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Mohair Handicrafts in Turkey

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Mohair handicrafts in Turkey

- Angora goat and mohair fiber
- Spinning tools, mohair yarn
- Woven items; sof-camlet, Siirt blanket, Şal or Şalşapik-shawl, hamam kesesi-bath purse, kuşak-sash, rug
- Knitted items; socks, sweater, waistcoat, cardigan, scarf, headwear-tammy, glove, women dress, handkerchief

Ankara (Angora) goat (*Capra hircus aegagrus*)



mohair

- Ankara and it's surrounding
- 175.000 head, 258 tons in Turkey (2014)
- Central and Southeastern Anatolia region
- special fiber
- fine fiber, softness, shine-lustrous,
- mohair is primarily used
- milk, meat, skin secondary products

spinning tools, fengere and ilięsi, Bolu (Yıldırım, 1989)



geliştirilememiş aksine yitirilmiştir. Günümüzde bu illerde üretilen tiftikler öncelikle ham olarak satılmaktadır. Ham olarak satılamayan kötü kaliteli, renkli tiftikler ise üreticinin elinde kalmaktadır. Üreticinin elinde kalan ve herhangi bir pazar kıymeti olmayan bu tiftikler köy el sanatları çerçevesinde değerlendirilmeye çalışılmaktadır.

Bolu iline bağlı bazı ilçelerde üretilen tiftikler önce ilięsi ve Fengere denilen iplik eğirme aletlerinde iplik haline getirilmektedir. İlięsi ve Fengere farklı görünüşte, iplik eğirmede kullanılan aletlerdir.



Şekil 4.1 Tiftiğin ilięsi ile eğrilmesi. (Üzgün)

Carding and spinning processes of mohair Ovacık village, Çankırı, Turkey, 2007



Kirman, Ovacık village, Çankırı, 2007



Kirman, Ankara, 2015, 2018



Woven item of mohair, sof- camlet

- The oldest and most important of mohair textiles is sof
 - European term of sof is camlet
 - In Ottoman records, important to the economy of Ankara region
 - Handwoven, warp and weft mohair, plain weave (İmer 1993)
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- Mohair kaftan, Topkapı Palace Museum (Erdogan&Jirousek 2005)
 - Some gown and fabric examples of sof, Ankara Ethnography Museum

Woven item of mohair, Siirt blanket, Siirt 2010

Siirt blankets, black and brown colors



Weaving process on handloom



Woven item of mohair, Siirt blanket, Siirt 2010

Southeast Anatolia region of Turkey

Plain weave

Black, brown, white mohairs

Width of blankets 110-125 cm; 125-135 cm

Length of blankets 170-190cm; 200-210 cm

Weight 0,875-1,138 kg/m²,
0,844-1,116 kg/m²

Warp, cotton yarn

Weft, mohair yarn

Combing, end of weaving, using metal comb
by hand



Woven item of mohair, shawl (Şal or Şalşapik), Siirt (Gürtan'ın 1972)

Plain weave

Warp and weft, mohair

Width 30 cm, length 1260 m (clothing)

Weight 60-191 gr/m²

Natural colors of mohairs, black, brown,
white

Natural and synthentic dyes for white
mohairs

Dark blue, blue, red, brown, white

Stripe woven warp direction

Plaid woven



Şekil 23 - Şaldan yapılmış mahalli elbiseler



Şekil 24 - Şaldan yapılmış mahalli bir elbise

Woven item of mohair

Şal or Şalşapik-shawl, Şırnak (Başaran&Yıldırım 2015)

- Şal, outerwear, trousers
- Şapik, outerwear, jacket
- Today, only one weaver
- Number of Angora goats, decreasing
- Şalşapik weaving, disappearing
- Last examples of Şalşapik weavings should be stored in museum collections

Mohair yarn market, bath purse making,
Ovacık village and Tosya district (Tağı&Erdoğan 2011)



- Hamam kesesi (bath purse)
- In the Turkish bath tradition, bath purses are used to remove the old skin from the pores of the skin after perspiring, to open the blocked pores, and to eliminate rough nesses (Tağı&Erdoğan 2011)
- Nowadays very common

- Sash
- The sash was important in traditional Turkish clothing on the waist of both females and males. It is not only used as an accessory, but also its folds are utilized as pockets (Koçu 1969)
- Old people still use
- Folk dancers use

Kese- bath purse,
Ankara, 2009



Knitted items made from mohair, Bolu district (Yıldırım 1989)

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Şekil 4.3 Kazak (Üzgün)



Şekil 4.4 Hırka (Üzgün)

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Şekil 4.8 Giysi (Üzgün)



Şekil 4.9 Yaygı Materyali (Üzgün)

Knitted items made from mohair,
Beypazarı district (2012),
Bolu dsistrict (Yıldırım 1989)



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