

## **The employing of traditional embroidered crafts in fashion design**

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### **Abstract**

This research contributes in pinpointing and highlighting a traditional element which is a vital step to educate the future generations about their culture and heritage through a reliable resource which, on the other hand, can help them in building their present time and planning for their future. Moreover, this research is a rich resource for new designs inspired from authentic and special heritage of Bedouins. This research follow practical descriptive way. The researcher has followed field data collection. The methodology of data collection varied and included: a questionnaire, personal interviews, observation, regulated note taking, digital photos and video recording of clothes and embroidered pieces, drawings of embroidery process and its steps .Several Fashion that are appropriate to the contemporary life have been designed as a result of the researcher's collection of colors drawings and decorations made on Embroidered Crafts. The researcher made decorative designs inspired from classical colors decorations of contemporary life without affecting the heritage negatively. The researcher recommends reinventing the methodology used at those times to develop more contemporary styles that still preserve the traditional spirit along with supporting traditional craftsman to preserve heritage

### **Keywords**

Traditional- Embroidered Crafts- Fashion Design- heritage

### **Article Classification**

Research paper

**Introduction and problem:**

Traditional embroidered handicrafts are part from the Saudi heritage. They're considered the roots which connect the past to the present and future. Methods, ornaments, materials used in ornamenting the traditional embroidered handicrafts vary as they are affected by social, economical, cultural and environmental factors from one region to another. The traditional handicrafts are featured by their beauty and fitting. Due to the progress and rapid development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Saudi Arabia steps forward in this phase to the beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> C with an economical climate featured with competition, economic opening up, with an increase in the pace of economical and informatics findings and other features. Textile and clothing industry is considered one of the most important industries in the International Economy and KSA market imports most clothing from the international market as there are not any specialized factories for fashion in Saudi Arabia. KSA market depends on the importer who doesn't consider KSA traditional heritage in his designs, but shows designs different in nature from KSA environment. Importers don't put in their consideration producing garments embroidered with traditional methods and materials to connect the community and define and traditional heritage using traditional methods and materials to decorate garments as a contribution to preserve the traditional heritage. Due to the social and economical changes and using traditional ornaments and colors in designing innovative garments, the research problem is represented in the importance of the ability to use the ornaments of traditional handicrafts to produce innovative garments designs and supplements.

**Objectives:**

1. Design innovative garments with supplements inspired from ornaments and colors of traditional embroidered handicrafts.
2. Connect KSA community to the heritage and representing it in a new innovative manner which suits the modern life through garments.

**Importance:**

The importance of this research is highlighted in introducing the aesthetic values of the traditional heritage, establishing the originality through clothes along with making advantage of traditional ornaments and using them in producing fashion with innovative designs which suit modern life.

**Terminology****Traditional:**

This word is derived from "traditions," which is an inherited practices transferred from one generation to another (Obaidat, 1986, 21).

**Traditional Ornaments:**

Ornaments are intended to be a group of points, lines, geometric forms, animal drawings, plants and intervening words which are consistent to give a beautiful forms. Ornaments are used to decorate traditional embroidered handicrafts.

**Traditional methods:**

In this research, traditional methods are the methods used in making clothes look beautiful, from these methods are: Embroidery, added textile, patching and cilia.

**Traditional Materials:**

In this research, traditional materials mean the material used in making traditional clothes look more beautiful, such as: Beads, buttons, coins and fibers.

**Former Studies:**

1. Al-Ajaji's Study. Tahani Naser (2011), Ph.D. thesis about: Fashion and traditional embroidered handicrafts in Najd, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This study aims at fashion and traditional embroidered handicrafts in Najd, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It includes 8 tribes in Najd, materials and methods used in producing and ornamenting it.
2. Study: Feda. Laila Abdual Ghaffar (2008), a published research about: Traditional Clothes of Al-Rashaida tribe's women. This study aims at studying the traditional clothings of Al-Rashaida tribe's women and recognizing methods of production and ornamentation.
3. Al-Yamani, Sohaila study (2008), an unpublished research about: Revival of the popular fabric craft and reusing it in an innovative manner in small projects.
4. Abdul Hamid, Abir Ibrahim study (2006), a published research about: An aesthetic vision of kids clothing with artistic ornaments of Nubian people. This study aims at making advantage from the Nubian ornamenting units in creating embroidered designs and educating children of their heritage.

5. Study: Al-Ajaji, Tahani Nasser (2005), Masters Thesis about: Women's traditional clothes in the Northern region, and it aims at making records of women's traditional clothes in Northern region, identifying and ornamenting methods used in producing these clothes.
6. Feda, Laila Abdul Ghaffar's study (2003), Ph.D Thesis, about: Methods of ornamenting Women's traditional clothes in Hijaz. It aims at the recognition of methods and materials used in ornamenting women's traditional clothes in Hijaz tribes.
7. Al-Bassam & Hafez, Laila Saleh & Mona Mahmoud's study (2000), a published research about: Traditional beads handicraft in Saudi Arabia. It aims at studying women's traditional clothes and supplements ornamented with beads and beads handicraft used at home in regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
8. Al-Bassam, Laila Saleh's study (1988), Ph.D Thesis, about: Methods and ornaments used in traditional clothes in Najd. A comparative field study between men and women's clothes. The study aims at studying the methods and materials used in ornamenting men & women's traditional clothes in Najd and comparing them to each other.
9. Al-Bassam, Laila Saleh's study (1985), a published Masters Thesis about: Traditional heritage of women's clothes in Najd. This study aims at studying different types of traditional clothes in Najd, methods of application and ornaments used to decorate clothes.

