



Adire oniko, woman's wrapper cloth

Date

ca. 1960s

Primary Maker

Artist not recorded

Medium

Cotton, silk or rayon, raffia, indigo dye

Description

According to Yoruba taxonomy, there are two primary types of "classic" adire: eleko and oniko. Eleko is a starch-resist technique, typically using cassava or corn starch

applied by hand-painting, stamping, or stenciling. Oniko involves tied, twisted, folded, or hand-stitched resist patterns, created with raffia or thread. If machine-sewn, this variation is referred to as adire alabare. The 1960s, during Nigeria's post-Independence era, marked a period of increased popularity and market expansion for adire. This era fostered innovations in design, techniques, and the use of diverse dyestuffs and base fabrics. However, by the 1990s, experimentation had largely supplanted the production of "classic" forms, which were deemed old-fashioned. Today, high-quality "classic" adire is rare. According to our regular collaborator, Gasali Adeyemo, adire of this caliber is no longer produced in Nigeria and is considered incredibly valuable. Adire patterns often take their names from dominant motifs, but artists have significant freedom to interpret or combine these motifs with others, creating a vast array of designs numbering in the hundreds. This adire oniko cloth consists of two lengths of material (cotton weft, silk or rayon warp) folded in half and sewn with raffia (some is visible). The circular patterns are formed by the dye, and the large-scale figures by running stitch.

Dimensions

68 1/8 × 65 3/16 × 3/16 in. (173 × 165.5 × 0.4 cm)