home textile

A SPECIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HOME TEXTILE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

MAIN PRINCIPLE IN TRADING IS HONESTY *HEIMTEX '2001 ISSUE*





Let's meet in İstanbul
23-27 May 2001
7th HOME Textiles Fair

FREE OF CHARGE

Contents

3 **From A Brotherly Lived Past To Present Day**
Haşim Büyükbalcı

7 **"Turkey: We Are Here!"**
Yavuz Canevi

14 **Home Textile**
Vedat Aydın

16 **Fashionable Fabrics In Home Textile**
Asst. Prof. Nesrin Önlü

20 **High Performance Fibers And Fabrics of 2000-2001**
Özlenen Erdem İzmal
Textile Architecture

26 **Ottoman Home Textile**
S. Senem Başarır Uğurlu

30 **A Measurement of Quality And Client Value: Honesty**
Ahmet Talat Us
Industrial Architecture

32 **What Do I See In Turkey**
By George Allen

33 **Towel And Bathrobe Exportation**
Hüseyin Özdilek

36 **Fabric - Pattern - Design**
Doç. Dilek Alpan

38 **Nature Which Is Reflected To The Curtain**
Atila Ergür

42 **Symbols In Turkey Enbroidery**
Sema Öz - Expert

46 **Lace**
Sema Öz - Expert

48 **The Place of Textile In Plastic Arts**
İdil Akbostancı - Researcher

51 **History of Printing**
Asst. Prof. Ertuğrul Ergin

58 **Design In Fabric**
Asst. Prof. Sibel Arık

62 **Silk: Dancing Cloth**

66 **Handicrafts In Cappadocia Region**
Instructor Dr. Hakan Çiloğlu

72 **Turkish Companies Participating In Heimtextil Fair 2001**

76 **Father Christmas Alias St. Nicholas In The Cause of World Peace**











PUBLISHER
On behalf of Home Textile Producers' Association
H. Basri Özbakır

MANAGING EDITOR
Haşim Büyükbalcı

EDITOR
Haşim Büyükbalcı

PUBLISHING BOARD PRESIDENT
Haşim Büyükbalcı

MEMBERS
Bülent Seval
Etem Yazıcıoğlu
Ersin Erdebil

COVER PHOTO
Ali Taşkıran

GRAPHICS - PRINTING
Paymaş Matbaacılık
Phone : (0212) 637 71 98-99

HOME TEXTILE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

ADRESS
Aşirefendi Cad. No: 89
Faal Han Kat: 2/201-202
Sultanhamam-İstanbul

Phone : 0090(0212) 527 15 67 / 513 82 14
Fax : 0090(0212) 511 92 55
Web : www.turkiyeevteksder.com
e mail : info@turkiyeevteksder.com

- "Home Textile" is the special English edition of the periodical "Ev Tekstili Dergisi" published by the Home Textile Producers Association.
- 10.000 copies of this publication have been printed for Heimtextil 2001 Fair and are being distributed free of charge.

- Responsibility of the printed articles rests only with relevant authors without binding the publishers. Brief quotations made provided the source is mentioned.

Handicrafts in Cappadocia Region

Hakan ÇİLOĞLU
Instructor Dr.
Marmara University Faculty Of Fine Arts



Anatolia, where has been a place for the transition, development and settlement of many civilizations as a result of its geographical location, has a historic cultural structure.

In Middle Anatolia, Cappadocia is the most interesting place where you can find various samples of natural and archeological formations and the traces of old cultures. Cappadocia is located in the region which extends from Nevşehir to Konya. Beside being defined as "wonder of nature" with its unprecedented volcanic tufa formations ;earth pillars; it is also an open-air museum consisting of the remains of old civilizations. Therefore, the region is one of the favorite touristic centers in Turkey.

Churches, remained from Byzantine, have become a part of the nature and caused an increasing interest.

In addition to its profitable natural and archeological structure, handicrafts which have developed as being affected by the customs of the region are also parallel with the mystery and perfection of nature. Handicrafts are the souvenirs which remind the tourists who admire the region of the customs, thoughts, emotions and skills of the people living there.