#### **Comment on former studies:**

Former studies focused on documenting the material heritage of traditional fashion and handicraft in addition to showing the methods used in production, ornamentation, stressing its importance and the revival of these traditions in a modern manner. This research tries to make advantage of traditional ornaments and using them in producing fashion with innovative designs which suit modern life.

#### **Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:**

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is located between three old continents: Asia, Africa and Europe, in the Northern part of Earth. This location gave the Arabian Peninsula a historical role since ancient times. This location was a passage to immigrations, trips heading to east, west or north. As a result, civilized interactions took place and left deep effects on the surrounding area of the Arabian Peninsula. Kingdom lands are extended between longitudes of 34/35 degrees and latitudes of 33/34 degrees.



Figure (1) A map explaining regions of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

### **Traditional Handicrafts:**

Traditional handicrafts are the industries which depend on hands or the usage of simple tools only, such as: clothes, toiletry, utensils, etc. Traditional handicrafts with all its cutting techniques, methods of decoration, ornamenting and different materials was not found for a specific purpose only, but also was a translation of social, economical, cultural, environmental and religious factors. These handicrafts varied depending on environment, place, tribe and many other factors.

### **Methods used in ornamenting traditional handicrafts in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:**

The traditional handicrafts in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, such as: fashion, tools and utensils were a field in which women were creative. Methods of ornamentation and performance varied and technical patterns were different in spite of primitive means and tools. Fashion and ornaments gained a unique creativity which is reflected in the ability of using tools available from the surrounding environment which exceeds the contents of the material itself. This was the most reliable means of expressing a unique taste (Al-Bassam& Hafez, 2000).

One of the important tools Saudi Arabian women used to decorate her clothes with was embroidery. Embroidery has many forms, materials and application methods, as there is individual embroidery and embroidery with other material, such as: beads.

- **Embroidery Method:**

One of the important elements which distinguish traditional handicrafts is ornamentation. Ornamentation is usually done by embroidery and has a significant importance in traditional clothes especially in occasional clothes where apparent places of clothes are embroidered. The parts which are usually embroidered are the areas surrounding the neck, chest and sleeves and sometimes ornamental methods are spread on the cloth (Al-Bassam 1985). One of the important and most common methods of decoration as it combines both beneficial and aesthetic aspects because of the availability of its materials (Al-Aql, 2005). Saudi Arabian regions are known for their manual and automatic embroidery which was not commonly known at that time (Al-Bassam 1985, Al-Ajaji, 2005). As for Meccah region, sewing machines were known more than hundred years ago as many women were good at using embroidery using machines as well as women doing this for money (Feda, 1993).

- **Method of adding textiles (embroidered patches):**

This is known by adding small parts of textiles to a large space of textile different in color or material. This method was known in Saudi Arabian regions (Al-Aql, 2005).

- **Juxtaposition of textiles (patching):**

Patching was used to ornament clothes and traditional handicrafts in Saudi Arabian regions. This method is considered one of the decoration methods in which pieces of cloth different in material and colors are connected using different embroidery stitches. The patch could be fixed in place using automated patching using a machine or using fixing stitches: Shadow stitch, blanket stitch, manual embroidery stitch (twisted), Alcorcon stitch, chain stitch (Al-Aql, 2005).

**Weaving (knitting):**

Weaving is used in making hats and socks. It was used by some of the desert inhabitants where weaving takes place by weaving the woven fibers from camel's hair using wooden matches. Later, wooden matches were replaced by metal locally manufactured which looks like the needles recently used in crochet. With the passage of time, old pieces were dispensed and meanwhile some girls used this process in producing pieces of woolen fibers used to protect hands from Dallah (coffee pot) as well as some clothes, such as covers, kids clothes, etc. (Al-Ajaji, 2011).

**Woven Ornamentation:**

Woven ornamentation was known in deserts. This method was used in Cdo and some pieces of cloth, such as: woolen cloaks which are ornamented using different ornaments from the surrounding environment as well as ornamented head covers and ready-made clothes while being weaved where these pieces are imported. Ornamentation could be done using the same fiber of cloth, but it differs in colors or the type of fiber used in ornamentation, such as: metal, cotton and silk fibers.

**Materials used in producing and ornamenting traditional handicrafts in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia****Cloth:**

Saudi Arabian woman used natural cloth: Cotton, silk and wool. She used artificial and combined cloth as well when they appeared in the region. Traditional cloth names are similar in some areas in the Kingdom, such as: Coastal, raw, velor, linen, gauze, Bowal, Al-Mardof, Al-Codry, Al-Barsim, Toll, Al-chalky, broadcloth, Mahood, Rose, Al-Americany, Al-tetro, rain spraying, Kard Al-hel and Khat Al-balda. (Al-Bassam 1985, Al-Matiery 2003, Al-Ajaji 2005).

