddo Tribe	Coeur d'Alene Tribe	Huron (Wyndot) Tribe	Missouria Tribe	Otoe Tribe	Salish tribe	Wahkiakum Tribe
Cayuse Tribe	Comanche Tribe	Inuit Tribe	Miwok Tribe	Paiute Tribe	Sauk Tribe	Walla Walla Tribe
Wampanoag Tribe	Wappo Tribe	Washoe Tribe	Wannebago (Otoe) Tribe	Wintun Tribe	Wyandot (Huron) Tribe	Yakama Tribe
Yana Tribe	Yuchi Tribe	Yuma Tribe	Zuni Tribe			

- This is the list of all the tribes in that era.
- I always was interested in Red Indians, so the tribe that I selected was Cherokee Tribe.
- So, I will build a character of Cherokee tribe, which is a tribe of Native American people in the Pre-Columbian Era, which makes it a part of ancient civilization.

[illegible]



Languages in
different
regions in the
Pre-
Columbian
Era

Cherokee Red Indian Tribe:

- Cherokee tribe was active in the Southeastern United States, including, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia & West Virginia.
- During 1898-1908, the federal government dissolved the former Cherokee nation, to create incorporation of Indian territory into the new state of Oklahoma.



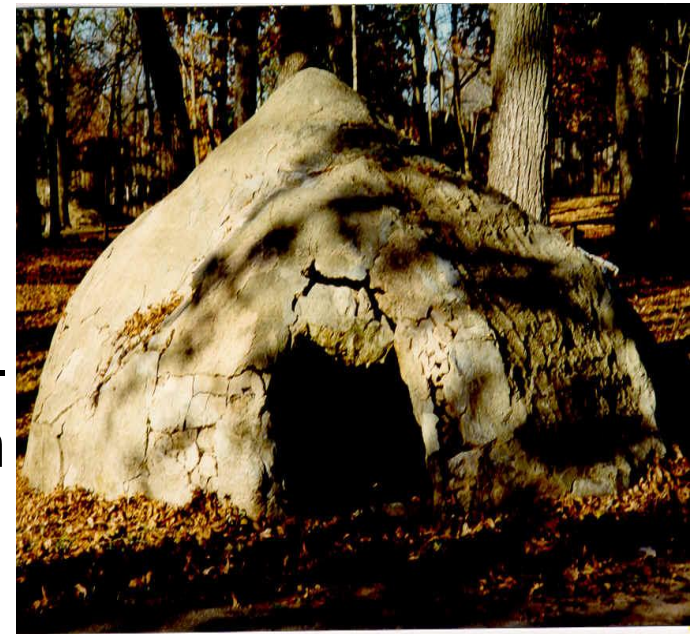
Flag of the Cherokee Nation

- The behaviour of Cherokee people:

- The European settlers in US called Cherokee as one of the 'Five Civilized Tribes'.
- The Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma has around 3,00,000 tribal members, making it the largest of the 566 federally recognized tribes in the US.

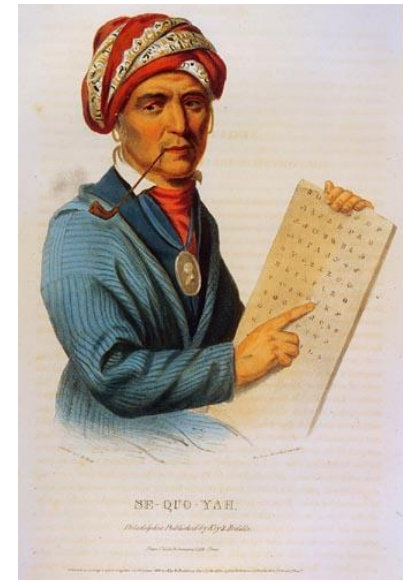
- 'Cherokee':

- There are unproven theories about the name of the tribe and what it means; some believe that it came from the Choctow word 'Cha-la-kee', which means 'People who live in the mountains; or 'Chi-luk-ik-bi', which means 'People who live in Cave Country'.
- Tsalagi is sometimes misused for the people, it is actually Cherokee word for their language.



Cave Houses of the
Cherokee

- Cherokee were able to read and write because of a brilliant scholar named Sequoyah.
- He is the only documented native American to successfully create a writing system for his tribe.



- Over 4,000 Cherokee men and women died in 1838-1839, when President Andrew Jackson forced them to leave their homelands and relocate to Oklahoma.
- He had the U.S.Army march them there during the cold winter months and people suffered from starvation, disease, hypothermia. This is known as Trail of Tears.

- Now, after choosing the tribe and researching about the history of it, now I had to research about the people of the tribe and their lifestyle.

- As I mentioned earlier, all the tribes had a very different way of living from one another, so I had to keep in mind the geographical conditions, the everyday activities of the people, the descendants and their body features and characteristics.

		a	e
consonants		D a	R e
	g/k	ᄒ ga ᄒ ka	ᄒ ge
	h	ᄒ ha	ᄒ he
	l	ᄒ la	ᄒ le
	m	ᄒ ma	ᄒ me
	n	ᄒ na ᄒ hna ᄒ nah	ᄒ ne
	qu kw	ᄒ qua	ᄒ que
	s	ᄒ s ᄒ sa	ᄒ se
	d/t	ᄒ da ᄒ ta	ᄒ de ᄒ te
	d/ᄒ	ᄒ dla ᄒ tla	ᄒ tle
	ts/j	ᄒ tsa	ᄒ tse
	w	ᄒ wa	ᄒ we
	y	ᄒ ya	ᄒ ye

Cherokee writing form

•Society:

- The society was very well balanced in terms of gender equality.
- The roles were distributed among the male and female members of the society.
- The men would hunt, fight when necessary, and make political decisions whereas women had the job to farm, be with children and property and also make social decisions on behalf of the clan.
- Men used to become chiefs but, women were the landowners and could also be peace chiefs.

•Cherokee Indian Housing:

- These people lived in villages with not more than 400-500 people.
- Village consisted of 30-60 houses, a plaza, a town square, and a council big enough to hold all the villages in a village meeting. A wall of tall poles tied together surrounding the village. There was a summer village and a winter village.
- Each family had two homes, one in summer village and one in winter village.



Cherokee Village



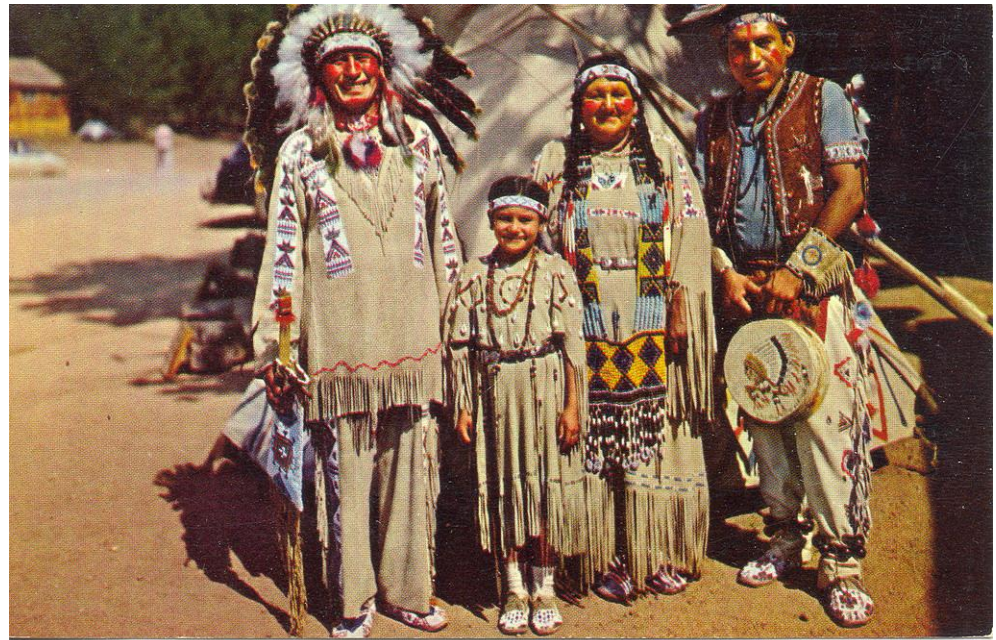
- Winter Houses; they were made up of wood and covered in mud for extra protection in cold. They were mostly round in shape.
- Homes had bark roofs. Each home had a fire burning in the center. Homes had smoke holes on the top to let the smoke out.



