

## Chapter 1 : History of Textile Fabrics - Textile School

*Textile History. The term 'Textile' is a Latin word originated from the word 'texere' which means 'to weave'. Textile refers to a flexible material comprising of a network of natural or artificial fibers, known as yarn.*

History of clothing and textiles The first clothes, worn at least 70, years ago and perhaps much earlier, were probably made of animal skins and helped protect early humans from the ice ages. Then at some point people learned to weave plant fibers into textiles. The discovery of dyed flax fibres in a cave in the Republic of Georgia dated to 34, BCE suggests textile-like materials were made even in prehistoric times. However, for the main types of textiles, plain weave , twill , or satin weave , there is little difference between the ancient and modern methods. Uses[ edit ] Textiles have an assortment of uses, the most common of which are for clothing and for containers such as bags and baskets. In the household they are used in carpeting , upholstered furnishings , window shades , towels , coverings for tables, beds, and other flat surfaces, and in art. In the workplace they are used in industrial and scientific processes such as filtering. Miscellaneous uses include flags , backpacks , tents , nets , handkerchiefs , cleaning rags , transportation devices such as balloons , kites , sails , and parachutes ; textiles are also used to provide strengthening in composite materials such as fibreglass and industrial geotextiles. Textiles are used in many traditional crafts such as sewing , quilting and embroidery. Textiles for industrial purposes, and chosen for characteristics other than their appearance, are commonly referred to as technical textiles. Technical textiles include textile structures for automotive applications, medical textiles e. In all these applications stringent performance requirements must be met. Woven of threads coated with zinc oxide nanowires , laboratory fabric has been shown capable of "self-powering nanosystems" using vibrations created by everyday actions like wind or body movements. The first three are natural. In the 20th century, they were supplemented by artificial fibres made from petroleum. Textiles are made in various strengths and degrees of durability, from the finest microfibre made of strands thinner than one denier to the sturdiest canvas. Textile manufacturing terminology has a wealth of descriptive terms, from light gauze -like gossamer to heavy grosgrain cloth and beyond. Animal[ edit ] Animal textiles are commonly made from hair , fur , skin or silk in the silkworms case. Wool refers to the hair of the domestic goat or sheep , which is distinguished from other types of animal hair in that the individual strands are coated with scales and tightly crimped, and the wool as a whole is coated with a wax mixture known as lanolin sometimes called wool grease , which is waterproof and dirtproof. Wool is commonly used for warm clothing. Cashmere , the hair of the Indian cashmere goat , and mohair , the hair of the North African angora goat , are types of wool known for their softness. Angora refers to the long, thick, soft hair of the angora rabbit. Qiviut is the fine inner wool of the muskox. Silk is an animal textile made from the fibres of the cocoon of the Chinese silkworm which is spun into a smooth fabric prized for its softness. There are two main types of the silk: Silkworm larvae produce the first type if cultivated in habitats with fresh mulberry leaves for consumption, while Tussah silk is produced by silkworms feeding purely on oak leaves. In the first two, the entire plant is used for this purpose, while in the last two, only fibres from the plant are utilized. Coir coconut fibre is used in making twine , and also in floormats, doormats , brushes , mattresses , floor tiles, and sacking. Straw and bamboo are both used to make hats. Straw, a dried form of grass, is also used for stuffing, as is kapok. Fibres from pulpwood trees, cotton, rice , hemp, and nettle are used in making paper. Cotton , flax , jute, hemp, modal and even bamboo fibre are all used in clothing. Nettles have also been used to make a fibre and fabric very similar to hemp or flax. The use of milkweed stalk fibre has also been reported, but it tends to be somewhat weaker than other fibres like hemp or flax. The inner bark of the lacebark tree is a fine netting that has been used to make clothing and accessories as well as utilitarian articles such as rope. Acetate is used to increase the shininess of certain fabrics such as silks, velvets , and taffetas. Seaweed is used in the production of textiles: Lyocell is a synthetic fabric derived from wood pulp. It is often described as a synthetic silk equivalent; it is a tough fabric that is often blended with other fabrics â€” cotton, for example. Mineral[ edit ] Asbestos and basalt fibre are used for vinyl tiles, sheeting and adhesives, "transite" panels and siding, acoustical ceilings, stage curtains, and fire blankets. Glass fibre is used in the production of ironing board and

mattress covers, ropes and cables, reinforcement fibre for composite materials, insect netting, flame-retardant and protective fabric, soundproof, fireproof, and insulating fibres. Glass fibres are woven and coated with Teflon to produce beta cloth , a virtually fireproof fabric which replaced nylon in the outer layer of United States space suits since Hardware cloth US term only is a coarse woven mesh of steel wire, used in construction. It is much like standard window screening , but heavier and with a more open weave. Minerals and natural and synthetic fabrics may be combined, as in emery cloth , a layer of emery abrasive glued to a cloth backing. Also, "sand cloth" is a U.