Cloth is what distinguishes traditional fashion. In Gulf area, it's noted that silk is used a primary material in gulf clothes. Cotton comes in second place, as for wool was limited to cloaks and few clothes (Al-Ezey, 1985). Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is distinguished for the production of specific pieces of cloth woven locally. Fabrics imported from Syria, India and China was used as well in addition to clothes brought by pilgrimages to be sold to the local inhabitants (Al-Matiery, 2003). (Al-Bassam, 1988) indicated the importance of developing traditional ornaments and their application methods in order to conform with modern era's requirements and introduce them after applying the artistic innovation to them. This would be considered a combination and merge between the traditional heritage in specific and scientific methods in general which ensures heritage survival.

(Hassan and Abdul Ghaffar, 2000) mentioned that designing cloth ornaments plays an important role in attracting consumers. Thus, fibers manufacturers are interested in developing researches of ornaments' designing to introduce beautiful products which satisfy all consumers.

**CDO (Bedouin textile):**

One of the traditional Bedouin textiles which is commonly used in Bedouin traditions, especially in the Arabian Peninsula. Linguistically, cdo is anything woven in a horizontal manner. Camel, goat's hair or wool is often used in weaving it. Cdo is used to weave the Bedouin tents called "Bayt Al-She'r" which protects from Sun's temperature and the cold weather in desert at night. Bedouin women do the cdo craft in which their spontaneous innovations are shown in designs with simple ornamental units and bright colors inherited and inspired from the environment whether in the tent's fibers, clothes or supplemental ornaments for camels and horses. In this craft, camel, goat's hair and ovis' wool were used by Bedouin females. This environmental industry met the inhabitants' primary needs over a long period of time (Al-Henawy, 2007). Al-Matiery (2003) has mentioned that Bedouin's used different types of fibers as they recognized animal fibers, such as: wool, goat's hair and camel's hair as well as plant fibers represented in white or colorful cotton fibers. Each of these fibers is characterized by special properties differs from one another. Goat's hair was used after being yarned in spinning wool. As for ovis' wool, it was used a lot in the industry and spinning of fiber pieces used in Bedouin's daily life, such as: thaws, bidders, cutouts inside tents as well as many other beneficial pieces. Bedouins explain using this type of fibers a lot as these fibers are easily yarned, twisted, dyeing, acquisition of different colors as well as having many ovis. Concerning camel's hair, it is used as well in textiles, but it's not easy to get it. Bedouin's didn't prefer to have it dyed because its colors are beautiful. Camel's hair is used in famous textiles, such as: men's wear as well as other beneficial pieces. Cotton fibers were used as warping fibers which Bedouin's call veils, and in this case the original color is preserved upon which wool fibers are woven to cover it totally, or it could be a part woven totally with colorful cotton fibers.

**- Leathers:**

Leather traditional industry in Saudi Arabia depended on the accuracy of implementing the stages of dyeing process and how to prepare it. Leather's industry starts from skinning animal's skin, women cleans the leather and prepare it for usage. Leather products are considered one of the most traditional industries in Saudi Arabia whether in urban areas and deserts. The usage of leather varies, some leathers are used to preserve or transfer drinks and food, preserve clothes, toiletry or special purposes, such as: money, etc. Leather could be used as blankets, clothes, toiletry or other utilization. Leather handicrafts are extinguished with different methods and means of ornaments and decoration.



**Fibers:**

Many types of fibers were used in traditional clothes embroidery, such as: Fibers known as "Zari" and "Reed" fibers which were used in clothes embroidery in most of the Kingdom's regions. Silk, cotton and wool fibers were used in clothes embroidery a lot. This depended on the availability of other embroidery fibers (Al-Bassam 1985, Feda 1993, Al-Ajaji 2005).

- **Added tailored ornaments:**

The availability of forms of tailored ornaments; some are manufactures from fibers, while others are manufactured from metals, such as: "kintel," "outer garments" and "spangles" (Feda 1993). Al-Bassam (1985, 120) mentioned that added tailored ornaments have great importance in imparting beauty on traditional clothes.

- **Spangles:**

Spangles are small circled metal pieces punched from the middle, previously only original silver and gold spangles were used, but the non-original spangles were not spread until eighty years ago (Feda, 1993).

- **Beads:**

Beads were known in many regions in Saudi Arabia, but the amount of usage was different from region to another. Beads were used a lot with clothes and supplements in many regions in Saudi Arabia. They are characterized by its techniques and the innovation of beads handicrafts and colors. Some of these techniques appeared in modern beads handicrafts in other regions of the world. The absence of other types of beads in Arabic and foreign references, despite discovering beads since the beginning of creation and the fear to lose these beautiful handicrafts against the current progressive and modern trends. The absence of this important type of techniques despite being primitive, where fibers were entered in beads without using needles as suitable needles were not available to be used with beads (Al-Bassam& Hafez, 2000).

