

History and Evolution of Household Textiles and Furnishings

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Abstract

A flexible material consisting of a network of natural or artificial fibers often referred to as threads or yarns, are used in home textiles. Household textiles are produced by weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting, or pressing fibers together. The total of interior spaces and their furnishings defined as Interior Environment.

Fabric controls mood, sets style, indicates taste; and is the most maneuverable of props, the most easily changed, replaced, or added and control light also which protects interior color from fading, and furnishings from deterioration from sunlight. Most importantly, furnishings must make neutral, impersonal spaces particular and personal.

The fabrics being the prime contributors must provide the texture, color, character and scale, and anything that is missing in the architecture.

Keywords: Flexible Material, Household textiles, Indian Style, Spanish Style, Middle Age.

Introduction

History

Indian home furnishing has become popular across world, handicraft ethnic, home furnishings are one of the most fashioning art forms in India and lend an unmistakable grandeur to decor. The root of Indian home textiles industry lies deep in old age traditions especially known for their ethnic, intricate carvings, weaves pattern themes, modifies color scheme

Indian style

India has a very long woodcraft history with its prime time during Vijayanagar Empire southern India (1336AD). Wood craftsmen then were highly respected by the royalty because woodcraft was considered as an art and a trade. It is well-known that Indian craftsmen can turn wood into many other amazing wooden inventions in the world.

They use wood locally found and change it into decorative objects such as cabinets, screens, tables, candleholders, boxes, trays and even toys or in a different scale houses and rooftops using the wide variety of wood sources such as sesham wood, Indian rosewood, teakwood, sandalwood and coconut tree.

Woodcrafts can be found everywhere in India, on wooden doors, posts, walls, in remote villages, in cities, in modern buildings, in temples, and one will be impressed by the wide variety of styles of this craftwork. Usually the sandalwood particularly considered to be a gift from God because of its fragrance which lasts for years.



Figure1: Indian style decoration

Spanish Style

The Spanish styles (1457- 1504) is, of worse, the most appropriate designs are large, bold is outline, often a combination of the Moorish and Italian. Like the Italian and Spanish interiors should be spacious, since furniture and designs tend to large, shrinking and imposing. For an informal room printed linen and coarse cotton is colorful ships or Spanish motifs are suitable.

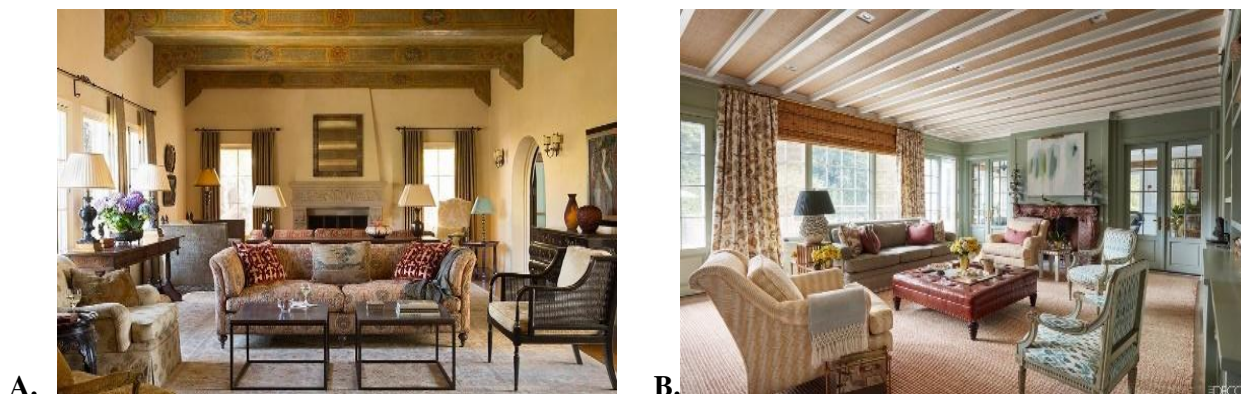


Figure 2. Spanish style decoration3. French style Decoration

French Styles

French country design often incorporates ruffles, distressed woodwork, mixed patterns, and both **vibrant** and subdued hues. "Each apartment has its own interesting story and specific charm which needs to be respected in French. A good design should bring together the iconic character and elegance of the space with practical luxury." For example, if the firm was working on a classic Haussmannian apartment (built between 1853 and 1870), which generally boast elaborate ceiling moldings.