### Chapter 2 : Textile - Wikipedia

*The study of the history of clothing and textiles traces the availability and use of textiles and other materials. At the same time, the study also helps in tracing the development of technology for the making of clothing over human history.*

Anthropologically, fabrics have always been part of the material culture of societies; an archaeological layer would provide insights of fabrics as a form of record of ancient humans; motifs are closely dependent on religions and symbolisms; a history of scientific advances would tell us how chemistry was used in the development of fibers or dyes; textile as a fine art or a craft; politics and economics interwoven each other in complex forms from different perspectives and approaches to give rise to the emergent textile developments throughout history. The sudden sizzle, amid the din of the battle, proved too much. After several attempts to get it from the Chinese, The Japanese learnt the secret of the silkworm. Buddhism was introduced into Japan from Korea, and brought the concept of rank by color. All people below the rank of prince had to wear certain colors according to their position in the royal hierarchy. Cotton spread from India to Assyria and Babylonia. Phoenicians bought homespun from the Israelites and traded it for British tin. Jerusalem was a major wool market. Flanders became the first important center for the medieval linen industry. Climax was ideal for growing flax and the labor was skilled. However, for the hebrews, weaving became a female work. According to the Bible: The body of Jesus was wrapped in fine linen. The legend says that Megarth, a Phoenician god, walked his dog along the shores of the Mediterranean when they saw a crunched shellfish with a red stain so brilliant that he decided to dye a tunic for his beloved Tyros. It was a color reserved for royalty. The Spanish kept the secret of Cochinilla, and between and the exports of cochinilla from Mexico to Europe averaged over a million dollars a year. The rising affluence and expectations of the middle class, increased the demand for imports on worldwide fabrics. The complexity of the machine required skilled workers and workshops; this allowed a mass production of pattern fabrics. In the English passed the Wool Act in order to protect their wool industry. A "homespun heritage" developed when imports became unavailable or too expensive. The intention was to promote local production against European textile, prior to the American Revolution. Cotton was first to industrialize. Arkwright owned mills with workers all around England. The machine was presented at the Paris Industrial Exhibition, where Jacquard received a bronze medal. Eventually, in the s machines and processes came onto synchronization. Southern Textile Workers Strike in the U.

## Chapter 3 : History of Clothing - History of Fabrics and Textiles

*Textiles, to archaeologists anyway, can mean woven cloth, bags, nets, basketry, string-making, cord impressions in pots, sandals or other objects created out of organic fibers. This technology is at least 30,000 years old, although preservation of the textiles themselves is rare in prehistory, so it.*

