



5.1.6.4. Sertog

Also known as pinnacles, sertog are hoisted on the rooftop of a temple or monastery and *dzongs*. They are gold-plated and are a prominent feature of Buddhist the temples. *Sertog* cannot be installed on residential houses or buildings.

5.1.6.5. Ritual Objects

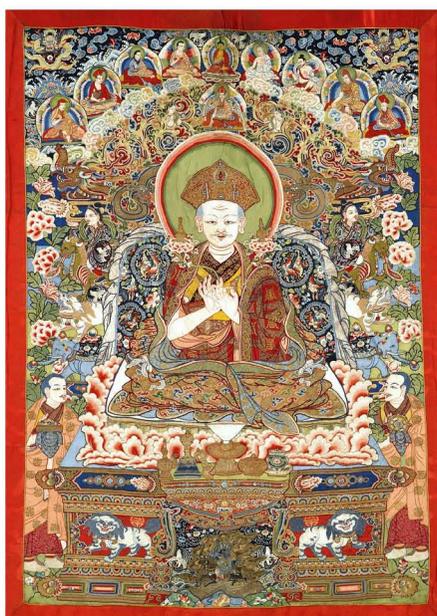
Rituals objects such as bell (*drilbu*), *dorje* (vajra), *karmikom*, (cup for butter lamps), *bumpa* (vase), etc. are also made.



5.1.6.6. Water Offering Bowls

Lugzo also produces water-offering bowls. It comes in a set of seven bowls. In Bhutanese homes, temples and monasteries, a new day begins by making water offering in the morning.

5.1.7. Tshemzo: The art of Tailoring, Embroidery and Appliqué



Tshemzo includes three forms of art - tailoring, embroidery and appliqué under one name. Tailoring involves stitching all kinds of garments while embroidery, which is called *tshemdrub*, and appliqué or *lhemdrub* are done for making *thangka* and *thongdroel*.

5.1.7.1 The Art of Embroidery & Appliqué

According to Lam Nado (Druk Karpo, 1986), the art Embroidery called *tshemdrub* and appliqué was introduced in Bhutan by *Drung* Damcho Gyaltshen, secretary of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal. He was not only a scholar but was also highly skilled in the art of *Tshemzo*. Later the art was widely spread by *Penlop* (Chieftain) Drakpa Jamtsho and *Choeje* (Nobility) Jamgon Ngawang Gyaltshen subsequently.

Tshemdrub involves working with thread and needle to produce designs while *lhemdrub* involves fixing the cut patches of either silk or brocade to produce bigger images. Monks normally practice the art of embroidery and appliqué. Monks produce large religious scrolls known as *Thangkas* that portray Buddhist deities and saints. Seven different kinds of embroidery are practiced:



- *Lhutschem*-light coloured embroidery
- *Sitschem*- the bold coloured embroidery
- *Nyitschem*- double-embroidery
- *Chagthagtschem*- Iron-chain embroidery
- *Zurtschem*- lining embroidery
- *Dongtschem*- front embroidery
- *Chedtschem*- outline embroidery

5.1.7.2. Sewing Traditional Garments

Common practice among the people is *lagtschem/ thrultschem*. These tailors are skilled at sewing the traditional Bhutanese garments. They stitch *gho* and *kira*, the national attires for men and women respectively. They also design and stitch *tego* and *wonju* (blouse) worn by Bhutanese women. Traditionally, *lagtschem*- to stitch costumes with bare hands using the thread and needles- were practiced and were done mostly at home. Today, however, with the advancement in technologies, tailors use modern sewing machines, which are more effective and carried out with much ease.