

FINAL TERM SUMMER ASSIGNMENT-2020

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FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The Byzantine garment in the early Empire comes down to **the ankles with a high round collar and tight sleeves to the wrist**.
 2. The trade route was initiated around **130 BC** by the Han Dynasty.
 3. Most Chinese men wore Chinese Black **cotton** shoes.
 4. The Indus civilization may have had a population of well over **five** million.
 5. There are **43** species of cotton among which 37 cotton species are from the old world.
 6. Gossypium herbaceum was cultivated by the Indus civilization in **south asia**.
 7. **Block** Printing is done from left to right.
 8. Common forms of yarns dyeing are at package form and **hanks** form.
 9. The **trefoil** is a symbol of 3 sun disks to gather the harmony of God of sun, water and earth.
 10. **Dyeing** is the method of imparting color to textile stuff and loses fiber.
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SHORT QUESTIONS

QUESTION A

Byzantine Dress:

In the early stages of the Byzantine Empire the traditional Roman toga was still used as a very formal or official dress.

The basic garment in the early Empire comes down to the ankles, with a high round collar and tight sleeves to the wrist. The fringes and cuffs might be decorated with embroidery, with a band around the upper arm as well.

Byzantine emperor's dress changed considerably over the thousand years of the Empire, but was essentially conservative. The Byzantines liked colour and pattern, and made and exported very richly patterned cloth.

In the 10th and 11th century a dress with flared sleeves by Justinian (is best remembered for his work as a legislator and codifier) the Roman toga had been replaced by the tunica, or long chiton for both sexes, over which the upper classes wore various other garments like a dalmatica (dalmatic), a heavier and shorter type of tunica, short and long cloaks were fastened on the right shoulder.

Leggings and hose were often worn but are not prominent in depictions of the wealthy they were associated with barbarians, whether European or Persian.

QUESTION B

Silk Road

The Silk Road was a network of trade routes connecting China and the Far East with the Middle East and Europe. Established when the Han Dynasty in China officially opened trade with the West in 130 B.C.

The Silk Road routes remained in use until 1453 A.D, when the Ottoman Empire boycotted trade with China and closed them. Although it's been nearly 600 years since the Silk Road has been used for international trade, the routes had a lasting impact on commerce, culture and history that resonates even today.

Silk Road History

The east-west trade routes between Greece and China began to open during the first and second centuries B.C.

The Roman Empire and the Kushan Empire (which ruled territory in what is now northern India) also benefited from the commerce created by the route along the Silk Road.

Interestingly, the ancient Greek word for China is "Seres," which literally means "the land of silk." However, despite this obvious link to the name, the term "Silk Road" wasn't coined until 1877, when German geographer and historian Ferdinand von Richthofen first used it to describe the trade routes.

Historians now prefer the term "Silk Routes," which more accurately reflects the fact that there was more than one thoroughfare.

Silk Road Economic Belt

Even though the name "Silk Road" derives from the popularity of Chinese silk among tradesmen in the Roman Empire and elsewhere in Europe, the material was not the only important export from the East to the West.

Trade along the so-called Silk Road economic belt included fruits and vegetables, livestock, grain, leather and hides, tools, religious objects, artwork, precious stones and metals and perhaps more importantly language, culture, religious beliefs, philosophy and science.

Commodities such as paper and gunpowder, both invented by the Chinese during the Han Dynasty, had obvious and lasting impacts on culture and history in the West.

They were also among the most-traded items between the East and West.

Paper was invented in China during the 3rd century B.C., and its use spread via the Silk Road, arriving first in Samarkand in around 700 A.D., before moving to Europe through the then-Islamic ports of Sicily and Spain.

QUESTION C

Dress code of Military and civil officials of the China

Chinese civil or military officials used a variety of codes to show their rank and position. The most recognized is the Mandarin square or rank badge. Another code was also the use of colorful hat knobs fixed on the top of their hats.

The specific hat knob on one's hat determined one's rank. As there were twelve types of hat knobs representing the nine distinctive ranks of the civil or military position. Variations existed for Ming Dynasty official headwear. In the Qing Dynasty different patterns of robes represented different ranks. Chinese clothing is the clothing, ancient and modern, worn by the Chinese people. It has varied by region and time, and is recorded by the artifacts and arts of Chinese culture.