This is far from your run-of-the-mill museum. See how textiles impact so many facets of our world, including how far a major-leaguer can hit a baseball to how fast our Olympic swimmers can swim. Textiles by Hand Beginning at the Savannah, Georgia-style warehouse, the new Caroline Stevens Rogers Gallery explores the fascinating history of textiles prior to industrialization. Get the feel of some flax, wool, cotton, and silk as you see the steps necessary to convert each of these unique natural fibers into fabric. Measure yourself against a cotton bale, touching and examining the raw material, as you discover how the early cotton industry fueled slavery. Unravel the mystery of silk and the worms that produce it, and try your hand with a shuttle to weave cloth the same way they did more than two hundred years ago. The exhibition explores textile-related traditions of Native Americans who developed their own techniques to create useful and decorative objects and clothing long before Europeans arrived on our shores. From Espionage to Fashion Enter the industrial age with a fascinating tale of espionage and intrigue. Shortly after the Revolutionary War, as George Washington took office as our first president, a young man from Derbyshire, England, Samuel Slater, smuggled textile manufacturing secrets from England and successfully built the first water-powered yarn spinning mill in America, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. By constructing a fully functional water-powered yarn spinning mill, Slater became known as the Father of the Industrial Revolution in America. Look into the faces and read the letters of men and women who made the factories hum. It was rung by mill owners to signal the start and end of the work day. Hear an authentic factory whistle – the predecessor to the modern alarm clock. Sit down and imagine yourself as a young girl interviewing for a position as a mill worker in the early 19th century. Learn how social norms and cultural traditions have shaped our clothes and our lives. Discover the stories behind the objects that are tangible connections between us and their original owners. The photograph of James and his mother is a poignant reminder that James never knew his father, a Confederate soldier, who died just before his son was born. Find out what all those layers under a s dress really were, from the drawers to the corset cover, and discover how women created the smooth, sculpted look of the time. We make it easy and fun! See how piles of mussels, coal tar, and madder root were used as original dyes to create colorful patterns on textiles and clothing. Get a taste of being a top fashion designer. Then print it out or email it as a fashionable souvenir. Modern Textiles See and feel how clothing and fabrics have changed through the centuries with the advent of modern technologies to produce synthetic and man-made fibers. Have you ever worn clothing made out of wood? A barrel of crude oil? Why are a pile of oil barrels resting next to a beautiful wedding dress? Because some of our most popular fabrics are actually made from the very same oil used to make the gasoline in our cars! The dramatic fluctuations in the price of oil have not only affected the price of gasoline; fiber prices are rise and fall as well, which may mean that some of your favorite clothing items may be more expensive in the future. See how a mix of technology and ecology is allowing us to create new products using organic cotton, clay and soy dyes, hemp, and recycled fabrics and fibers. Higher, Safer, Faster Experience the present and future of textiles with an air beam arch structure – lightweight, portable air-pressurized beams and arches that are used to create some of the lightest and strongest inflatable air structures in the world. These ultra-modern textiles are made just down the street from the Museum at Federal Fabrics-Fibers in Lowell, Massachusetts. Speed What does the textile industry have to do with Olympic gold medals and world records? A lot, according to our U. A new full-body Speedo swimsuit – made out of fabric that mimics sharkskin – allows our swimmers to swim faster than ever before. How have textiles changed the way we ride a bike, fly a plane, and play field hockey? New carbon fiber composites have made bicycles, planes, baseball bats, and field hockey sticks lighter and stronger than ever. With carbon fiber composite wings, planes are lighter and use up to 25 percent less fuel. Compare the weights of old and new equipment and see the difference for yourself. Located in a basement laboratory at University of Massachusetts Lowell,

the Baseball Research Center is the official MLB test lab, ensuring that no one has tinkered with the age-old formula of baseball construction wool and other yarns under the leather cover. Textiles used in baseballs span the globe: Safety Can textiles save your life? Firefighters, police and military personnel, and even passengers in a car rely on textiles to keep them safe. Feel the airbag and get a clear sense the textiles that will protect you in the event of a high speed crash. See how textiles have improved safety in firefighting gear through the years: Kevlar for strength, Nomex for protection from fire, Goretex to allow moisture release – all working in harmony to save lives. Modern textiles have made parachutes lighter, stronger, and safer than ever. For months, Peter – often joined by his year-old son Matthew – experimented in his dining room with different materials and configurations – until he came up with a prototype to maximize hand mobility while providing the required protection. Nanotechnology Nanotechnology is revolutionizing the world of materials. By combining two revolutionary technologies – textile technology and nanotechnology – scientists are transforming our everyday lives. These applications of nanotechnology in creating novel fibers and textiles are newly released or just on the horizon: The future of nanotechnology – and the use of textiles – is limited only by our imagination!

## Chapter 4 : History of Linen - Origin of Linen Textile

*History of Textile Textiles were invented when humans needed them and some of them were invented by different cultures that never had any mutual contacts. Some were invented with one intent only to be later used for completely different one.*