- The summer houses were made in rectangular shapes.
- Cone shaped roofs and flat roofs were made of bark and covered with long grass.

- Clothing:

- Cherokee men did not wear much other than simple loin clothes made of deer hide in summer months along with moccasins on their feet. In winter months, they added fur to moccasins and wore deer skin shirt and leggings.



- Cherokee women wore short deer skin shirts or 'tear' dresses and loose blouses in warm months and similar to men, added fur to the clothes.
- Women also wore jewellery to indicate status.



•Cherokee body features:

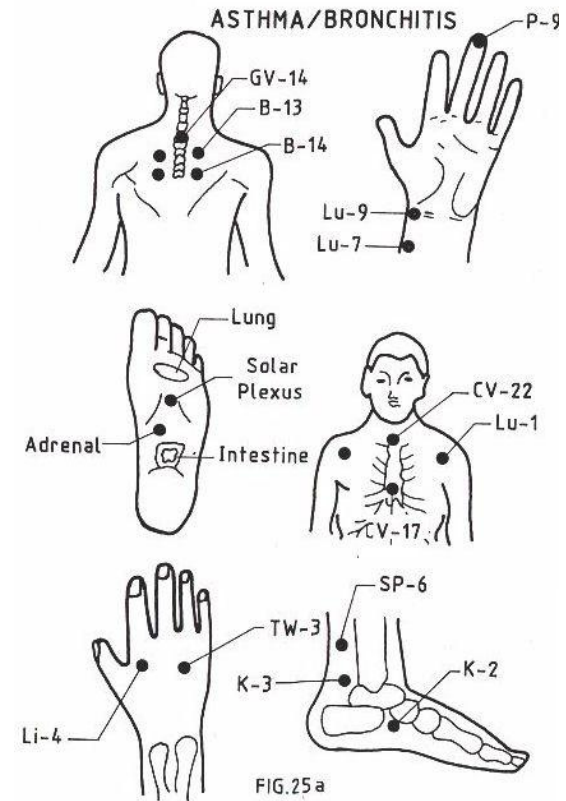
•There are some very distinct features of a Cherokee tribe, I will try and list some of them.

- High Cheekbones.
- Almond shaped oriental eyes.
- Fat eyelids.
- Large front teeth.
- Shovel shaped incisors.
- No Carabelli Cusp on the maxillary first molars.
- Large heavy Earlobes.
- The second toe is longer than the big toe, and there is a wider space between them.



•Cherkee Tattoo:

- Tattooing was often performed as religious rituals, or in connection with wars. Young men had to qualify for such decoration by killing enemies in war.
- The tattoos were made into the skin with one or more animal bones, or sharp teeth of fish.
- Men were more extensively tattooed than women in the tribe.
- Men slit their ears and stretched them with the use of copper wire.
- And as mentioned earlier, rank was reflected in clothing and ornaments.
- They mostly used to tattoo at the common acupuncture points.



Warriors of AniKituhwa

American Indian Symbols



Butterfly
Everlasting Life



Thunderbird
Bearer of Happiness



Horse
Journey



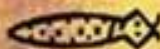
Gila Monster
Sign of the Desert



Bird
Carefree



Man
Human Life



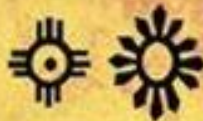
Snake
Defiance



Rattlesnake Jaw
Strength



Running Water
Constant Life



Sun Symbols
Happiness



Raindrop
Plentiful Crops



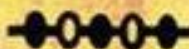
Morning Stars
Guidance



Mountain Range



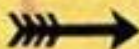
Big Mountain
Abundance



Days and Nights
Time



Crossed Arrows
Friendship



Arrow
Protection



Peace



Warding off
Evil Spirits



Cactus
Sign of the Desert



Eagle Feathers
Chief



Cactus Flower
Courtship



Medicine Man's
Eye, Wise



Tepee
Temporary Home



House of Water



Four Ages
Infancy, Youth
Middle & Old Age



Headdress
Ceremonial Dance



Hogan
Permanent Home



- The Museum of Cherokee Indian: <http://www.cherokeemuseum.org/>



The Museum of Cherokee Indian,
589, Tsali Boulevard,
Cherokee NC 28719
(828) 479-3481

- Warriors of AniKituhwa:

- It is a dance group which spreads the awareness and stories of the Cherokee tribe through dance.
- They put life into dance which were performed in the 18th century.
- The dancers also perform Cherokee social dances, including, Bear Dance, Beaver Dance, Hunting Dance, Friendship Dance.

Here is a sneak peek into the different dances done by the Warriors of AniKituhwa.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FxHz2-xrWaU&feature=youtu.be>

- Tommy Wildcat, A Cherokee flute player, who has the aim to spread knowledge about Cherokee tribe by playing flute and the sweet melody describing the people and nature.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d8IPqgXrrYE>

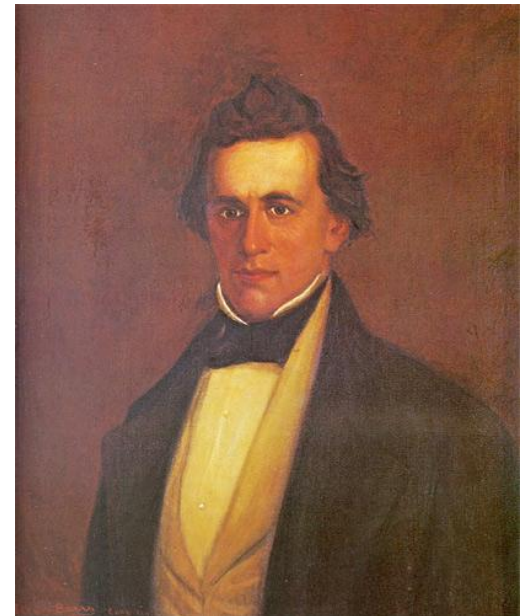


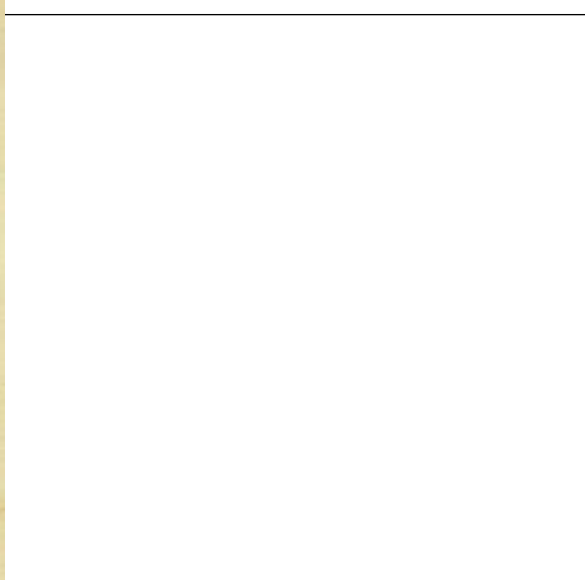
Tommy Wildcat.

- Paintings of the tribe:

- In 17th Century, two artists named John White and Jacques Le Moyne de Morgue.
- John white illustrated through paintings and wrote about the people of the tribe in the area which is presently in Virginia.
- Le Moyne was commissioned to survey Florida and had extensive travels among the tribes.

