

No. 15199

Around the World Paper

In Roylco's **Around the World Paper Pack**, we've consolidated six of our multicultural craft paper packs. We've included **African Textile Paper**, **Asian Textile Paper**, **Down Under Paper**, **Hispanic Design Craft Paper**, **Middle Eastern Paper** and **Native American Craft Paper**. In this guide we've also included cultural facts about each of the papers and craft ideas.

African Textile Paper

Kente is an African strip-woven cloth made by the Asante and Ewe people of Ghana and Togo. The cloth is composed of narrow strips, woven on a horizontal treadle loom sewn together to form textiles of different sizes. In Africa, Kente is a high-status garment and is worn as a toga or wrap.

Asian Textile Paper

The Japanese Kimono is produced out of silk. Each kimono is crafted from its own batch of silk, so each kimono is unique down to the fiber itself. Young, unmarried women wear colored kimono with long sleeves. The older women wear short sleeves with dark colors.

The Chinese banner dress, cheongsam or qipao, was originally made from three materials: hemp or ramie for the poor and silk for the rich. In ancient times, only the rich were allowed to wear bright colors; the poor had to wear blue or black. Common designs include the chrysanthemum, which symbolizes longevity.

Indonesian and Malaysian Batik require multiple applications of wax and dye to produce different patterns and colors on cotton or silk. A design is drawn on the cloth with charcoal or graphite. Then, wax is applied with a canting (a kind of fountain pen for wax). The cloth is then dipped in the first dye; the wax acts as a resistor and keeps the dye from coloring parts of the fabric. Successive applications of wax and dyes of different colors produce the patterns and images of traditional batik designs.

The Indian Jamindi is very fine muslin with geometric or floral designs produced in the city of Dhaka. The designs are woven into the cloth using a very coarse yarn to make the design stand out. The designs are reproduced on the cloth from memory.

Uzbekistan Suzani is a linen cloth elaborately embroidered with silk that is often used as a part of a woman's dowry. Typically, a suzani is made of 4-6 strips of cloth, so several people can work collectively. The resulting design does not always precisely match up when the pieces are sewn together. Suzanis are used as wall hangings or partitions in homes.

The Japanese sashiko stitch was developed in the early 18th century by wives of farmers, fishermen and lumberjacks to create warm, durable garments from indigo dyed fabric. As white thread became cheaper, design work grew more intricate. Sashiko patterns are similar to those of the kimono and include geometric shapes, intersecting lines and natural patterns.



Yao or Mien embroidery from Thailand is beautifully designed on blue, black or white cloth using silk thread. The Yao people migrated from China about 150 years ago. Patterns are made from symbols representing celestial objects, animals or plants.

Down Under Paper

Sources say the Aborigine culture settled in Australia around 50,000 years ago. After settling in Australia they told stories about visions and rituals by painting with pigment found naturally in the Outback. The method they used for painting is referred to as bark painting. The process involved cutting bark from trees during the wet season and placing it in a fire to cure it. When the bark was taken out of the fire it was flattened with stones or logs. This was then used as the canvas. Finally, they would apply paint or pigment using a technique called "dotting." Brushes, sticks and fingers were used to create designs that reflected dreams, rituals and a rich cultural history. Some researchers say the paintings have mythological undertones.

Hispanic Design Paper

Zapotec Rug: the Zapotec Indians are located in southern Oaxaca, Mexico and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. They make rugs out of sheep's wool. Natural dyes of purple, red, indigo, black and brown are used to color the wool.

Huichol Indian Prayer Bowls: the Huichol Indians live in Nayarit and Jalisco, Mexico. The designs on their prayer bowls are made from beads. Today, glass beads are used but in earlier times beads were made from bone, clay, coral, jade, pyrite, shell and turquoise.

Amusgo Indian Huipil: today, the Amusgo Indians live in western Oaxaca and eastern Guerrero, Mexico. We have depicted an ornately decorated huipil blouse. Typically symbols include the diamond, snake, frogs and forms with three vertical lines.