**Garments Designing Sources:**

It is known that the process of fashion designing along with study and experience depends on different sources which propose new ideas, from which: Nature, arts, heritage, human civilization, transferring the foregone spirit with a modern touch, surrounding environment, technical sources and scientific sources. This means all the new innovations

in clothes and textiles industry, materials, printing machines and manufacturing in addition to modern developments in the field of accessories and clothes supplements (Al-Qahtani, 2007). Being inspired from heritage sources doesn't mean full imitation, but means understanding the heritage imitating updated patterns which impart originality and the essence of heritage to modern fashion (Al-Ajaji & Al-Aql, 2013).

## **Methodology**

**Research Methodology:** This research uses the applied descriptive method. Al-Motawer (2007) mentioned that the descriptive methodology depends on describing the appearance and data an information collection. Then sorting and arranging this information to be expressed quantitatively and qualitatively. Helping the researcher to reach conclusion which help in developing the reality we're studying.

## **Research Sample:**

The research sample is all the individuals, resources or things included in the research problem. The research sample means all the appearing expressions which the researcher studies. Some ornamented traditional handicrafts represent the selected sample, and the selection was as follows: Burqa, long dress, dress from Western region, bed sheet from Najd Desert, dress segment from Najd.

## **Research Tools:**

- **Fixed Digital Photography:** The researcher used digital photography in research documentation as well as using photoshop software to adjust photos and make it look clearer.
- **Illustrations:** The researcher prepared illustrations of the required designs using computer-based flash and photoshop software.

## **Information Sources:**

The researcher depended on former studies and references to define ornaments, methods and materials used in the traditional handicrafts.

## **Results and Discussion**

**Design innovative garments with supplements inspired from the ornaments and colors of traditional embroidered handicrafts.**

The researcher prepared a group of different models on which she applied the traditional methods and materials, such as: using embroidery method, spangles, beads, buttons, metal

coins, tailored ornaments (strips), twisted fibers, added textile, cilia, sewing machine and others. These applications are found below:

**First: Designs inspired from Burqa ornaments:**

Burqa is a rectangular piece of cloth which covers the face from the top of the forehead till the middle of the chest which is worn by women especially in the desert. Its ornamenting method differs from region to another and from tribe to another.

Design No. (1)

A short skirt was designed from jeans and ornamented with ornaments inspired from Burqa which contains beads, pearl buttons, metal coins and metal spangles for one of Hijaz tribes.

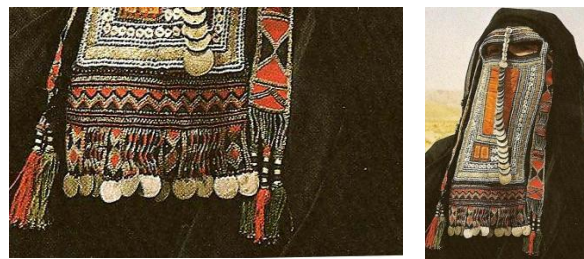


Figure No. (2) Ornamented burqa with pearls, metal coins and cilia (Ross. 1994.47).

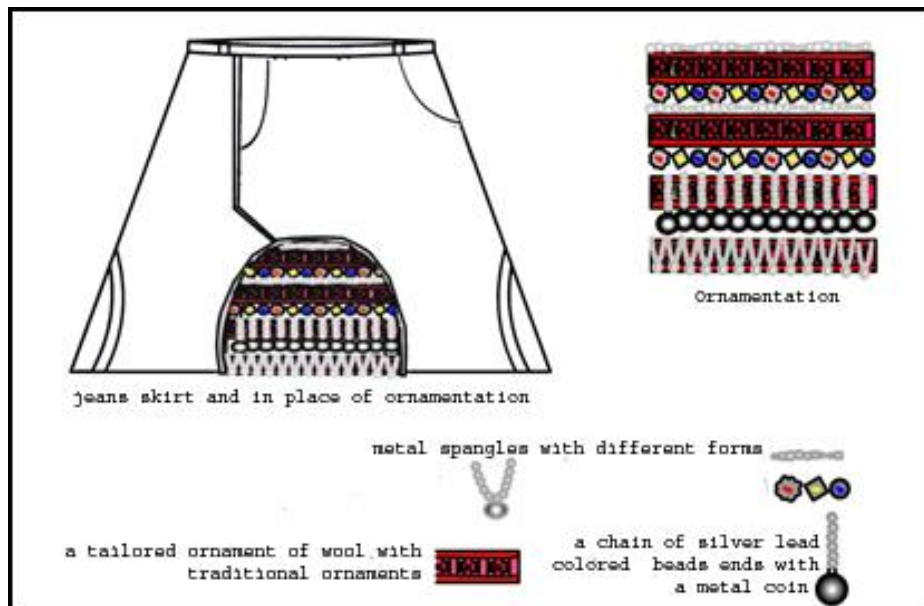


Figure No. (3) states the form of ornamentation inspired from burqa in product no. (1) and in place of ornamentation on the skirt, material used in it.