Textile refers to a flexible material comprising of a network of natural or artificial fibers, known as yarn. Textiles are formed by weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting and pressing fibers together. History of Textile The history of textile is almost as old as that of human civilization and as time moves on the history of textile has further enriched itself. In the 6th and 7th century BC, the oldest recorded indication of using fiber comes with the invention of flax and wool fabric at the excavation of Swiss lake inhabitants. In India, the culture of silk was introduced in AD, while spinning of cotton traces back to BC. In China, the discovery and consequent development of sericulture and spin silk methods got initiated at BC while in Egypt the art of spinning linen and weaving developed in BC. The discovery of machines and their widespread application in processing natural fibers was a direct outcome of the industrial revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries. The discoveries of various synthetic fibers like nylon created a wider market for textile products and gradually led to the invention of new and improved sources of natural fiber. The development of transportation and communication facilities facilitated the path of a transaction of localized skills and textile art among various countries. Textile History of Various Countries India Indian textile enjoys a rich heritage and the origin of textiles in India traces back to the Indus Valley Civilization where people used homespun cotton for weaving their clothes. Rigveda, the earliest of the Veda contains the literary information about textiles and it refers to weaving. Ramayana and Mahabharata, the eminent Indian epics depict the existence of a wide variety of fabrics in ancient India. These epics refer both to a rich and stylized garment worn by the aristocrats and ordinary simple clothes worn by the common people. The contemporary Indian textile not only reflects the splendid past but also cater to the requirements of the modern times. Japan In the capital of Japan was shifted from Kyoto to Tokyo and from this time onwards the Nishijin weaving tradition seemed threatened with extinction. The textile art of Japan particularly reached an epitome of excellence by exhibiting a cultural distinction and remarkable artistic skill in the Edo and succeeding Meiji periods. China Chinese textiles enjoy an excellent heritage in the textile sector and occupy a prominent position in the global textile market. Chinese textiles are world famous and extraordinary for their fine quality and profound symbolic meanings. Textiles in China often form an integral aspect of its heritage and symbolically reflect its tradition and culture. In China, the textile is often closely associated with prosperity and involved in the process of elaborate rituals. These clothes are made up of expensive materials and excellent craftsmanship. Africa In the ancient times, the most important aspect of textiles or more precisely cloth in Africa was that cloth was used as a form of money. This would then be used to serve as the unit of value. The cloth was a convenient form of money primarily because it was used by everybody, fairly durable and easily subdividable. The weavers, dyers and other textile artists of Africa together make an active contribution in creating an exquisite and amazing range of textiles. African textiles usually embody a great variety of styles. Adinkara, kente and bogolan are some of the some of the African textiles which are becoming increasingly popular while some others like Yoruba, ase-oke and adire are equally beautiful but less well known.

### Chapter 5 : History of clothing and textiles - Wikipedia

*Textile consists of filaments (endless threads) or fibres (short pieces of thread). Textile raw materials can be divided into natural materials, such as: cotton, linen, wool and silk, and synthetic materials, such as, for example, polyester.*

History of Linen History of Linen Textile Linen is a type textile made from the fibers of the flax plant. Linen textiles are one of the oldest textiles in the world. They are cool to touch, smooth and get softer with repeated washing. The fibers do not stretch but because of this very low elasticity, the fabric will eventually break if it is folded and ironed at the same place constantly. History of linen use goes back many thousands of years. Dyed flax fibers are found in a prehistoric cave in Georgia which is evidence that woven linen fabrics from wild flax were used some 36, years ago. Fragments of straw, seeds, fibers, yarns, and various types of fabrics have also been found in Swiss lake dwellings that date from BC. In ancient Egypt linen was used for mummification and for burial shrouds because it symbolized light and purity as well as wealth. Linen was so valued in ancient Egypt that it was used as currency in some cases. Linen was also produced in ancient Mesopotamia and reserved for higher classes. It always had high cost because it was always difficult to work with the thread flax thread is not elastic and it is very difficult to weave it into a cloth without breaking threads and also because the flax plant requires a lot of attention during cultivation. The first written evidence of a linen comes from the Linear B tablets of Pylos, Greece, where linen has its own ideogram and is also written as "li-no" in Greek. The Phoenicians, who had their merchant fleet, brought flax growing and the making of linen into Ireland. Belfast became in time the most famous linen producing center in history. Some religions even made rules that involved linen or they just mention them in religious concept. The Jewish faith restricts wearing of mixture of linen and wool. Linen is also mentioned in the Bible in Proverbs Bible also mentions that angels wear linen. Quality is very important in linen production. The longest possible fibers are got when the flax is either hand-harvested by pulling up the entire plant or when stalks are cut very close to the root. Seeds are then removed from the plant and fibers are loosened from the stalk. Woody portion of the stalks are removed by crushing between two metal rollers which separates fibers. They are then separated between themselves - longer from shorter. Longer, softer ones are then spun into yarns and then woven or knit into linen textiles. Linen is used for variety of uses: It was even used for books and for a type of body armour. Use for linen has changed in time and especially in the last 30 years.