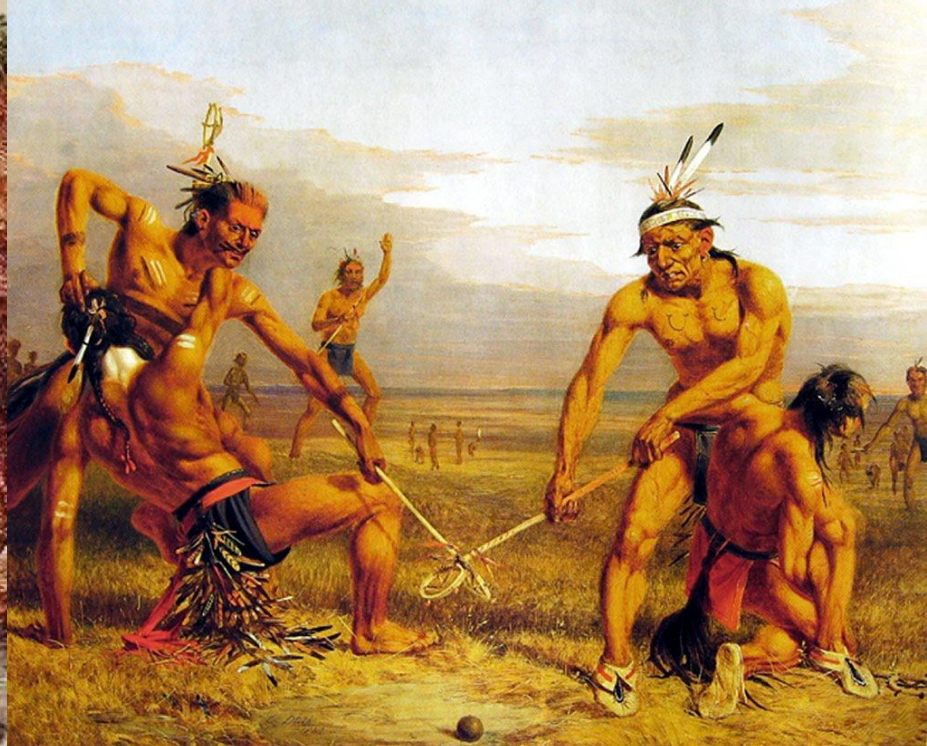
John White





INDIAN MAN AND WOMAN EATING (no. 44A, cf. pl. 131)

John White's paintings



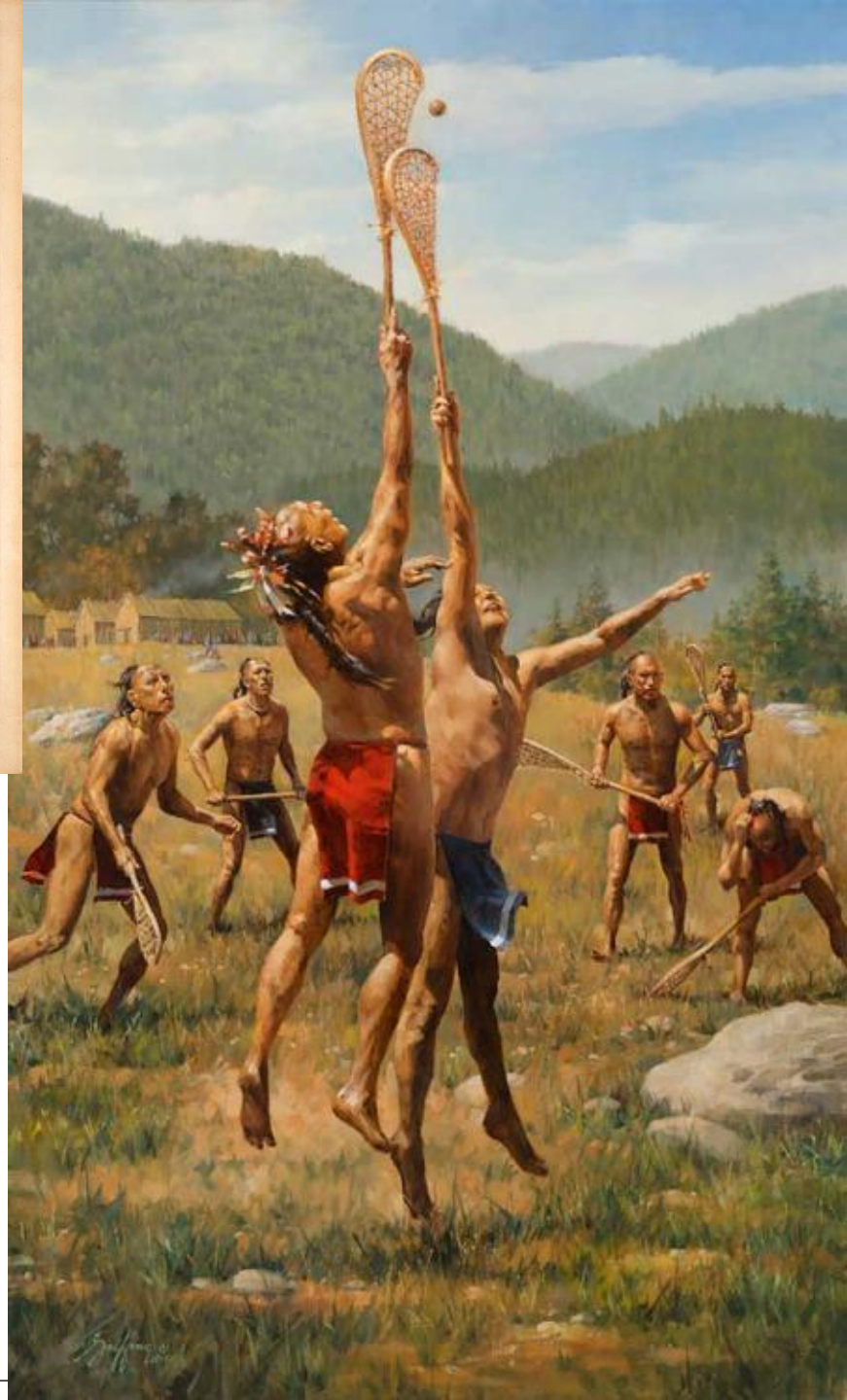
Jacques Le Moyne's Paintings

•Sioux Ball:

- Sioux Ball is a game which could be said as a origin to modern game Lacrosse.
- Similar to Lacrosse, the player has a stick which has net on the other end, the objective of the game is take the ball and reach the other side.
- But, as this was played for fun, there were no rules for safety in this sport.
- And no restriction which means, 'n' number of players can play onfield provided the two teams have equal number of players.
- There are no fouls or no, ground size.
- Usually 15-20 people used to play, but the game could also go as high as 300 players on pitch.
- As there were no fouls, the layer can ram, jump inorder to stop the ball. And if the player dies, then the other team has to remove a player as well



Sioux Ball
played by
the people.

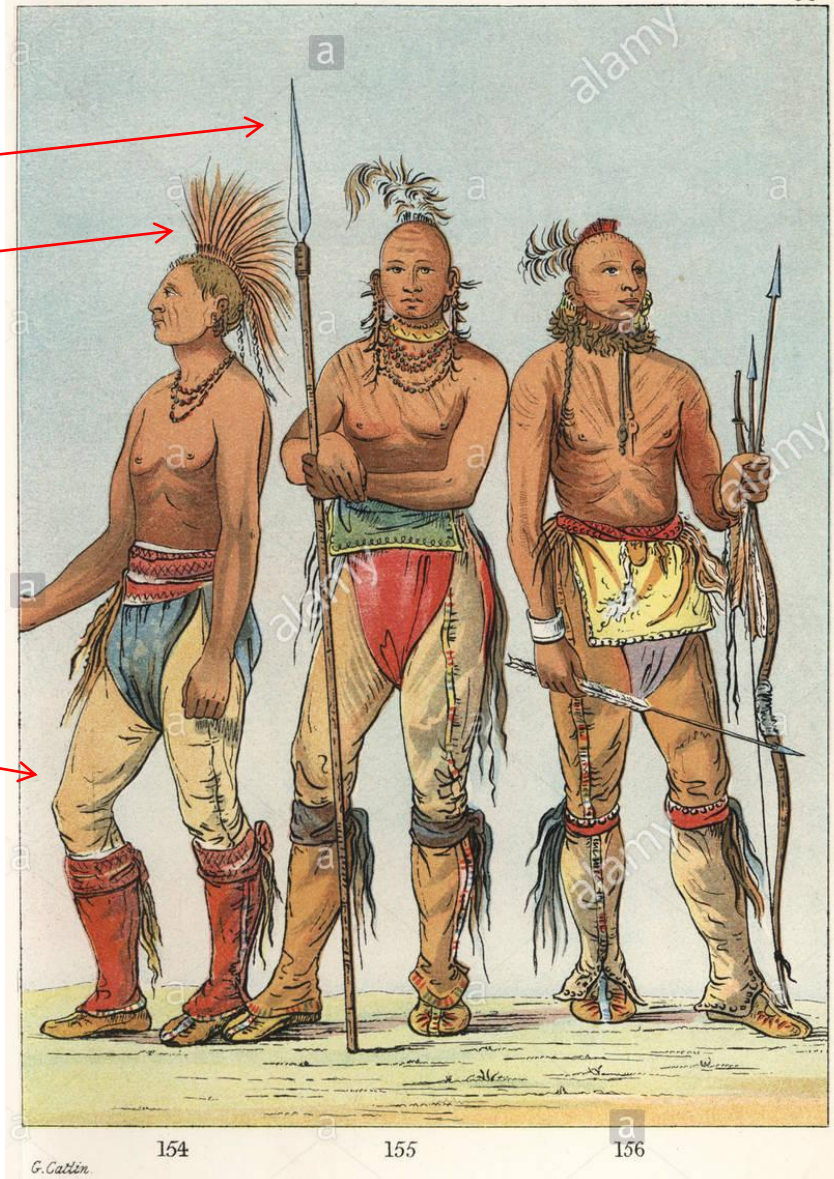


•Visualizing the model:

- After researching about the Cherokee tribe and its lifestyle, now I have to visualize the look of the character.
- To do that, I took elements from the references and tried to bind them together in the final model.
- The clothing in this looks like winter clothes.
- The headband tells that the person is of great position in social meetings and is respected.
- He has cherokee bow and arrow with him.



- Here again, all the men are with weapons in their hands.
- The hairstyle is different for all of them.
- This style of wearing was popular after the English interference in America and specially with Cherokee Tribe.
- The leggings for men got popularised after that.



- This is the reference that was very apt for my model.
- We can see the men playing sioux ball and also the type of clothing they used to wear.
- I took the clothing style from this image.
- Also, the reference of sioux ball stick.



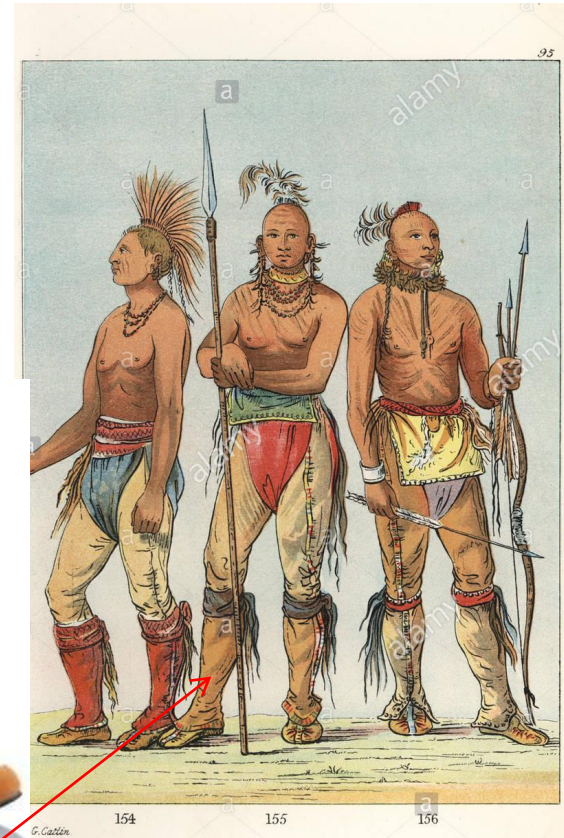


- Another look at the same style of clothing.
- The chosen stick of sioux ball for the model.
- We can also see the clothing for young boys.

- A person who is bare body from the top and also has a sioux ball stick with him, is the finalised look of the character.
- As for bottom clothing, he would have nothing but a simple loin cloth and moccasins on feet.
- As for facial attributes, the character would have high cheekbones, and also a larger forehead.



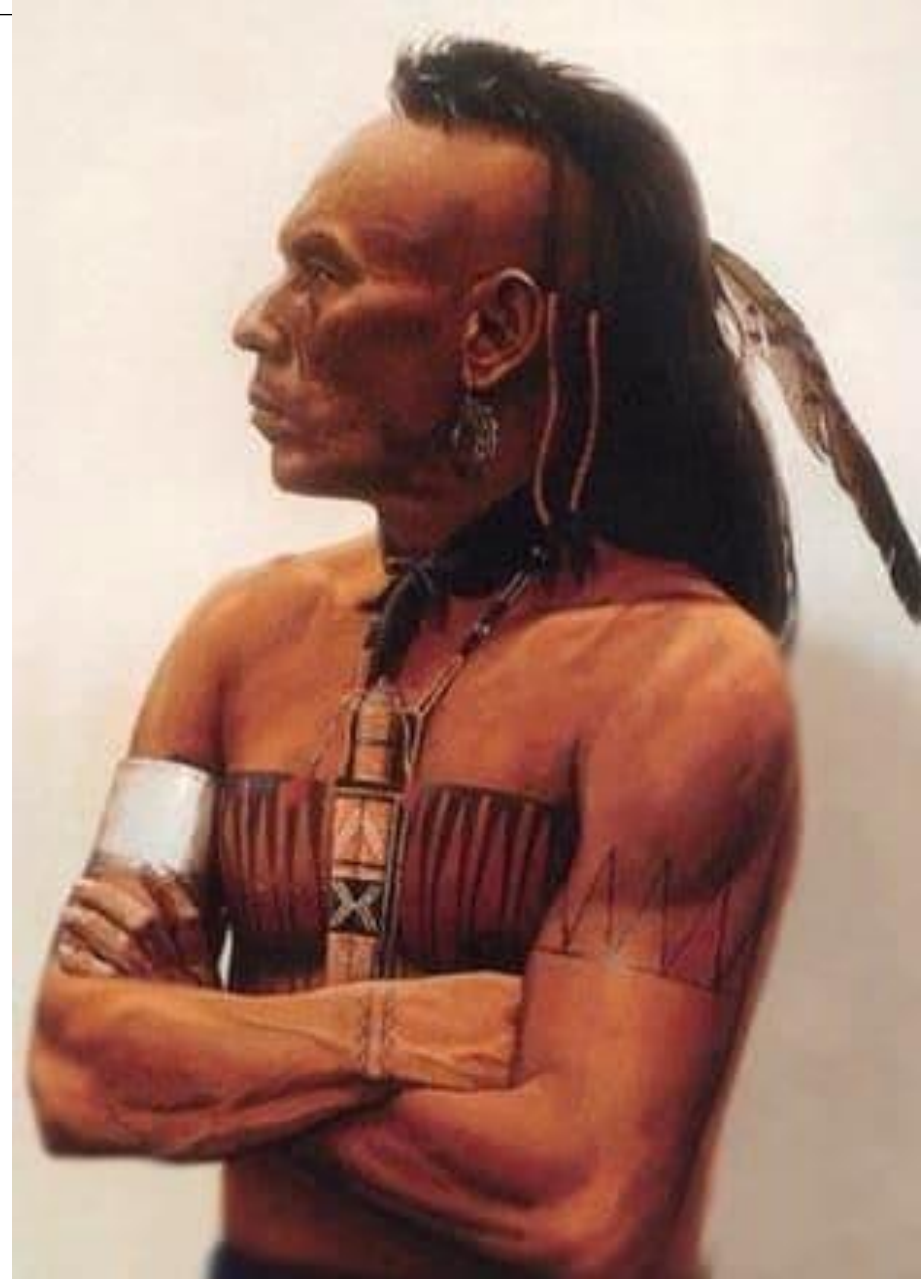
Moccasins



- Now, after learning about the people of Cherokee tribe, I have to model a character of that tribe.
- So to model, at first, I had to create base model in Autodesk Maya.
- And then export that model into ZBrush, and sculpt the further details unto the model.
- After going through the sculpting, the model had to be textured.
- And with the character model, I decided to make a sioux ball stick with him, which adds to the realism of the character and more specifically describes the tribe which it belongs to.



