



## ~MARK YOUR CALENDAR!~

### FALL LYCEUM

Monday, October 23, 2017

McCarthy Center, Forum

5:00 – 7:00 PM

Lissa Bollettino presents “A Vassal to His Majesty”:  
Loyalty, Betrayal, and Slaves’ Pursuit of Freedom in  
Mid-Eighteenth-Century Jamaica

### SCHOLARS ON THE HILL

Friday, October 27, 2017

McCarthy Center, 1839 Room

2:30 – 4:00 PM

Faculty who received CELTSS funding share their  
scholarly and creative work.

### DISTINGUISHED FACULTY AWARDS CEREMONY

Wednesday, November 1, 2017

McCarthy Center, Forum

5:00 – 7:00 PM

Each award winner gives a presentation of his or her career  
trajectory and achievements.

### FACULTY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP: ADVISING STUDENTS ON ACADEMIC PROBATION

Thursday, November 16, 2017

1:30 – 3:30 PM

Brown bag discussion led by Sue Dargan, Dean of Social  
and Behavioral Sciences



**Framingham**  
State University

## Scholars on the Hill

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2017

MCCARTHY CENTER, ALUMNI ROOM

2:30 – 4:00 PM



## Scholars on the Hill

2:30 p.m.	<b>POSTER PRESENTATION</b> Seunghye Cho
2:45 p.m.	<b>WELCOME</b> Dr. Jon Huibregtse Assistant Director, CELTSS
2:50 p.m.	<b>PRESENTATION</b> Stephanie Grey
3:05 p.m.	<b>PRESENTATION</b> Suzanne Neubauer
3:20 p.m.	<b>PRESENTATION</b> Virginia Noon
3:35 p.m.	<b>QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION</b>

## Poster Presentation

### Seunghye Cho

Taking a class “Basics of Korean Traditional Natural Dyeing Technique” With the Research Stipend from CELTSS, I had a great opportunity to travel to South Korea in search of the applicability of Korean traditional natural dyeing technique to fashion design classes as well as my design projects. The summer course of “Basics of Korean Traditional Natural Dyeing Technique” was composed of 7 students and ran 8 weeks from May 26th to July 4th. This workshop was composed of lectures and classes to learn principles and techniques: how to make mordant in a traditional way, how to refine textiles, and how to set the conditions to obtain authentic colors from natural pigments. One of the most impressive characteristics of natural dyeing I learned was that each process employs unique conditions such as specific water temperature and mordant treatments depending on textile characteristics (cotton, linen, or silk). In each class, we dealt with different natural sources of pigments such as turmeric, wheat, onion skin, indigo leaves, and gardenia. I expect this experience will strengthen the courses in our department by introducing a new method to create authentic natural colors. This experience will also provide the inspiration for my design research to develop ideas about natural dyeing techniques. The visual resources from the class will also be used as a source of inspiration for design works by FSU students, faculty, and other community members.

## Presentations

### Stephanie Grey

Accessible design principles and signage systems  
Advanced graphic design students explore the topics of space and place as they develop signage systems for the Art and Music department. Accessible design principles that ensure signs communicate to a range of users guide their design and thought processes. The results build an identity system for the department, while offering clear and concise communication to those visiting the department.

### Suzanne Neubauer

Challenges in creating a bachelor's/master's 4 + 1 program leading to the registered dietitian credential  
Attendance at the Nutrition and Dietetics Educators and Preceptors annual meeting enabled the Director of Framingham State University's Coordinated Program in Dietetics (CP) to ensure that CP meets the recently released 2017 Accreditation Standards and provide opportunities to discuss ideas for moving to a master's degree program, which is required by 2024.

### Virginia Noon

The Mauritanian Melhfa: An Introduction to the Design Process and Dyeing Methods

The melhfa is the preferred mode of dress of the ethnically Arab-Berber women of Mauritania. Melhfa or malahfa is a dialect word stemming from the Arabic word lahfa meaning to cover or envelop. It refers to an item of women's clothing and is a single piece of fabric three and a half by one and a half meters (thirteen by five feet) that is draped around the body. This age-old garment commonly worn in the Atlantic Sahara since the 11th century continues to be worn today from the south of Morocco to the Anti-Atlas, the Senegal River and Mauritania. Made from a variety of light-weight fabrics, the melhfa is wrapped around the body, tied at the shoulder and then draped again around the shoulder and head. The melhfa symbolizes feminine elegance, poise and refinement in Atlantic Saharan culture. Today, the wraps are selected from many kinds and qualities of cloth and in a range of shimmering and vibrant colors. Hand-dyed melhfes are produced locally from inexpensive imported cotton fabrics from China and India. Each piece is dyed by hand in a solid color or a unique tie-dyed design with no two melhfes being the same. Price varies according to the amount and quality of design detail, and the more complex the design, the more expensive. Melhfes are also fashioned from a broad range of commercially produced fabrics. Unique and more expensive silk, polyester and rayon fabrics with ever-changing prints and textile designs drive fashion trends in urban centers. Melhfes at all quality levels are coordinated with the latest shoes and handbags, watches and jewelry, following European and global fashion trends. Still engaged in a work in process and ongoing dissertation research, the author will share knowledge gained during field work conducted in Mauritania in 2015. The focus of the research presentation will be on sharing a variety of artifacts and vivid imagery illustrating the production process of the melhfa today in Mauritania, with focus on the design process and dyeing methods used.