**Chapter 6 : INDIAN TEXTILE HISTORY**

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Queen Nefertari in a sheer, pleated linen garment, Egypt, c. Cultivation of domesticated wild flax , probably an import from the Levant , is documented as early as c. Other bast fibers including rush , reed , palm , and papyrus were used alone or with linen to make rope and other textiles. Evidence for wool production in Egypt is scanty at this period. Linen bandages were used in the burial custom of mummification , and art depicts Egyptian men wearing linen kilts and women in narrow dresses with various forms of shirts and jackets, often of sheer pleated fabric. History of silk and Hanfu The earliest evidence of silk production in China was found at the sites of Yangshao culture in Xia, Shanxi , where a cocoon of *bombyx mori* , the domesticated silkworm, cut in half by a sharp knife is dated to between and BC. Fragments of primitive looms are also seen from the sites of Hemudu culture in Yuyao, Zhejiang , dated to about BC. Clothing of the elite was made of silk in vivid primary colours. Ancient Thailand[ edit ] The earliest evidence of spinning in Thailand can be found at the archaeological site of Tha Kae located in Central Thailand. Here, archaeologists discovered 90 fragments of spindle whorl dated from 3rd century BC to 3rd century AD. And the shape of these finds indicate the connections with south China and India. This culture is defined by pottery decorated with cord patterns. In a shell mound in the Miyagi Prefecture, dating back about 5,, some cloth fragments were discovered made from bark fibers. Some pottery pattern imprints depict also fine mat designs, proving their weaving techniques. The depictions also show clothing with patterns that are embroidered or painted arched designs, though it is not apparent whether this indicates what the clothes look like or whether that simply happens to be the style of representation used. The pottery also shows no distinction between male and female garments. This may have been true because during that time period clothing was more for decoration than social distinction, but it might also just be because of the representation on the pottery rather than how people actually dressed at the time. Since bone needles were also found, it is assumed that they wore dresses that were sewn together. This led to a shift from hunter-gatherer communities to agrarian societies which had a large impact on clothing. According to Chinese literature from that time period, clothing more appropriate to agriculture began to be worn. For example, unsewn fabric wrapper around the body and poncho-type garments with head-holes cut into them. This same literature also indicates that pink or scarlet makeup was worn but also that mannerisms between people of all ages and genders were not very different. However, this is debatable as there were probably cultural prejudices in the Chinese document. There is a common Japanese belief that the Yayoi time period was quite utopian before Chinese influence began to promote the use of clothing to indicate age and gender. From to AD was the Yamato period, and here much of the clothing style can be derived from the artifacts of the time. The tomb statues haniwa especially tell us that the clothing style changed from the ones according to the Chinese accounts from the previous age. The statues are usually wearing a two piece outfit that has an upper piece with a front opening and close-cut sleeves with loose trousers for men and a pleated skirt for women. The following periods were the Asuka to AD and Nara to AD when Japan developed a more unified government and began to use Chinese laws and social rankings. These new laws required people to wear different styles and colors to indicate social status. Clothing became longer and wider in general and sewing methods were more advanced. The classical Filipino clothing varied according to cost and current fashions and so indicated social standing. The basic garments were the Bahag and the tube skirtâ€”what the Maranao call malongâ€”or a light blanket wrapped around instead. But more prestigious clothes, lihin-lihin, were added for public appearances and especially on formal occasionsâ€” blouses and tunics , loose smocks with sleeves , capes, or ankle-length robes. The textiles of which they were made were similarly varied. In ascending order of value, they were abaca , abaca decorated with colored cotton thread , cotton , cotton decorated with silk thread, silk, imported printstuff, and an elegant abaca woven of selected fibers almost as thin as silk. In addition, Pigafetta mentioned both G-strings and skirts of bark cloth. Untailored clothes, however had no particular names. In Panay , the word kurong, meaning curly hair, was applied to any short skirt or blouse; and some better ones made of imported chintz or calico were simply called by the name of the cloth itself, tabas.

So, too, the wraparound skirt the Tagalogs called tapis was hardly considered a skirt at all: Visayans just called it habul woven stuff or halong abaca or even hulun sash. The usual male headdress was the pudong, a turban, though in Panay both men and women also wore a head cloth or bandana called saplung. Commoners wore pudong of rough abaca cloth wrapped around only a few turns so that it was more of a headband than a turban and was therefore called pudong-pudong as the crowns and diadems on Christian images were later called. A red pudong was called magalong, and was the insignia of braves who had killed an enemy. The most prestigious kind of pudong, limited to the most valiant, was, like their G-strings, made of pinayusan, a gauze-thin abaca of fibers selected for their whiteness, tie-dyed a deep scarlet in patterns as fine as embroidery, and burnished to a silky sheen. Such pudong were lengthened with each additional feat of valor: Women generally wore a kerchief, called tubatub if it was pulled tight over the whole head; but they also had a broad-brimmed hat called sayap or tarindak, woven of sago-palm leaves. Some were evidently signs of rank: A headdress from Cebu with a deep crown, used by both sexes for travel on foot or by boat, was called sarok, which actually meant to go for water.