Reference:

The Night Revels of Han Xizai painting, originally by Gu Hongzhong, depicting life in the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period at the end of this period. It is believed that people burned their clothing as a ceremony.

QUESTION D

Dyeing process

A dyeing process is the interaction between a dye and a fibre, as well as the movement of dye into the internal part of the fibre. Generally, a dyeing process involves absorption (transfer of dyes from the aqueous solution onto the fibre surface) and diffusion (dyes diffused into the fibre). Thread is a type of yarn intended for sewing by hand or machine. Dye can usually be described as a colored material that has a similarity to the substrate to which it is being applied. The dye is commonly applied in an aqueous solution, and may necessitate a caustic to develop the fastness of the dye on the fiber.

Resources of dyes:

The most important resource is nature which in the broadest sense is comparable to the natural, physical, or material world "Nature refers to the phenomenon of the physical world and also to life in general. As the dyes being taken out from animals a major group of mostly multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of Animalia or Metazoa kingdom. Their body plan ultimately became fixed as they developed, although some undertaking of metamorphosis later on in their life.

LONG QUESTIONS:

QUESTION NO.1

Block Printing

Explanation

Block printing involves carving the desired pattern onto a large block, covering that design in ink or dye, and stamping it onto the fabric. While blocks could be made from stone, they were most commonly made of wood. The process is actually very similar to the way that the first printed books were created.

The process of block printing takes time, teamwork and especially skill.

Tools

The three main tools of a block printed fabric are the wooden blocks, the fabric and the dye. It can take five carvers up to three days to create an intricate design in a block of teak for use as a printing block.

Color application

The printers may use up to 30 blocks to complete a design. Separate blocks are required for each of the colors used in a design and it is not unusual to have four or five colors in a professional design. It can take twenty people each doing a separate task up to eight hours to prepare a single block printed garment with all this the results can only be unique and it seems the process of block printing has been used for centuries and is still in trend.

The process

The process of block printing begins with the wooden blocks. Wood carvers cut designs into blocks of different shapes and sizes. The top of the block has a handle for the printers to grasp. Each block has two or three cylindrical holes through it to permit the passage of air and to allow excess dye to squeeze out.

There are also various points carved into the block which the printers use as placement indicators as they pick the block up and move it to the next patch of fabric. Each block is soaked in oil for one and one half to two weeks to soften the wood.

The next step in the process is the arrangement of the fabric. Workers stretch 24 layers of jute taut over a long rectangular table. The jute serves as a pad to provide resiliency to the printing surface. The workers secure the fabric to the jute pad with pins, keeping it tightly in place.

Techniques

Discharge printing

When the printers are ready to do the printing, they select from three approaches in the first method, called discharge printing, the printer dyes the fabric first. Then the printer chemically removes the dye from the portions of the cloth which will take the design. The bleached sections are treated and then dye is reapplied to create the block print design.

In the second method, also known as direct block printing, the cloth is bleached and then dyed whole. The background color remains as the printer proceeds to print designs onto the dyed fabric using the wooden blocks.

Resist printing

Finally, in resist printing the block is used, not to apply dye, but rather to apply an impermeable resist. Which can be made of clay, resin or wax. When the cloth is dyed, the portions covered by the resist do not take the dye. The resist is removed and the design has been created in reverse.

Methods to fix dye

Printing is done from left to right when the printer is using the discharge or direct block print methods. The printer dips the block into the dye then presses it onto the fabric. The printer slams the back of the block hard with the fist to create a clear impression. Then the printer moves the block to the next portion of fabric to be dyed, using points on the block to serve as a guide for the placement of the block.

As they work, the printers pull a wooden cart bearing their blocks along with them. The wooden blocks can be interchanged from one piece of fabric to another creating different patterns. Custom designs and different colors can be used from one fabric to another creating still more individual work. Each color of a design is done by a different printer, coming behind the one before and repeating the process.

The process requires teamwork as each subsequent printer must place the block accurately to create a beautiful, whole pattern. Once the pattern is finished on the whole length of fabric, the piece is treated to fix the dyes. First, the fabric is dried in the sun. Once dried the fabric is rolled in newspapers and steamed in special boilers. After steaming the fabric is washed, dried in the sun again and ironed. Each of these steps contributes to fixing the pigment and making the colors rich and vibrant.