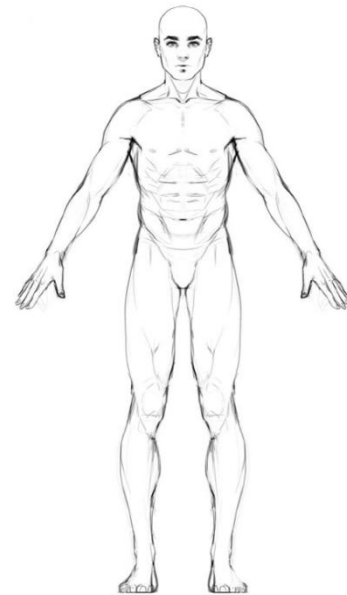
This was the reference taken to
model moccasins

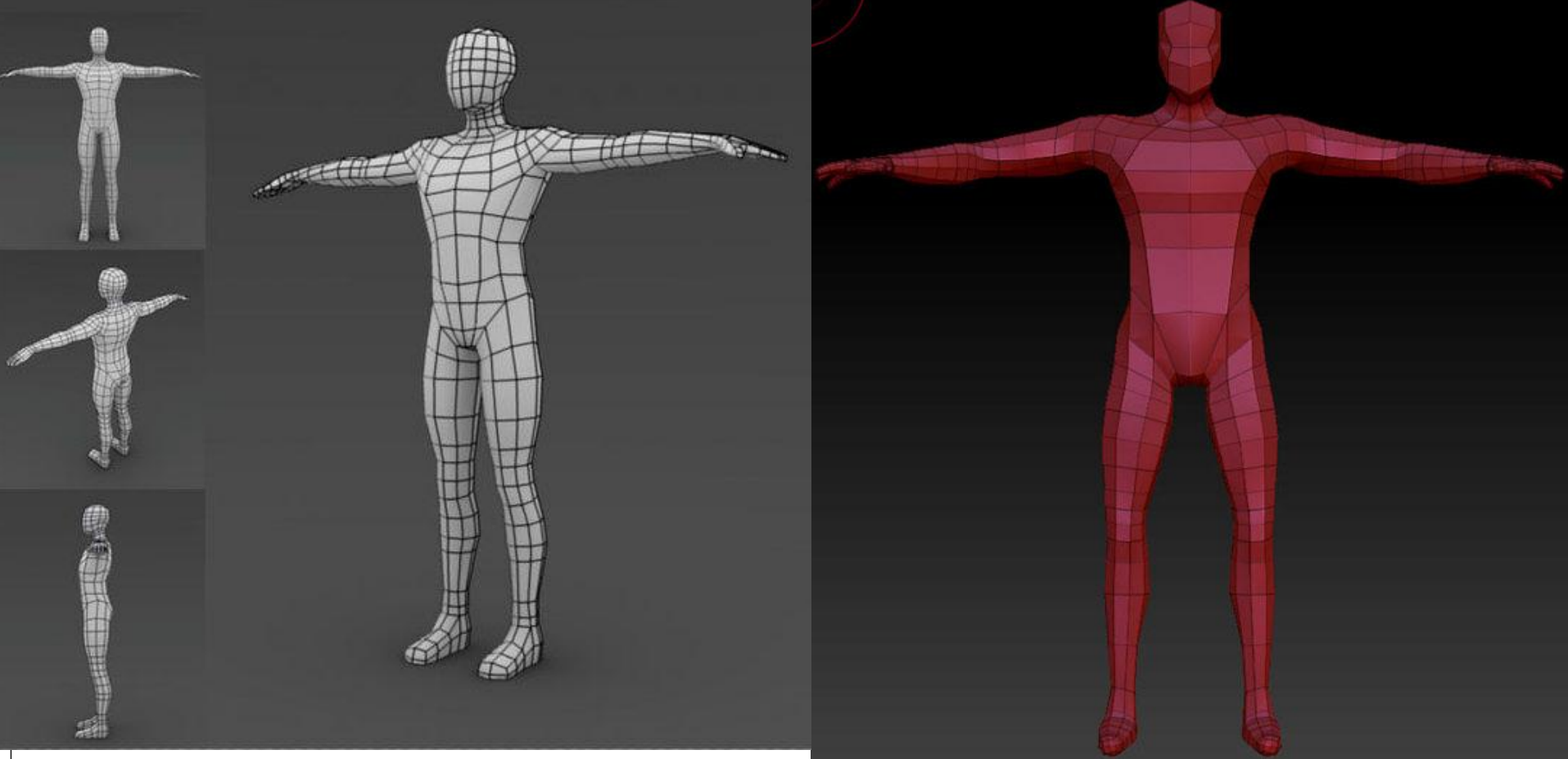


This easily shows the facial characteristics
of a Cherokee Red Indian.

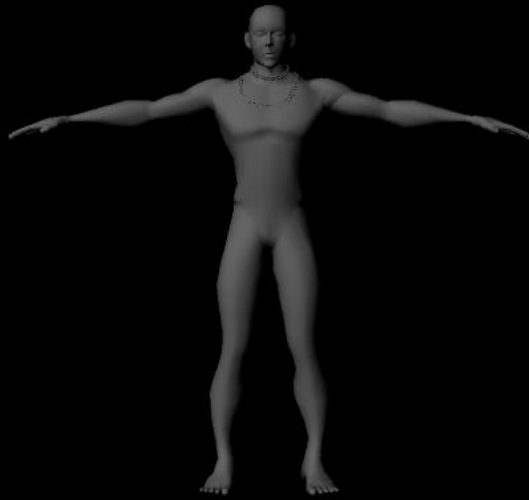
•Base Model:

- These images were kept as a reference to create a base model for the final output.
- While modelling, the one thing I had in mind that not to unnecessarily increase the poly count of the model.
- Each and every vertex, edge, face; had to contribute to the shape of the base model.
- The meshflow of the base model is the most important of it.
- We cannot just trace the model by extruding a primitive. We also have to take care of the meshflow, and how it is progressing, as a better meshflow makes it easier to sculpt upon and helps in any later tweaks.
- It also reduces the burden of unwrapping by making it easier.





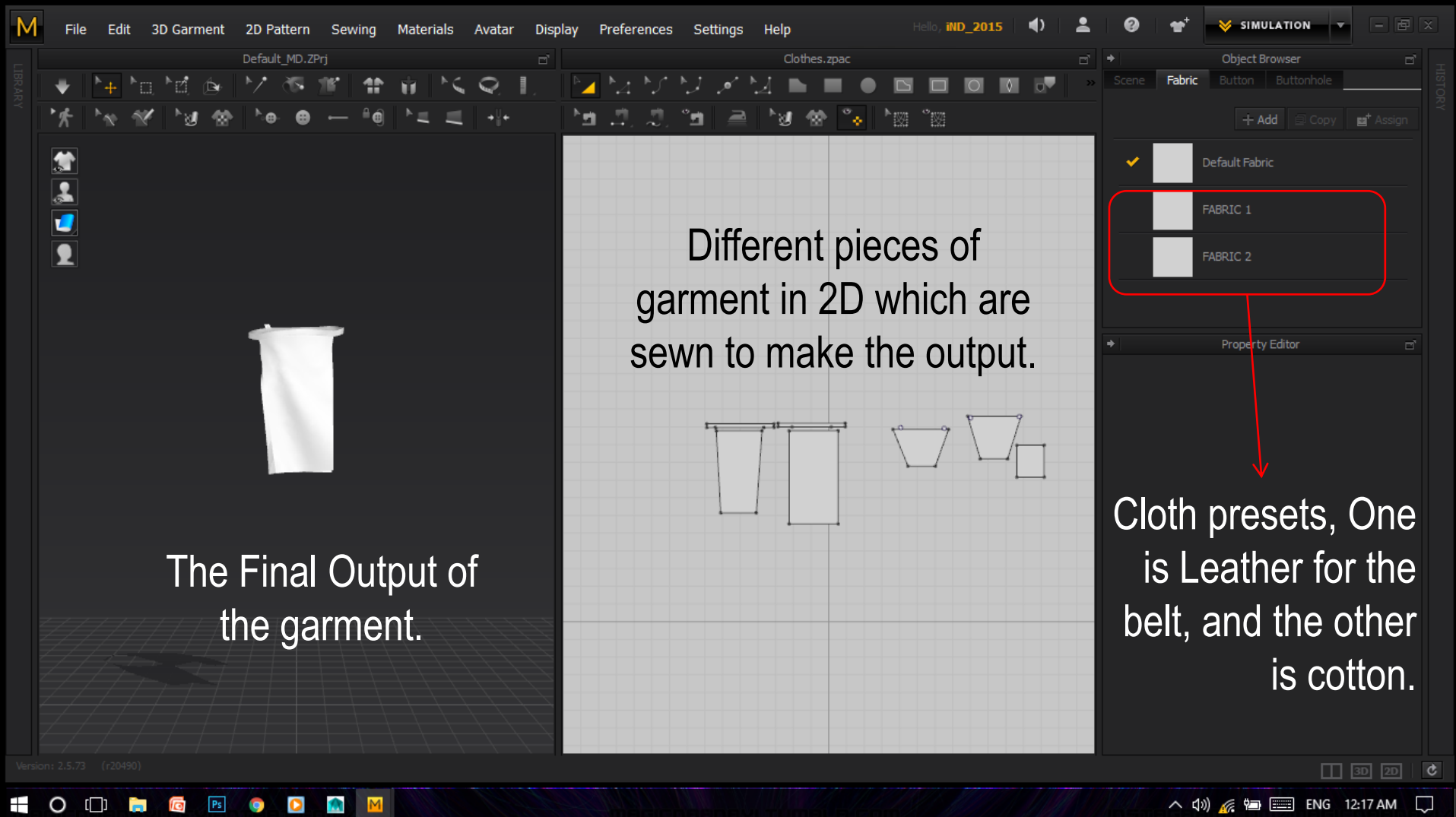
- These are some examples of good mesh flow of the character.
- Both of the examples have a very less poly count but still anyone can understand that the model is of a human, because of the anatomy and the proportion of the model.