**Silk Road** The exchange of luxury textiles was predominant on the Silk Road, a series of ancient trade and cultural transmission routes that were central to cultural interaction through regions of the Asian continent connecting East and West by linking traders, merchants, pilgrims, monks, soldiers, nomads and urban dwellers from China to the Mediterranean Sea during various periods of time. The trade route was initiated around BC by the Han Dynasty, [21] although earlier trade across the continents had already existed. Trade on the Silk Road was a significant factor in the development of the great civilizations of China, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, the Indian subcontinent, and Rome, and helped to lay the foundations for the modern world.

**Clothing in the ancient world**, **Clothing in ancient Greece**, and **Clothing in ancient Rome** Greek chiton left and chiton worn under himation Fabric in Ancient Greece was woven on a warp-weighted loom. The first extant image of weaving in western art is from a terracotta lekythos in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY. The warp threads, which run vertically to a bar at the top, are tied together with weights at the bottom, which hold them taut. The woman on the right runs the shuttle containing the weaving thread across the middle of the warp. The woman on the left uses a beater to consolidate the already-woven threads. Ancient Greek clothing consisted of lengths of wool or linen, generally rectangular and secured at the shoulders with ornamented pins called fibulae and belted with a sash. Typical garments were the peplos, a loose robe worn by women; the chlamys, a cloak worn by men; and the chiton, a tunic worn by both men and women. A long cloak called a himation was worn over the peplos or chlamys. The toga of ancient Rome was also an unsewn length of wool cloth, worn by male citizens draped around the body in various fashions, over a simple tunic. Early tunics were two simple rectangles joined at the shoulders and sides; later tunics had sewn sleeves. Women wore the draped stola or an ankle-length tunic, with a shawl-like palla as an outer garment. Wool was the preferred fabric, although linen, hemp, and small amounts of expensive imported silk and cotton were also worn. Bodies and clothing have been found from this period, preserved by the anaerobic and acidic conditions of peat bogs in northwestern Europe. A Danish recreation of clothing found with such bodies indicates woven wool dresses, tunics and skirts. Garments were not always plain, but incorporated decoration with contrasting colours, particularly at the ends and edges of the garment. Men wore breeches, possibly with lower legs wrapped for protection, although Boucher states that long trousers have also been found. Caps were worn, also made from skins, and there was an emphasis on hair arrangements, from braids to elaborate Suebian knots.

**Medieval clothing and textiles**[ edit ] The history of Medieval European clothing and textiles has inspired a good deal of scholarly interest in the 21st century. Medieval Finds from Excavations in London, c. Byzantine dress and Byzantine silk The Byzantines made and exported very richly patterned cloth, woven and embroidered for the upper classes, and resist-dyed and printed for the lower. Leggings and hose were often worn, but are not prominent in depictions of the wealthy; they were associated with barbarians, whether European or Persian. Early medieval European dress, Anglo-Saxon dress, and English Medieval fashion European dress changed gradually in the years to People in many countries dressed differently depending on whether they identified with the old Romanised population, or the new invading populations such as Franks, Anglo-Saxons, and Visigoths. Men of the invading peoples generally wore short tunics, with belts, and visible trousers, hose or leggings. The Romanised populations,

and the Church, remained faithful to the longer tunics of Roman formal costume. They also could afford bleached linen and dyed and simply patterned wool woven in Europe itself. But embroidered decoration was probably very widespread, though not usually detectable in art. Lower classes wore local or homespun wool, often undyed, trimmed with bands of decoration, variously embroidery , tablet-woven bands, or colorful borders woven into the fabric in the loom. The traditional combination of short tunic with hose for working-class men and long tunic with overgown for women and upper class men remained the norm. Most clothing, especially outside the wealthier classes, remained little changed from three or four centuries earlier. Linen was increasingly used for clothing that was directly in contact with the skin. Unlike wool, linen could be laundered and bleached in the sun. Cotton, imported raw from Egypt and elsewhere, was used for padding and quilting, and cloths such as buckram and fustian. Crusaders returning from the Levant brought knowledge of its fine textiles, including light silks, to Western Europe. In Northern Europe, silk was an imported and very expensive luxury. Fashionable Italian silks of this period featured repeating patterns of roundels and animals, deriving from Ottoman silk-weaving centres in Bursa , and ultimately from Yuan Dynasty China via the Silk Road. Sometimes just the hose would have different colours on each leg. Renaissance and early modern period[ edit ].