Figure no. (4), product no. (1): a sho

rt jeans skirt garnished with traditional materials using metal spangles, metal coins, pearl buttons, lead colored beads, wool tailored ornament, belt and a hair tie in the form of wool tailored ornament garnished with buttons.

**Design no. (2):** a set of a dress and jacket was designed with a hat garnished with traditional materials consisting of beads, spangles, metal coins and wool tailored ornament which is the same method and materials as followed in decorating product no. (1).



Figure No. (5), product no. (2): a set of chamois cloth consists of a dress, jacket and a hat garnished and ornamented using traditional materials: beads, spangles, metal coins and wool tailored ornament.

- **Design No. (3):**

A set was designed consisting of a jacket, trouser and a hair tie made of jeans using the method of forming the beads in the form of triangles and straight lines, pearl buttons with different shapes and forms, chain stitch and fringing (ravel).



Figure No. (6):Burqa ornamented with beads and cilia(Al-Eissa,1998,55).

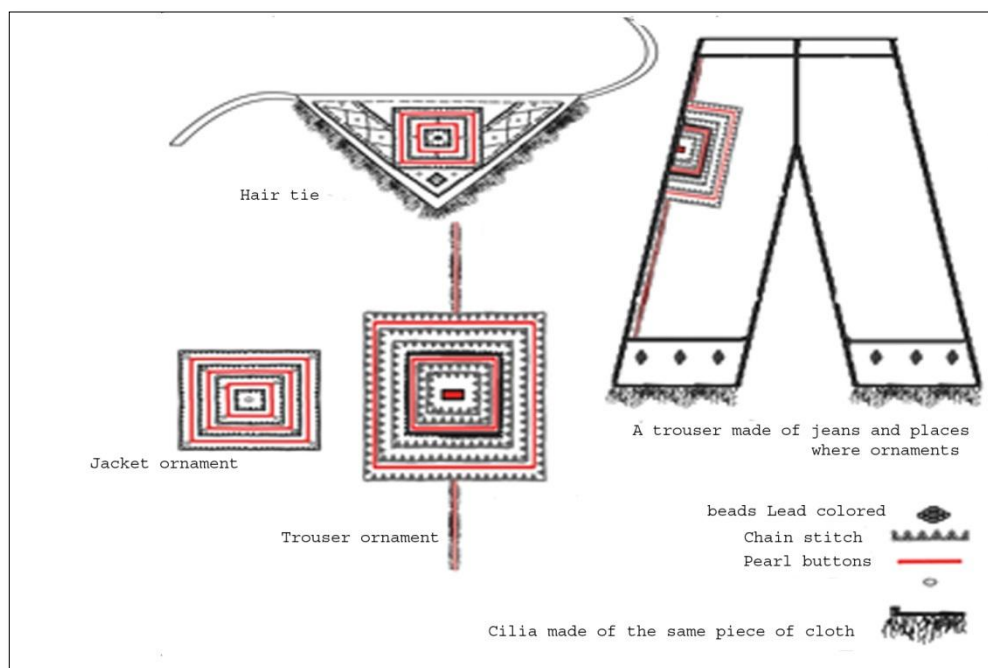


Figure No. (7): illustrates the form and place of ornament on the trouser, jacket and hair tie.



Figures No. (8): a set consisting of jacket, trouser and hair tie made of jeans, embroidered with a red colored chain stitch, lead colored spangles and pearl buttons.

### **Second: Designs inspired from cloth ornaments in the Western Region:**

This outfit is related to Al-Harith Batn Al-Shalawy tribe. This tribe lives in south of Ta'if. It is extended from east of Ta'if and in Hijaz mountains to Riyadh's borders. There is a great similarity between this outfit and the dress segment in Najd. This a wide dress consisting of the body, sleeves, sides and Takharesa (a piece of cloth that gets tapered till it reaches the wrist). This outfit was made of plain cotton and nowadays is made of canvas black colored cotton. It is ornamented on the abdominal area from the front, back and sides, bracelets, middle of sleeves lengthwise till the sleeve meets the body and tail. Materials used in ornamentation are: embroidery fibers, embroidered patches method as well as beads. Ornamentation forms are straight, broken, curved, connected and crossed lines (Feda, 2003).

