





## Chintz **Immortal**

NATIVE FLORALS. RICH PIGMENTS... TODAY'S MAKERS REVIVE THE CLOTH'S EARLY BRAVADO.

1 Citra Block Print tape; scalamandre.com. 2. Rambagh; lisafinetextiles .com. **3. Palmyra**, \$167 per yard; nicolefabredesigns .com. 4. Mysore, price upon request; dascoli. co. 5. Braquenié Le Grand Corail Camaleux Rayure; pierrefrey.com. 6. Jasper Indian Flower; michaelsmithinc.com. 7. Bahaar; namaysamay .com. 8. Colefax and Fowler Limbury; cowtan .com. 9. Coromandel; lewisandwood.com. 10. Exotic Fruits: thedesignarchives.com. All fabrics to the trade unless noted otherwise.

with their own versions, even introducing synthetic dyes, which, while antithetical to chintz's DNA, helped create broader, more pastel-centered palettes. Much of the cotton came from the Americas, where the South in particular welcomed the subsequent imports (which were cooler than wool and more decorative than linen). The textiles were glazed

with burnished rice starch to make them sturdier for tailors and upholstery and became known as indiennes.

And though the love affair with English-style chintzes held fast through the 20th century, with designers from Nancy Lancaster to Mario Buatta cloaking their own legacies in it, today, India is rising. Liberalizations of the country's

economy combined with a mounting demand for natural dyes and "slow fashion" inaugurate a new era of chintz-or rather, an old one. Hand-applied designs honor the primeval craft and deeper, organic pigments like Turkey reds and rich indigos read like vivid reset buttons-and most convincing-rebuttals of chintz's early detractors. \*



1758 As America's love affair with the textile ignites. George Washington cloaks a bedroom at Mount Vernon in chintz.



1770 Inventions like the spinning jenny help Europe produce chintz domestically and keep up with the demand.



1851 India joins London's Great Exhibition to boost trade. Instead. their impressive samples spur Britain to increase manufacturing.



1856 The Grammar of Ornament publishes, providing fabric houses with Indian patterns to imitate on an industrial level.



LATE 19TH C. English visionary William Morris ushers in a new era by resisting copycat designs and machinery for his novel motifs.