

Finest Egyptian Cotton Sheets

Dhaka muslin Sonargaon (Dhaka region) "Great store of cotton cloth is made here. " By the 18th century Dhaka muslin (Dhakai malmal) was an extraordinarily fine handwoven cotton textile produced in Dhaka (the modern-day capital city of Bangladesh), from at least the early medieval period through the 18th century. Renowned as “woven air,” it was prized by Mughal emperors and European nobility alike for its extreme lightness and transparency. [...] where the best and finest cloth made of cotton that is in all India 0275c87095

Cotton While Cotton is a soft, fluffy staple fiber that grows in a boll, or protective case, around the seeds of the cotton plants of the genus *Gossypium* in the mallow family *Malvaceae*. Under natural conditions, cotton bolls facilitate the dispersal of the seeds. The American cotton variety Pima cotton is often compared to Egyptian cotton, as both are used in high quality bed sheets and other cotton products. The fiber is almost pure cellulose and may contain minor percentages of waxes, fats, pectins, and water 0275c87095

Karkhanas in the Mughal era especially in Akbar's time were much more organized and large as compared to the Sultanate period. Mughals raised the standards of karkhanas attained... 0275c87095 Fibers used in composite materials are treated with various sizing agents to promote adhesion with the matrix material. 0275c87095

Sizing Sizing is used in papermaking and textile manufacturing to change the absorption and wear characteristics of those materials. worker holding a number of sheets by the aid of two wooden sticks, and dipping the paper into the warm gelatinous liquid. The sheets were then pressed to extract Sizing or size is a substance that is applied to, or incorporated into, other materials—especially papers and textiles—to act as a protective filler or glaze 0275c87095

== Mesopotamia == 0275c87095 In many countries, such as Sweden, people start to set up their Advent and Christmas decorations on the first day of Advent. Liturgically, this is done in some parishes through a Hanging of the Greens ceremony. In the Western Christian world, the two traditional days when Christmas decorations are removed are Twelfth Night and if they are not taken down on that day, Candlemas, the latter of which ends the Christmas-Epiphany season in some denominations. Taking down Christmas decorations before Twelfth Night, as well as leaving the decorations up beyond Candlemas, is historically considered to be inauspicious. 0275c87095

Textile However, weaving is not the only manufacturing method, and many other methods were later developed to form textile structures based

on their intended use. priority. In the contemporary world, textiles satisfy the material needs for versatile applications, from simple daily clothing to bulletproof jackets, spacesuits, doctor's gowns and technical applications like geotextiles. The durability of textiles is an important property, with common cotton or blend garments (such as t-shirts) able to last twenty years or more with Textile is an umbrella term that includes various fibre-based materials, including fibres, yarns, filaments, threads, and different types of fabric. Knitting and non-woven are other popular types of fabric manufacturing 0275c87095

The plant is a shrub native to tropical and subtropical regions around the world, including the Americas, Africa (including Egypt) and India. The greatest diversity of wild cotton species is found in Mexico, followed by Australia and Africa. Cotton was independently domesticated in the Old and New Worlds. 0275c87095

Periplus of the Erythraean Sea century, that describes navigation and trading opportunities from Roman Egyptian ports like Berenice Troglodytica along the coast of the Red Sea and others The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea (Koine Greek: Περίπλους τῆς Ἐρυθρᾶς Θαλάσσης, romanized: Períplous tês Erythrâs Thalássês), also known by its Latin name as the Periplus Maris Erythraei, is a Greco-Roman periplus written in Koine Greek, in the first century, that describes navigation and trading opportunities from Roman Egyptian ports like Berenice Troglodytica along the coast of the Red Sea and others along the Horn of Africa, the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean, including the modern-day Sindh region of Pakistan and southwestern regions of India 0275c87095

Christmas decoration Typical images on Christmas decorations include Baby Jesus, Mother Mary, angels, Father Christmas, Santa Claus, and the star of Bethlehem. Advent wreaths, nativity scenes, illuminations, and Moravian stars are popular Christmas decorations. Santa Claus, angels, birds, animals, and other traditional Yuletide A Christmas decoration is any of several types of ornamentation used at Christmas and the greater Christmas and holiday season. Prizes were awarded to the family, producing the finest examples. competitions were held 0275c87095

The fiber is most often spun into yarn or thread and used to make a soft, breathable, and durable textile. The use of cotton for fabric is known to date to prehistoric times; the presence of *Gossypium barbadense* has been identified at a site in Nanchoc District, Peru, and dated to the 7th-6th millennia BC, while indigo blue dyed textile fragments, dated to the 4th-3rd millennia BC, having been found at Huaca Prieta, in Peru. Fragments of a cotton thread, used to connect a string of eight copper beads and dated to the sixth millennium... 0275c87095 Linen textiles appear to be some of the oldest in the world; their history goes back many thousands of years. Dyed flax fibers found in a cave in the Caucasus (present-day Georgia) suggest the use of woven linen fabrics from wild flax may date back over 30,000 years. Linen was used in ancient civilizations including Mesopotamia and ancient Egypt, and linen is mentioned in the Bible. In the 18th century and beyond, the linen industry was important in the economies of several countries in Europe as well as the... 0275c87095 == Name == 0275c87095 == History == 0275c87095

Mummy paper The existence of this paper has not been conclusively confirmed, but it has been widely discussed. papyrus) from Egyptian mummies imported to the United States circa 1855. g. Belzoni, a famous Italian explorer of Egyptian tombs; Deck the younger thus inherited from his father some Egyptian artifacts, including a piece of linen Mummy paper is paper that is claimed to be made from the linen wrappings and other fibers (e 0275c87095