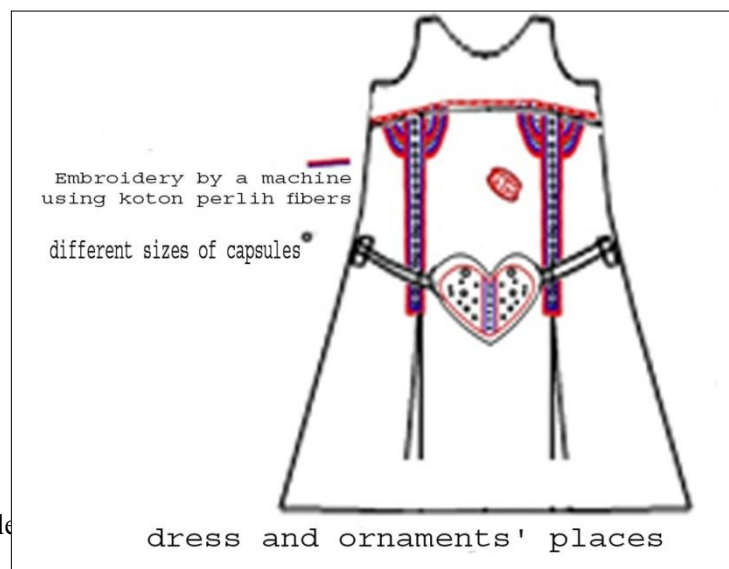
### **Design No. (4):**

A short dress made of jeans, sleeveless with a heart shaped bag fixed on the waist. The dress is ornamented using embroidery by a sewing machine through adding koton perlih fibers in the fly-shuttle to give the same effect of stem stitch. This method is used in some traditional clothes in Ta'if where the manual stem stitch was replaced with this method after starting to use sewing machines.





Figures No. (9): a dress from the Western region embroidered with colored fibers with plant and geometric ornaments (Source: Bayet Al-Bassam Museum in Al-Qassim).



F  
T  
sleevele  
with an automatic stem stitch and different sizes of capsules.

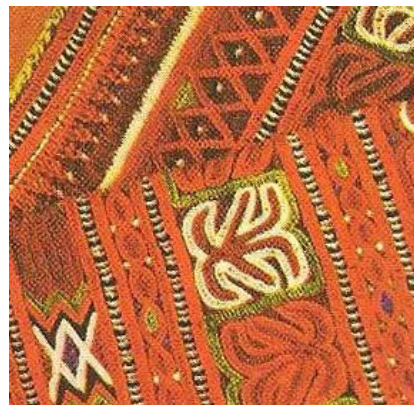
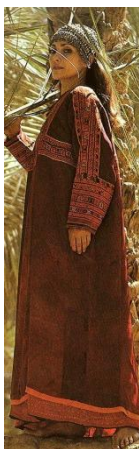
**Third: Designs inspired from segment dress (Makta') ornaments in Najd.**

1- Segment dress from Najd region ornamented by traditional units:

It represents the external dress which was used in Najd region, it consists of: body, which is a rectangular shaped in the middle of the dress segment and extended from the front side to the back side, the width is the same as shoulders' width and it's length reaches to the feet. The neck's slot is circular with a long slot in the middle of the front side allows the passage of head. Two fichus to be placed on the body sides, where they're tight from the top and gets wider till it reaches the end of the dress segment. And between the sleeve and the fichus a small squared-shape folded on the side, this is named Takharesa (a piece of cloth that gets tapered till it reaches the wrist). Segment dress names differ according to the type of cloth, embroidery or place of manufacturing (Al-Bassam, 1985).

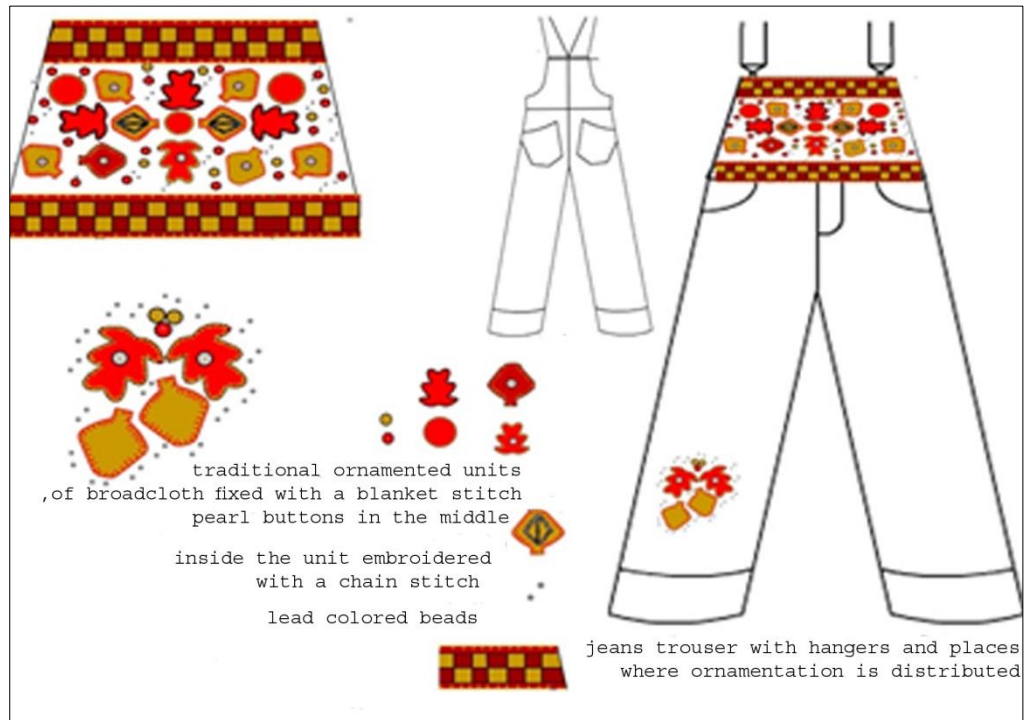
- **Design No. (5):**

A jeans trouser with hangers was implemented along with a hat. It was garnished and ornamented using the added textile method with the broadcloth material which is characterized by ends that it couldn't be raveled on cutting which is suitable for this method. In addition to pearl buttons and lead colored beads. Broadcloth strips woven in a simple manner were used as well (1/1).