- This is the base model for the character done in Maya.
- The ornaments were also done with the body.
- Now, the next stage is to add desired clothing to the character.

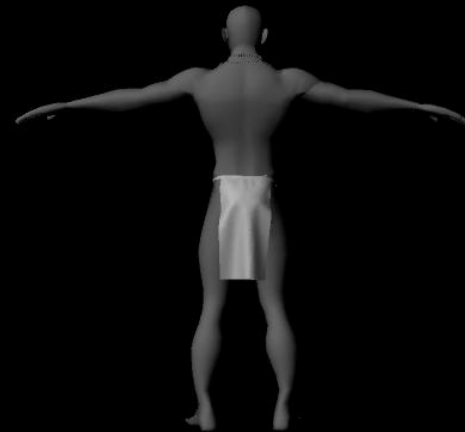
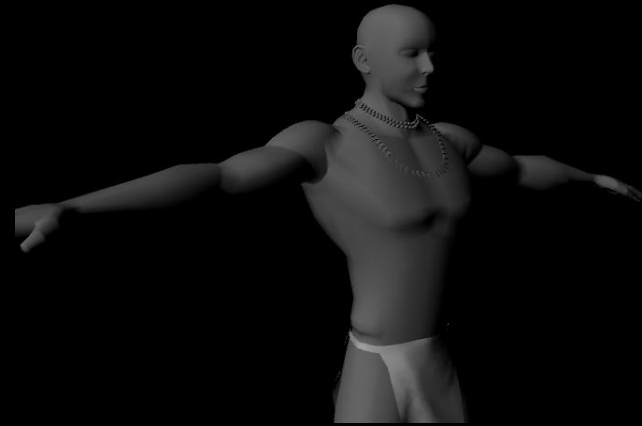
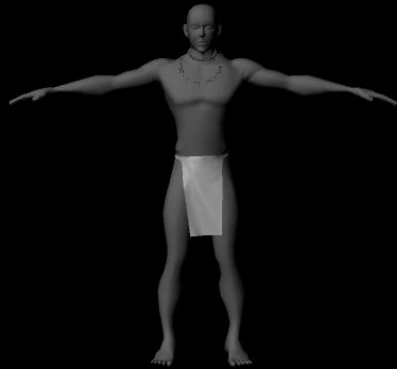
- To add clothes, another software 'Marvellous Designer' is used.
- In that, one can give different presets to the clothes and also sew and drape it according to the desire.



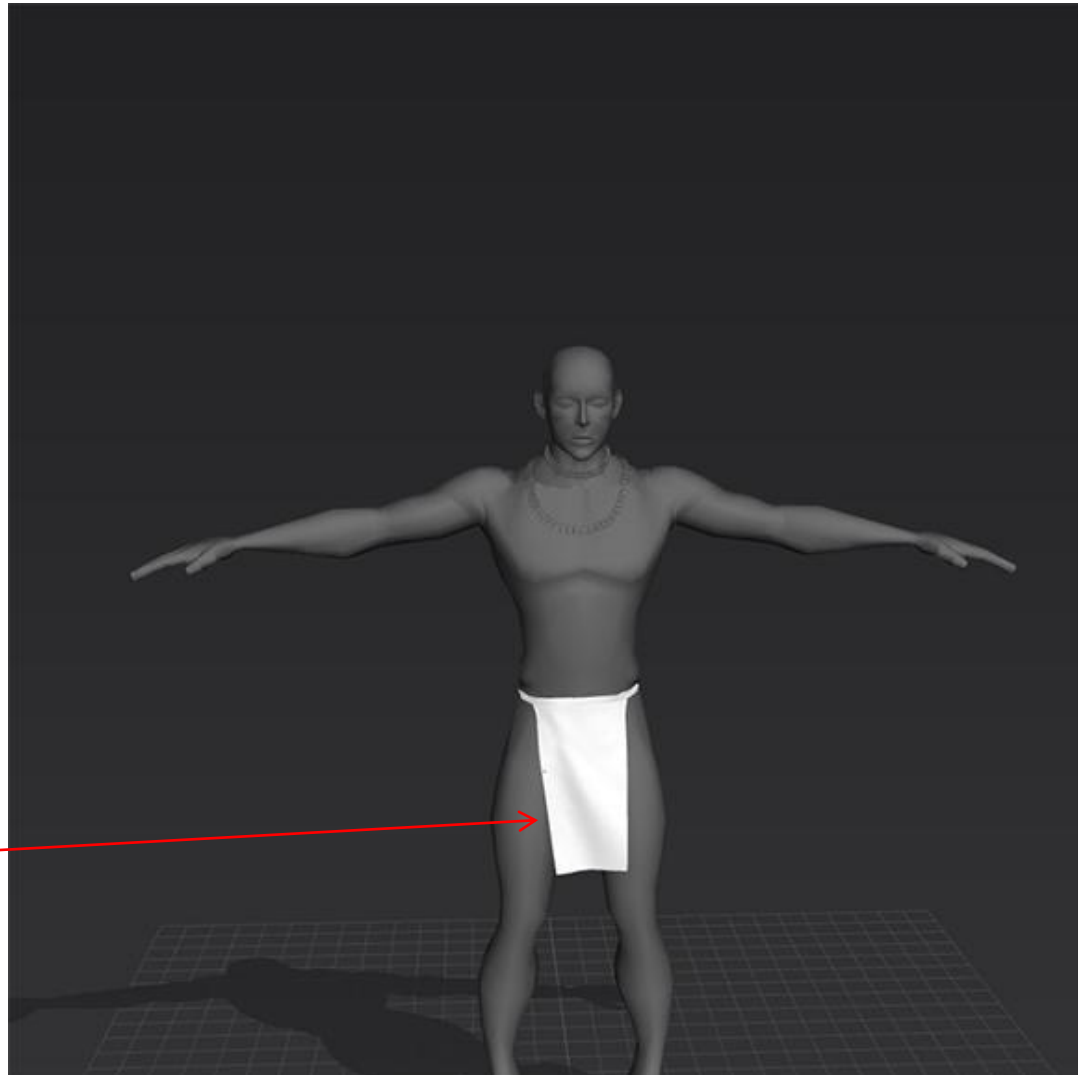
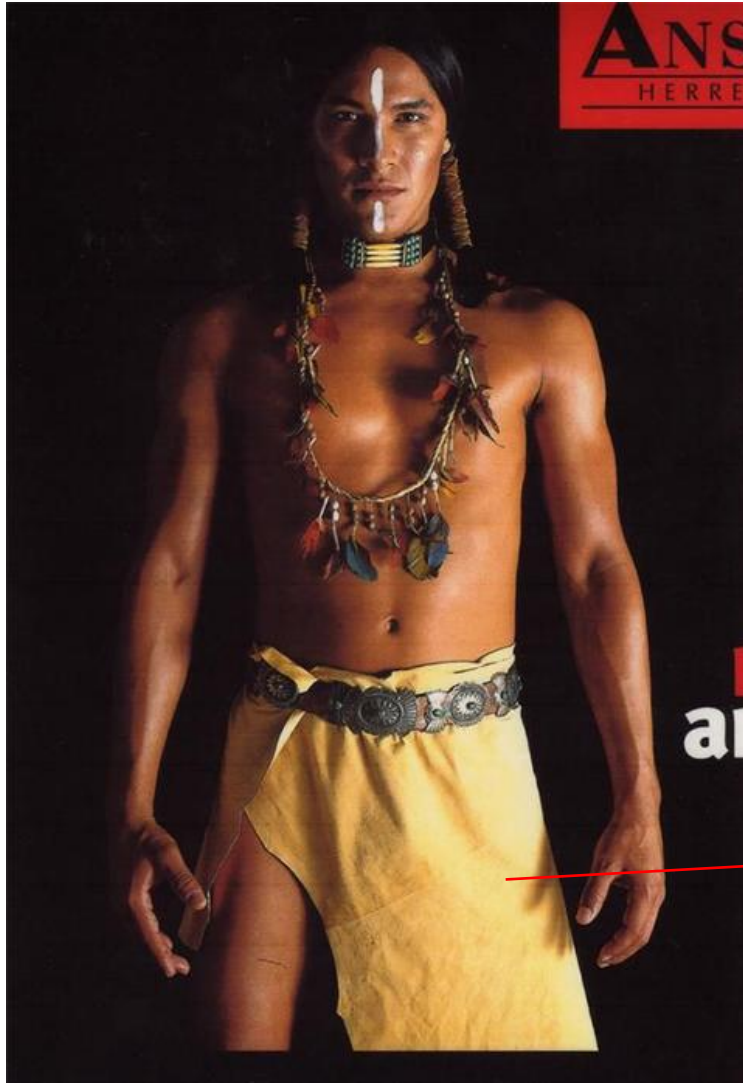