### Chapter 7 : Textile Revolution: Ongoing Exhibition | American Textile History Museum

*Textile School incorporates knowledge associated to textiles right from fibers to its end usage including textile processes, trade-offs, know-how and textile standards. The site is intended for all spectrum of users to learn and share the textile knowledge from a single platform.*

Textile consists of filaments endless threads or fibres short pieces of thread. Textile raw materials can be divided into natural materials, such as: To make textile, you need yarns or filaments. Fabric is processed by knitting or weaving, thus creating a cloth. This fabric is made into textile products. The development of spinning and weaving began in ancient Egypt around B. The tool originally used for weaving was the loom. Later in Roman times the European population was clothed in wool, leather and linen. Textile was a product of home industry. People produce textile to meet their own needs. Once production exceeded their own needs, the textiles were traded for other goods. In the Middle Ages broadcloth became popular and the broadcloth industry clustered in particular in northern France, Flanders and Holland. Broadcloth was wear-free, water and soil release, and long-lasting whilst requiring little care. The production of broadcloth was first industrialised in Leiden. A transition took place from working at home to market-oriented production and mechanisation. Inventions like the flying shuttle and the spinning machine made cheap mass production possible in the UK. Around textile could be produced more cheaply and in much larger quantities thanks to the mechanically driven loom steam engine. This was necessary because the population was growing exponentially. During the Industrial Revolution various technological inventions led to a different role for the worker in the process. The weaving process turned into a processing industry. At the end of the 19th century the first synthetic fibres were made and the discovery of nylon and later, for example, polyester followed in the 20th century. These days synthetic fibres are still being invented. Nevertheless, the large majority of textile products continue to be made from natural materials. The cotton shirt has become an indispensable feature in the urban landscape.

## Chapter 8 : TEXTILE HISTORY

*Textiles are defined as the yarns that are woven or knitted to make fabrics. The use of textiles links the myriad cultures of the world and defines the way they clothe themselves, adorn their surroundings and go about their lives.*

History of Textile Textiles were invented when humans needed them and some of them were invented by different cultures that never had any mutual contacts. Some were invented with one intent only to be later used for completely different one. History of textile is wide and colorful. Knitting and weaving are two very interesting achievements of human race. Nobody knows who was the first who got the idea to make fabrics in that way but we know that the idea was brilliant. Ancient Greek clothing was made of lengths of rectangular wool or linen cloth which was secured at the shoulders with ornamented pins and belted with a sash. Women wore loose robe called peplos, men cloak called chlamys while both men and women wore chiton - a type of tunic which was short to the knees for men and longer for women. The toga of ancient Rome which was worn by free Roman men citizens was also an unsewn length of wool cloth. Under the toga they wore a simple tunic which was made from two simple rectangles joined at the shoulders and sides. Roman women wore the draped stola or a tunic that had length to the ground. During the Iron Age that lasted from BC to AD women of northwestern Europe wore wool dresses, tunics and skirts which were held in place with leather belts and metal brooches or pins. Men wore breeches with leg wrappers for protections and long trousers. They also wore caps and shawls made from animal skin and soft laced shoes made from leather. During Medieval times the Byzantines made and exported very richly patterned cloth. Expensive variant was woven and embroidered while cheaper, intended for lower classes was resist-dyed and printed. They wore tunics, or long chitons over which they wore dalmatica, which is a heavier and shorter type of tunica or long cloaks. At the same time look of European clothing depended on whether people who wore it identified with the old Romanized population or the new invaders such are Franks, Anglo-Saxons or Visigoths. Men of the invading peoples wore short tunics with belts and visible trousers, hose or leggings. In 12th and 13th century Europe clothing remained simple. In 13th century dyeing and working of wool improves and Crusaders bring with them craft of silk. Fashion begins in Europe in 14th century. In Renaissance Europe wool remained the most popular fabric for all classes but the linen and hemp were also used. More complex clothes were made and urban middle class joins the fashion that was set by higher class and royalties. Early Modern Europe from 16th century sees even more complex fashion with ruffs, passementerie and needlelace. Enlightenment introduces two types of clothing: Full dress almost disappeared by the end of the 18th century. Industrial revolution brings machines that spin, weave and sew and with that produce fabric that is of better quality, faster made and has lower price. Production moves from small cottage production to fabrics with assembly lines.