Figures no. (11): Segment dress from Najd region ornamented by traditional units (Ross 1994, 78, 79).





Figures no. (12): illustrates the form and place of ornamentation on the trouser with hangers and materials used in it.



Figures no. (13): a jeans trouser with hangers and hat ornamented with red and brown colored broadcloth added textile, lead colored beads and pearl buttons. Cross strips of red and brown colored broadcloth.

**Forth: Designs inspired from Long folded dresses ornaments:**

Long folded dresses represent the primary external outfit which were used in the Kingdom's Northern desert. This kind of dress is too long, twice the woman's length or more with a neck's slot that is shaped like (V). It is characterized by a folded part near to the abdominal as a result of the extra length with a belt around the waist. That's why it is named "long folded dress" because of the folded part in it. It is consisted of many parts as follows: Body, which is a rectangular piece of cloth in the middle of the long folded dress from the front and back sides. The width is wider than the shoulders width and it is twice as tall as a woman or more.

**Hangings** are the triangular pieces found on the dress' tail. They range about four to six pieces to give the desired width allowing freedom of movement. The fichu is a part found on the side of the dress and begins from the middle of the dress or beneath the sleeve. It was used in the modern long folded dress where the width was decreased and a fichu was added to each side. Hangings on the back were removed. The long folded dress is characterized with long and wide sleeves as it takes the form of a triangle. Sleeves are connected to each other from the back, so the arm appears and the upper arm jewelry appears. And in developing the dress after Saudi Arabian regime, another internal sleeve was added with a bracelet closed with buttons, or a segment dress is worn under the long folded dress, so the segment's sleeve appears. The long folded dress is ornamented with blue rectangular pieces under the dress away from the tail of about 5 cm. This is called hoop and ranges from two to four hoops. You may find one hoop on the front side of the dress and two at the back. Hoops are added as well to the ends of sleeves. Embroidery is done on the ends to hide the stem stitches using different colors, such as: Red, green, yellow and white. The ends on the sleeves are embroidered using a Romanian stitch; the neck's slot is embroidered with a compound stem stitch. Sometimes, the embroidery reaches the folded part and a rectangle of embroidery in the middle of the upper part in the back. The hangings are covered with embroidery; fichus are embroidered in case of being used in longitudinal lines that over some of the dress marks. Women use belts with long folded dress to fix the dress. The belt is woven from ovine wool with the width of four fingers, almost two meters long according to the waist's size. There are edges on it and wraps the waist twice and knotted from the front or on the side. There is another type which is rounded with edges on its ends, and the other type is called savivah which takes a rectangular shape and made of wool. The roll begins from the back to the front and knotted in the front or on the side. The long folded dress is pulled till it reaches the natural size of dress or as desired to give the effect that the woman wears two dresses (Al-Ajaji, 2005).

**Design No. (6):**

A jeans blouse is made and ornamented using strips to decorate clothes made of jeans which take the shapes of lines and triangles.



Figures no. (14): long folded dress from the Northern region with an ornamentation around the neck in the form of lines and triangles (Al-Ajaji, 2005).



Figures no. (15): blouse's design. Figures no. (16): a jeans blouse ornamented in the form of straight lines and triangles ornamented with strips and roses made of chamois and organza.

**Fifth: Designs inspired from bed sheets ornaments in Najd.**

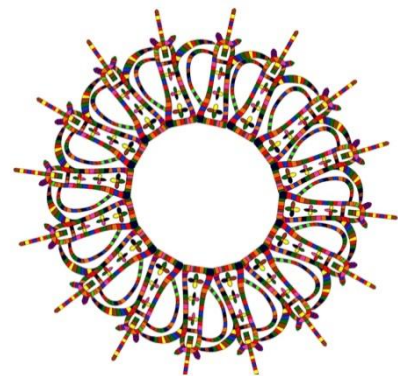
One of the new arts Bedouins have in Saudi Arabia as it appeared in 1960 and was spread among nomad tribes. It was made of white colored cotton. The ornaments are made of white colored cloth with the same width of the cloth and the length is set as desired according to the usage. The length ranges from two to ten meters. It is embroidered with different embroidered

units. It is used to cover beds, as it is folded every day in the morning, put in their assigned storage place and covered with embroidered bed sheets to give a beautiful scene in the tent. It is also used as insulators between different parts of the tent. It has been used in many occasions. Bed sheets are embroidered using units and ornaments inspired from the environment, such as the form of the coffee pot, mosque, plants, roses, papers, trees and different plants. Ornaments taken from different cultures, such as: human and animal drawings wearing strange garments, putting roses in a vase, plant's pot of different forms with different colors using mat stitches using wool and cotton fibers may be used. With the presence of sewing machines, geometric ornaments appeared in the form of triangles and squares with different colors. The ornaments are fixed on the cloth in the form of added textile (embroidered patches), and manual stitches or sewing machine could be used to fix these pieces on the cloth. The automated embroidery used in ornamenting bed sheets was known. Some tribes used the cross stitch in ornamenting bed sheets (Al-Ajaji, 2011).

