

ANNEXURE

Textile Times (Historical Progress of Textiles)

B.C. 10, 000	Evidence of animal skins and furs used as body covering - vegetables clothing some leaves also used as body covering. Old sanskrit scripts are full of such descriptions.
7000	Evidence show that flax was in use in the same swiss lake dwellings.
6500	Evidence shows that weaving was in use.
6000	Evidence that flax was in regular use in Egypt.
5800	Spinning wheel and distaff in regular use. The early poetic works are full of spinning.
5600	‘Athena’, the greek goddess, is considered the Goddess of Distaff. Ample evidence of spinning wheel and distaff in early folklore.
4000	There are indications showing that cotton was regarded as a fiber.
3500	Cotton cloth was used. Ample evidence of this is found in the old Sanskrit script.
3000	Cotton fabrics of quality in regular use. Evidence of this found at Mohenjo-Daro (Sindh Pakistan) Shows cotton manufacturing as established industry. About this time there is evidence in old sanskrit writing showing that the method of preparing ‘Indigo’ a vegetable dye-was already known in India. Evidence shows that cotton was also in use in Mexico, Peru and North America.
2800	Vedic hymns give ample indications that cotton cloth of good quality was being used regularly in India.
2700	Ancient Chinese writing indicates that by this time Hemp was used as a fiber in China. Evidence shows that the properties of the rich fiber ‘wool’ were recognised by this time.
2640	Chinese Empress ‘Si Ling - Chi’ wife of Emperor ‘Huage - ti’ began experimenting with silk worms and sericulture. The invention of reeling of silk is attributed to her.
2600	Silk become an established industry in China, the art was however kept a closely guarded secret.
2100	Probably now began the art of dyeing and printing. Evidence of dyeing and printing of fabrics - pictured on the walls of a tomb in Egypt are shown people with decorated fabrics Also found there were illustrations of upright loom.
2000	Cotton Fabrics - Supremacy in India.
1466	Natural Dyestuff began to be used. Linen decorated with conventional design found in the tomb of Thothmus IV.
1200	A sample of Batik printing found in a temple of Java.

1050	Early Sanskrit Literature suggests the existence of silk industry, in India at about this time.
540	Evidence of ornamental linen tapestry.
500	Resist printing first practised in China. Probably now began the art of fast colour dyeing with mineral colours.
445	Cotton clothes export from India to Europe was carried on fairly regularly by Arabs.
425	Evidence found that Babylonian and Egyptian dress consisted of linen shirt reaching to the feet over which was worn a woollen tunic.
350	Secrets of silk manufacture were smuggled out of China. Japan tried to establish its silk industry - four Chinese girls helped to establish the Japanese silk industry.
327	'Alexander the Great' in his invasion of India - took the Greeks some quantity of printed cotton goods.
300	'Megasthenes' A Greek traveller writes in his narrations that in Indian people wore flowered garments made of finest muslins. This is probably the first indication of the famous Dacca - mulls. 'Megasthenes' - Greek ambassador to the court of 'Chandra Gupta Maurya' mentions decorated cotton fabrics with gold and silver threads and precious stones.
100	Records show evidence of domesticated breed of Angora goat in Turkey.
63	Old Roman records mention use of cotton awnings.
43	Evidence of woollen manufacturing process in writings.
01	Invention of draw loom in Egypt was an important step in weaving.
00	"True lace fabrics" appear in the form of Egyptian painting.