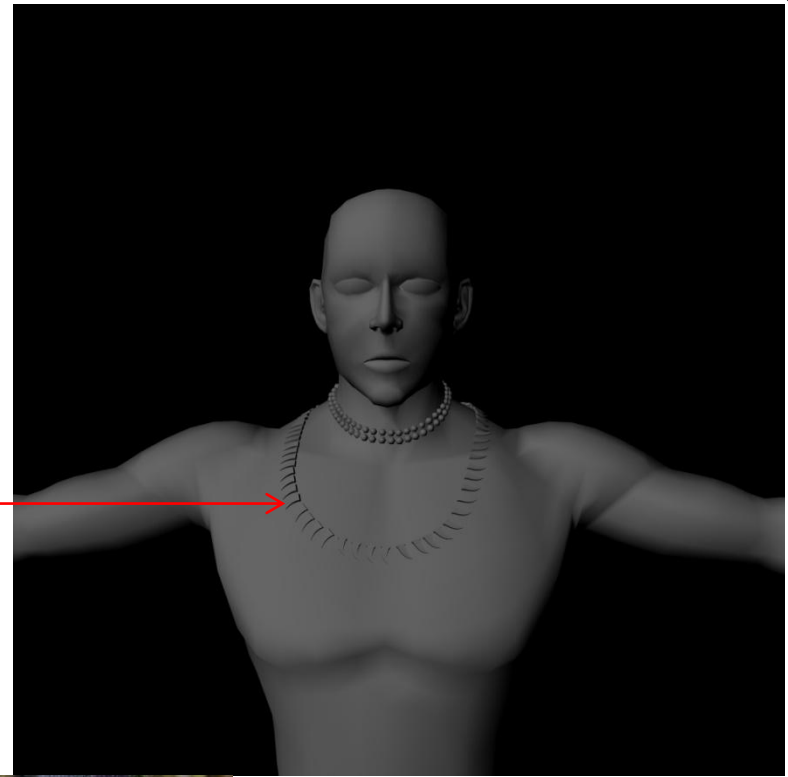
- Then the model and the cloth were imported back in Maya to do retopology the whole model.
- Retopology is a process where the meshflow of the model is corrected and used only where necessary; Marvelous Designer creates a very high poly mesh.

- So after importing and doing the retopology of the model, it was not time to enhance the details of the model which is to be done in Zbrush.

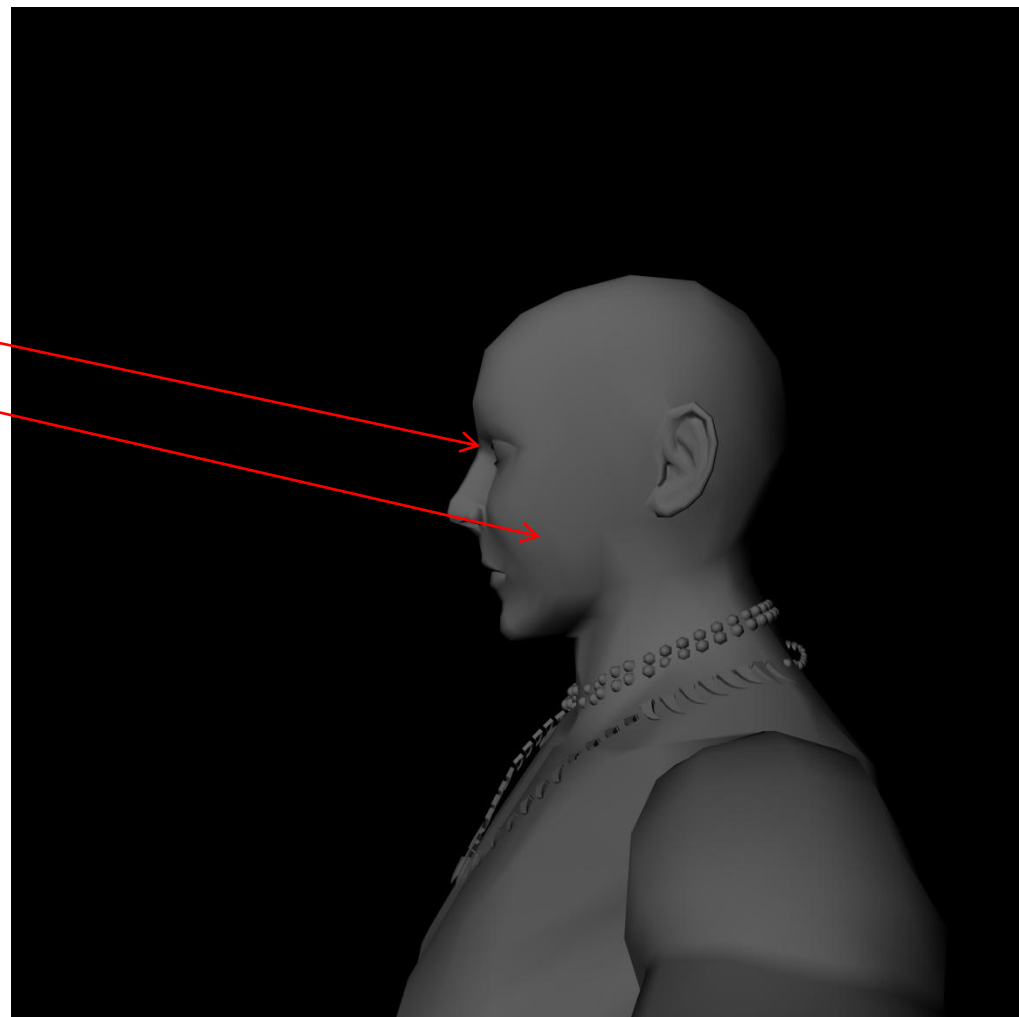
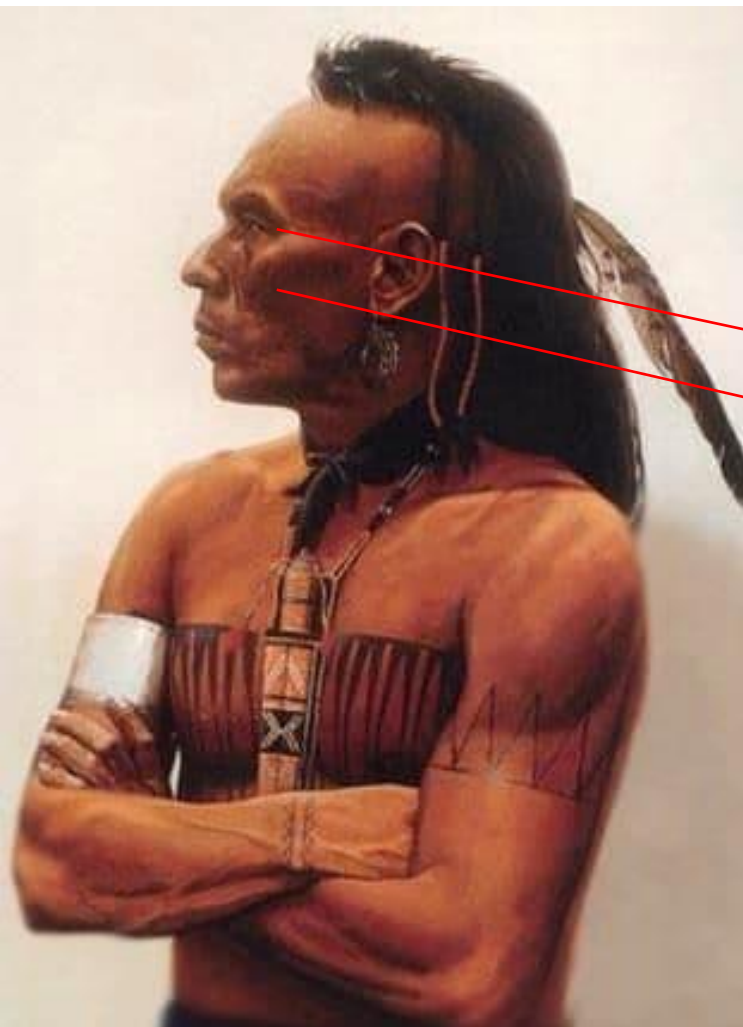