**Design No. (7):**

Designing a usual opened cloak, short from the front with short sleeves made of black colored silk and ornamented using a Bedouin traditional units from the front and the back which is inspired from bed sheets ornaments.

Figures no. (17): a bed sheet ornamented with traditional units in the form of coffee pot, roses bouquets using mat stitch. Figures no. (18): an ornamented design in repeating the traditional coffee pot.



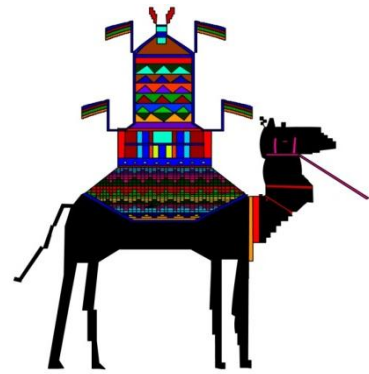


Figures no. (19): an upper outfit inspired from the traditional cloak made of black colored crape with short sleeves. The length of the dress reaches the middle of thighs ornamented from the front and the back with traditional ornaments with the design of repeated ornamental coffee pot in a circular form on yellow colored cotton fibers, embroidered with red colored cotton fibers and golden spangles.

**Design No. (8):**

Designing a blouse made of cotton ornamented using Bedouin traditional units inspired from bed sheets ornaments.





Figures no. (20): another bed sheet ornamented with geometric, plant units, camels loaded with squaw, birds and girls ornamented with cross stitches. Figures no. (21): ornamental design inspired from bed sheets ornaments, a camel loaded with squaw.



Figures no. (22): a white colored blouse ornamented with traditional ornaments, such as: camel loaded with squaw using the printing method.

### Conclusion:

Through the designs designed and ornamented using traditional methods and materials, the following was concluded:

- Traditional handicrafts are distinguished using different ornaments, methods and materials. This is consistent with the former studies where Al-Yamany (2008) mentioned that manual popular textile is distinguished with beautiful ornamental forms from which women's innovations appear as they produces textile pieces consistent with their beneficial needs.
- The study proved the importance of showing traditional ornaments and a try to reform it in a new innovative matrix preserving the tradition. This is consistent with what Al-Bassam (1988) mentioned that the life pattern of the region representing an important historical turn concerning the cultural life in the region. As a result of the rapid change in

material cultural aspects which exceeds the moral aspects, lots of our material heritage were lost. This recalls collecting, recording and studying this heritage to develop elements which can be developed and used in a practical manner. This will preserve the balance between the requirements of technical progress and the heritage preserved through the years.

- The variety of traditional ornaments, methods and materials which helped in showing fashion and its supplements in a way that shall be distinguished from imported products. This is consistent with many studies that address this aspect as Al-Ajaji and Al-Aql (2013) mentioned the importance of the designers' serious role in tending to confirm the national identity through designing innovative designs inspired from heritage. The main problem which faces the development process of heritage is the weakness of the process of documenting local traditional arts and crafts in addition to the need to use methods more effective to the traditional production, such as: using modern technology, innovation, creativity and keeping the pace with the modern era through producing innovative designs inspired from heritage which serve and suit the society in the modern age.
- Traditional colors are suitable to modern designs.
- Using traditional methods and materials, such as: the added textile method and garnishment using cilia which led to dispensing the manual embroidery with stitches and helped saving time and efforts.
- The ability to establish a successful economical project in the field of fashion industry through making benefits from traditional handicrafts ornaments. Saleh (2009) has mentioned that many countries in modern age made their heritage one of the most important features in their industries especially in fashion industry depending on products which reflect their culture, heritage and developing it. That's why the absence of ornamental designs derived from the local heritage on cloth or fashions after the split in human cultural development in the local society. This is clear in depending on imported products which carry ornamental designs which express other cultures which therefore don't suit our local community.

**The assessment of results according to objectives set**

From what was previously mentioned, the importance of traditional handicrafts is shown whether in clothes ornamentation and their supplements as well as house decoration, utensils, etc. as women excelled in choosing materials, colors and ornaments as well as innovating new techniques and mixing materials. Women proved their artistic nature as many artistic basis shown in their work. Thus, this study contributes in the production of fashion designs suitable for our modern life. This made dealing with heritage a rich source to the new innovative designs and artistic works, even if the methods and materials used were different.

**Recommendations:**

- Use traditional methods in a developed manner to keep pace with the modern developments taking into consideration preserving originality and valued roots.
- Connect the national heritage to KSA society through establishing entertainment and educational centers of popular activities.
- Including traditional methods and materials in different educational stages.
- Encouraging scientific researches which aim at the discovery of the properties of this popular innovation and make advantage of it in society's development. This would take place through collecting samples of traditional heritage, displaying and studying these samples in order to make advantage from it in different fields of life.
- Establishment of specialized factories to produce fashion and its supplements in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- Encourage the investment in garment manufacturing in Saudi Arabia.

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