Some other accepted decoration periods are following:

Louis Quatorze (1642-1715)

Louis Quinze (1723-1774)

Louis Seize (1774-1793)

Directoire(1795-1799)

Empire (1804-1825)

Louis Philippe: (1830 – 1848)

Middle-Ages

In the middle Ages, French furniture was quite scarce, even in the richest households. Medieval folk often improvised places to sit, from storage chests or heavy high-backed chairs with chests under the seats. Renaissance originated in northern Italy in the fourteenth century. LOUIS XIII- furniture style was influenced from the north, through Flemish and Dutch Baroque. Louis XIV- XVII preferred very large design such as flowers is basket, feather and flower motifs and interest were taken in arts and fabric weaving. REGENCE - XVIII century French furniture style marks the transition from the massive rectilinear forms of furniture in the Louis XIV style to the flat, curving motifs in Rococo forms of Louis XV style. The **Louis XVI** style advocates simpler, less ornate furniture design. The **typical motifs** of this period the lyre fluted legs imitating Roman columns with square blocks carved with rosettes at the top of legs, urns and columns. The style combined the Gothic, Renaissance, Louis XIII and Louis XV periods. Mahogany and rosewoods were most common and marble tops were also used.

RENAISSANCE 1515 - 1560

LOUIS XIII- furniture style(1561-1641)

LOUIS XIV - XVII century French furniture style(1642-1715)

REGENCE - XVIII century French furniture style (1715 – 1723)

LOUIS XV: 1710 - 1715 - 1774

LOUIS XVI 1754 -1774-1793

DIRECTOIRE 1789, (the revolution)- 1804

EMPIRE period (1804-1815)

RESTORATION - Charles X (1755 – 1824)

LOUIS PHILIPPE:(1830 – 1848)

NAPOLEON III (1848-1870),

English style

The period of English decoration may be divided into 3 main classification.

- Early English. (1603- 1714)
- Georgian
- Victorian

Early English styles: Early English styles combines and fragments of cloth were used for decoration. Needle craft and weaving become more famous velvets and tapestries were important then on embroidery emphasis were given which results handsome designs in Jacobean hanging design.

Georgian period: Georgian period was marked by the expert craft man ship. Much of furniture was emphasized by Chinese influence early and then by classical. Then creation of decorated printed furniture takes place.

Victorian Period: The Victorian era was the day of the horse hair sofa, very high architectural head board on beds, was flower covered with glass, red plush seats in chairs and railroad coaches and the marble top table. Victorian pink was revived in dress and home furnishings.

Oriental Style:Style uses simple and sleek Oriental patterns with very few items. Mostly oriental rugs, silk fabric with oriental prints, pictures of dragons, cherry blossoms and Japanese seascapes are preferred for decoration.

Traditional Style:This style is the original classic home furnishing style, which is elegant but not loud. Fabrics that work well on traditional furnishings include chintz, jacquard, damask and brocade. Leather in rich brown tones can add an air of classic charm.

Victorian Style:This style is the beautiful and grand styles used in the mansions in England during the Victorian period.

Americana styles:Americana styles are decidedly unfussy. Wood is appreciated for its inherent qualities and finishes let the natural character show through. Palettes are muted, yet rich in tone. Fabrics are textured and comfortable, and combine well with leather.

Modern style: Modern style appeared as early as 1911. They were a direct contrast to the work of the previous period. The keynote was simplicity- the elimination of all unnecessary details. Furniture became angular and followed architectural designs.

Contemporary Style: Contemporary style is concentrated vitality, it is fundamentally 20th century. Fabric with texture and with geometric designs is becoming increasingly important.

Coastal style:Coastal style found, is breezy and relaxed. Natural fibers are common on upholstery and floor coverings.

Eclectic style is often unexpected, and sometimes daring, in its combinations of elements from different cultures, time periods and style categories. Good eclectic design is decidedly not just a Hodge podge of items.

Cottage Style:The word cottage brings to mind a quaint little house, with a white picket fence, tucked away in the countryside or by a lake and prefers pastel shades, soft lighting, sheer fabric or gauze for curtains, antique accessories, patchwork quilts etc. For this style:

Mediterranean Style:This style of home furnishing is associated with a mix of Italian and French styles, it uses warm colors like earth colours or yellow, fabric having simple patterns in blue and a little gold.

Role of Fabrics in Interior Furnishing

- Fabric protects interior colour from fading and furnishing from deterioration from sunlight.
- It protects from sun glare and lends protection from night blackness at evening and from too early sun in the morning.
- It can make summer room cooler and reduce an air conditioning load in the summer.
- Fabric increases live ability and work ability of a small place, reduce noise, make music and even speech richer and more resonant of all acoustic materials, and sound engineers find no material that is equal.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that there is rapid improvement in the west, in the field of interior decoration and home textiles. Indian home textiles find a rating amongst the top 5 in world according to a study conducted by the US department of commerce. The most common use of which are in carpeting, upholstered furnishings, window shades, towels, covering for tables, beds, and other flat surfaces in art, home textiles are all around. In the workplace, they are used in industrial and scientific processes such as filtering.

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