The cloth style was inspired from this image.

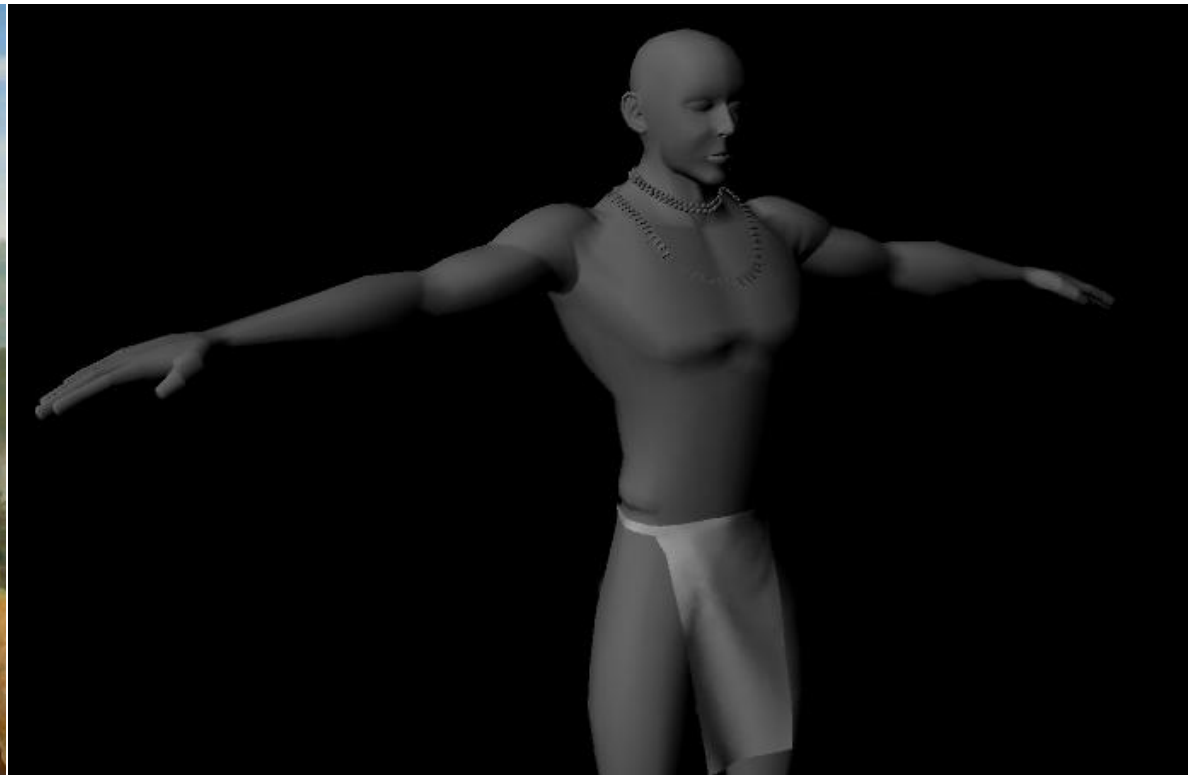
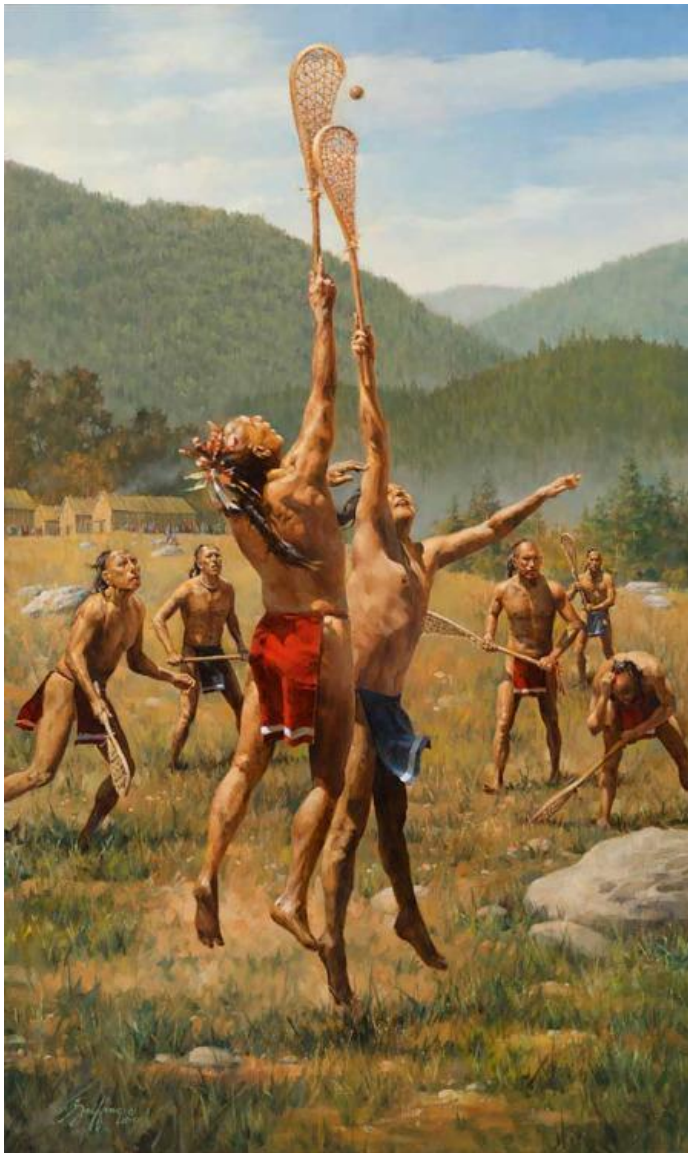




- These were used as references for ornaments.
- The images are of the Warriors of AniKituhwa.



- This image was used as a reference of facial features.
- The eyes and the cheekbones are one of the facial features which is distinguishable.



- This image has a good portrait of the body parts.
- The stretched limbs of the focused people helps me to make the limbs better.
- The people in the background can be used for poses with the sioux ball stick.

- The character is modelled now.
- After this, I have to increase the level the details in Zbrush.
- And I have to unwrap the model and texture it.