**Chapter 9 : The history of woven textiles - Tootal**

*The history of African textiles spans centuries in time and reflects the ancestral traditions of the African people. Learning about the types of fabrics used in cloth-making and understanding.*

Development of textiles and the textile industry From prehistoric times to the 19th century Early textile production Textile structures derive from two sources, ancient handicrafts and modern scientific invention. The earliest were nets , produced from one thread and employing a single repeated movement to form loops, and basketry , the interlacing of flexible reeds, cane, or other suitable materials. The production of net , also called limited thread work, has been practiced by many peoples, particularly in Africa and Peru. Examples of prehistoric textiles are extremely rare because of the perishability of fabrics. The earliest evidence of weaving , closely related to basketry, dates from Neolithic cultures of about bce. Weaving apparently preceded spinning of yarn; woven fabrics probably originated from basket weaving. Cotton, silk , wool, and flax fibres were used as textile materials in ancient Egypt; cotton was used in India by bce; and silk production is mentioned in Chinese chronicles dating to about the same period. The history of spinning technology will be touched on below in the section Production of yarn: Spinning and that of weaving technology in the section Production of fabric. Early fabrics Many fabrics produced by the simple early weaving procedures are of striking beauty and sophistication. Design and art forms are of great interest, and the range of patterns and colours is wide, with patterns produced in different parts of the world showing distinctive local features. Yarns and cloth were dyed and printed from very early times. Specimens of dyed fabrics have been found in Roman ruins of the 2nd century bce; tie-and-dye effects decorated the silks of China in the Tang dynasty 6<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> ce ; and there is evidence of production of printed textiles in India during the 4th century bce. Textiles found in Egypt also indicate a highly developed weaving craft by the 4th century ce, with many tapestries made from linen and wool. Persian textiles of very ancient origin include materials ranging from simple fabrics to luxurious carpets and tapestries. Textiles in the Middle Ages By the early Middle Ages certain Turkish tribes were skilled in the manufacture of carpets, felted cloths, towels, and rugs. In Mughal India 16<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> century , and perhaps earlier, the fine muslins produced at Dhaka in Bengal were sometimes printed or painted. Despite the Muslim prohibition against representation of living things, richly patterned fabrics were made in Islamic lands. In Sicily after the Arab conquest in 9<sup>th</sup> ce, beautiful fabrics were produced in the palace workshops at Palermo. About 1000, skilled weavers who came to Palermo from Greece and Turkey produced elaborate fabrics of silk interlaced with gold. Following the conquest of Sicily in 1071 by the French, the weavers fled to Italy; many settled in Lucca , which soon became well known for silk fabrics with patterns employing imaginative floral forms. In the 14<sup>th</sup> century the Florentines captured Lucca, taking the Sicilian weavers to Florence, a centre for fine woven woollens from about 1300 and also believed to be producing velvet at this time. A high degree of artistic and technical skill was developed, with 16, workers employed in the silk industry and 30, in the wool industry at the close of the 15th century. By the middle of the 16th century a prosperous industry in velvets and brocades was also established in Genoa and Venice. Others were brought to weave silk in Lyon , eventually the centre of European silk manufacture. Flemish weavers were brought to France to produce tapestries in workshops set up by Jean Gobel in the 16th century. By the time of Louis XIII 1610–43 , French patterned fabrics showed a distinctive style based on symmetrical ornamental forms, lacelike in effect, perhaps derived from the highly regarded early Italian laces. Rouen also became known for its textiles, with designs influenced by the work of Rouen potters. French textiles continued to advance in style and technique, and under Louis XVI 1754–93 design was refined, with Classical elements intermingled with the earlier floral patterns. The outbreak of the French Revolution in the 1790s interrupted the work of the weavers of Lyon, but the industry soon recovered. Flanders and its neighbour Artois were early centres of production for luxurious textiles: Arras for silks and velvets; Ghent, Ypres, and Courtrai for linen damasks ; and Arras and Brussels for tapestries. The damasks, characterized by heraldic motifs, were especially well known, and linen damasks of very high quality were produced in the 18th century. In Germany, Cologne was an important medieval cloth centre, renowned for orphrey webs narrow cloths of gold bearing richly embroidered woven inscriptions and figures of saints. Textile manufacture in

England English textiles of the 13th and 14th centuries were mainly of linen and wool, and the trade was influenced by Flemish fullers finishers and dyers. Silk was being woven in London and Norwich in , and in Queen Elizabeth I granted a charter to Dutch and Flemish settlers in Norwich for production of damasks and flowered silks. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes in , renewing persecution of French Protestants, caused many weavers to move to England, settling in Norwich, Braintree, and London. The most important group of refugees, some 3,, lived in Spitalfields , a London settlement that became the chief centre for fine silk damasks and brocades. These weavers produced silk fabrics of high quality and were known for their subtle use of fancy weaves and textures. Norwich was also famous for figured shawls of silk or wool. Page 1 of