Panamanian Molas: the molas are made by the Kuna Indians living on the mainland of the San Blas Islands and just over the border into Colombia. Molas means "blouse." Red, yellow, black and blue are the predominant colors.

Mayan Rug: Mayan descendants living in Belize produce woven rugs with bright, colorful designs reflecting their ancient culture. The same symbols used to make the huipil are seen in Mayan rugs.

Vallero Star Blanket: these beautiful blankets have roots going back to Spain with an Islamic influence from the 15th and 16th centuries. An intriguing part of the design is the eight-pointed star that appeared in Mexican weaving in the 1800s. Some of the distinctive characteristics of the Vallero designs are broad and full backgrounds of concentric diamonds.

Inca Silk Wool: made by descendants of the Inca in Peru, silk wool looks and feels like silk but is actually wool. It is made from sheep, alpaca or llama wool and woven into traditional symbol designs.

Mexican Saltillo Serape: Saltillo serapes were named after the town of Saltillo in Coahuil, Mexico where many of them were made. They are usually large with a central diamond motif.

Middle East Design Paper

The Arabic design tradition has a long and rich heritage, which is best described as the fusion between the design traditions of Islam and the ancient Persian Empire. Though regional variations exist, the principal components - plant designs, geometric patterns, calligraphy and figural representation - are prevalent throughout the widespread Islamic world and can be found in architecture, textiles, manuscript illumination, jewelry and anywhere else the opportunity for ornamentation exists.

Native American Paper

Navajo: the Navajo are the largest North American tribe. They learned to make cloth and weave baskets from wool sheared from sheep and brought over by Spanish explorers.

Potawatomie: the Potawatomie produced beautiful beadwork in floral designs.

Coast Salish: the Coast Salish wove blankets from mountain goat wool and various plant fibers. A single blanket could take up to two years to make. Blankets were worn by the leaders or elders as a symbol of wealth.

Seminole: the patchwork design for their clothing developed in the 1900s as European materials and sewing machines became readily available.

Kwakiutl: they are known for the Chilkat blanket. These could take a year to weave and were made of mountain goat wool, sometimes mixed with dog hair and cedar bark. Only the person who designed the blanket would know the meaning of its symbols.

Blackfoot: the Blackfoot painted their teepees with special designs. The upper part of the teepee represented heaven; circles represented stars. Animal designs in the middle depicted the spirit helpers of the teepee owner. The bottom represented Mother Earth.

Nez Perce: after the horse was introduced to the Americas, the Nez Perce became great horsemen. They were one of several groups who made corn husk bags for storing vegetables or valuables. There was usually a different design on the back of the bag that complemented the design on the front.

Mi'kmaq (Micmac): they are famous for their use of porcupine quills to create beautiful clothing, boxes and baskets. The French called them "Porcupine People" because they were so adept at "quilling."

Craft Ideas:

Decorate multicultural paper dolls. Cut traditional clothes of the papers for your dolls. Give them faces, hair, and personalities. Have a multicultural festival!

Use the paper to decorate greeting cards, book marks and picture frames.

Make multicultural weaving mats.

Make reports on countries and use its traditional paper to decorate the project.





APPRENTISSAGE
FOURNITURES
ACTIVITÉS

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Canada:

30 Northland Road, Waterloo, Ontario, N2V 1Y1

USA:

PO Box 13409 Anderson, SC 29624

No. 62301

Scents Sort Match Up Kit



AVERTISSEMENT:

DANGER DE SUFFOCATION

Pièces de petites dimensions.

Pas recommandé pour enfants de moins de 3 ans.

French



Fabriqué au Canada

No. 62301

Scents Sort Match Up Kit



AVISO:
PELIGRO DE ASFIXÍA
Piezas pequeñas
No para niños menores de 3 años.

Spanish



Hecho en Canadá



AUSBILDUNG
BEDARF
TÄTIGKEIT

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PO Box 13409 Anderson, SC 29624

Nr. 62301

Scents Sort Match Up Kit



WARNUNG:

KLEINTEILE –

Ersticken

Nicht für Kinder unter 3 Jahren.

German



Gemacht in Kanada