The history of mummy paper in America is intimately connected with the history of both American papermaking and papermaking in general. 0275c87095 == Karkhanas == 0275c87095 Under British colonial rule, however, the industry was systematically crushed: machine-made imitations and punitive tariffs flooded markets, rural weavers fled or starved, and the special cotton variety was lost. Efforts since the late 20th century by scholars and artisans (and recent GI and UNESCO designations) seek to revive the craft. 0275c87095

Mughal Karkhanas of cotton cloths in Ain-i-Akbari. The karkhanas were the place for various production activities and also for the exploration of new techniques and innovations. Karkhana is a Hindi and Marathi language word that means factory. Imperial or Royal Karkhanas were for luxury goods and weapons. These karkhanas were small manufacturing units for various arts and crafts as well as for the emperor's household and military needs. The term 'tushak-khana' was used to describe workshops that made shawls and embellished them with embroidery or needlework. Some operations such as weaving, embroidery work, and brocade work were often done under one roof, resembling an integrated assembly line. For example, 'Rangkhana' and 'Chhapakhana' were for textile dyeing and printing work. karkhanas were named and classified based on the nature of the job. In 1586 Ralph Fitch remarked that in Sonargaon, just fifteen miles east of Dhaka, there is the best and finest cloth Mughal karkhanas (Hindi: कारखाना, Karkhana, Karkana kārakhānā, Kar-kanyas, Qur khana, Urdu: کارخانہ) were the manufacturing houses and workshops for craftsmen, established by the Mughals in their empire 0275c87095

Its ultra-fine yarns (often ~300-count cotton spun from the endemic phuti karpas plant) yielded thread counts of 800-1,200 warp threads per inch, far exceeding typical muslins (40-80). Travelers across centuries marveled that a whole muslin sheet could be pulled through a ring. During the Mughal era (16th-18th centuries) Bengal - especially Dhaka and Sonargaon - became the global hub of muslin production. The fabric underpinned a vast trade to India's courts and Europe. 0275c87095 Sizing is used for oil-based surface preparation for gilding (sometimes called mordant in this context). It is used by painters and artists to prepare paper and textile surfaces for some art techniques. Sizing is used in photography to increase the sharpness of a print, to change the glossiness of a print, or for other purposes depending on the type of paper and printing technique. 0275c87095 The traditional colors of Christmas decorations are red, green, and gold. Red symbolizes the blood of Jesus, which was shed in his crucifixion; green symbolizes eternal life, and in particular the evergreen tree, which... 0275c87095

Ancient furniture Egyptian papyrus flowers and Upper Egyptian lilly ornaments are beneath the seat, as well as a depiction of the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt. The furniture was decorated through processes like upholstery, inlaying, and through the use of finials. Ancient

furniture was made from many different materials, including reeds, wood, stone, metals, straw, and ivory 0275c87095

Linen This is because the Linen () is a textile made from the bast fibers of the flax plant. materials for bed sheets due to its durability and hypoallergenic properties. Linen can be up to three times stronger than cotton. Linen cloth has been produced since ancient times primarily for use in clothing and household items 0275c87095

Geotextiles, industrial textiles, medical textiles, and many other areas are examples of technical textiles, whereas clothing and furnishings are examples of consumer textiles. Each component of... 0275c87095 Sizing is used during paper manufacture to reduce the paper's tendency when dry to absorb liquid, with the goal of allowing inks and paints to remain on the surface of the paper and to dry there, rather than be absorbed into the paper. This provides a more consistent, economical, and precise printing, painting, and writing surface. This is achieved by curbing the paper fibers' tendency to absorb liquids by... 0275c87095 Linen is very strong and absorbent and dries faster than cotton. Because of these properties, linen clothing is comfortable to wear in hot weather. Linen also has other distinctive characteristics, such as its tendency to wrinkle. Linen textiles can be woven or knitted from flax fibers. It takes significantly longer to harvest and process than cotton. It is also more difficult to weave than cotton. Linen is often marketed as a more eco-friendly alternative to synthetic fibers or water-intensive fibers like cotton.

0275c87095 The text has been ascribed to different dates between the first and third centuries, but a mid-first-century date is now the most commonly accepted. According to orientalist writer William Mac Guckin Slane, the Periplus was likely written by an Egyptian Greek sailor. Classical scholar Wilfred Harvey Schoff and historian Dionisius Agius both date it to around 60 CE. It was first translated by Wilfred Harvey Schoff in 1912. 0275c87095 == Historical origins == 0275c87095 It was common for ancient furniture to have religious or symbolic purposes. The Incans had chacmools which were dedicated to sacrifice. Similarly, in Dilmun they had sacrificial altars. In many civilizations, certain types of furniture were reserved for upper-class citizens. Stools and thrones made for nobility in Ancient Egypt were made of fine imported wood, occasionally animal bone, and were painted, gilded, and inlaid with metals. In Mesopotamia, tables were decorated with expensive metals, chairs would be padded with felt, rushes, and upholstery. Some chairs had metal inlays. 0275c87095 Textiles are divided into two groups: consumer textiles for domestic purposes and technical textiles. In consumer textiles, aesthetics and comfort are the most important factors, while in technical textiles, functional properties are the priority. The durability of textiles is an important property, with common cotton or blend garments (such as t-shirts) able to last twenty years or more with regular use and care. 0275c87095

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