Handicrafts, which have existed in Anatolia since ancient times, have developed a lot with the effect of Turkish culture after the year 1071, when Turks first settled in Anatolia. As a result of this, handicrafts have widely been affected by Turkish style and they soon became popular all over Anatolia.

One of the most important cha-



racteristics of Turks is introducing their own arts to the people living in the region they went as well as creating new expressions with the effect of other cultures.

Handicraft products, which have been produced with the inspiration that our culture created, are admired for their functional and esthetical designs and they take place in museums and private collections as our cultural heritage.

Our handicraft products, which reflect Turkish art as well as the skills and creativeness of Turks, have passed from one generation to the other and always managed to be important.

Today despite the decrease in the production of handicraft products which was caused by the changing life conditions and immigrations, using handicrafts in order to produce souvenirs and gifts is still partly popular.

Carpet weaving, earthen-ware pots and trinkets which have become the symbol of Avanos, the trinkets made of pumice stones and onix stones found in the region and dolls made of cloth are the main profitable handicraft products of Cappadocia.

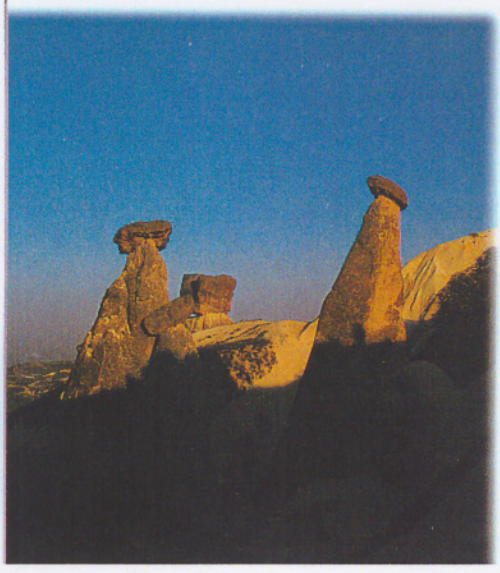
Carpet weaving has started in Cappadocia with Turks. Even though its name has not been yet included in the list of famous centers of carpet weaving, the carpets woven here are the best samples of geometrical style with their different colors, sizes, compositions and designs. The geometrical style used in these carpets is parallel with today's modern esthetical style. Therefore those which remained till present day take place in museums and private collections. When the surface of these carpets are examined, it is seen that the middle part has been bordered as a result of the "infinity principle". This application is the result of a Sel-







juck custom which has lasted till near past. The characteristic property of the carpets woven in Cappadocia region is the existence of a cut bordering piece beside the main one that surrounds the middle part of the carpet at the edges. Wefts placed between the knots also don't have a standard number, their number is between 4 and 8. Unfortunately, the carpets woven in Cappadocian style are not able to be woven now because people of the region no longer weave carpets with traditional designs. Carpets are woven for tourists on workbenches in the region close to Avanos. But the weaving techniques and the design properties of those carpets are different from the region's own style. Companies, themselves, create designs and apply them to carpets. Carpets and "kilim"s which have been woven all over Anatolia are being sold in touristic stores of the region.



Another handicraft that greatly effects the touristic income of the region is the potter production in Avanos. There are workbenches and shops all over Avanos on which potters, jugs, large earthenware jars, trinkets are produced and sold.

Kızılırmak is flowing through the city and this makes the crockery production inevitable, because the earth on the sides of the river is very suitable as a raw material of crockery. But today it is mentioned by the people living there that there is a decrease in the number of craftsmen and therefore there is regress in this branch. In Cappadocia, some accessories and trinkets about earth pillars are made of pume stone and onix stone in order to remind the tourists of the region. Some earth pillar trinkets are carved to lighten them.

One of the most interesting handicrafts in Cappadocia is making dolls out of cloth. Production of handmade dolls in various styles has become a custom. As a result of our traditions about birth and the relationship between woman-fecundity and woman-earth-fertility, woman is thought to be the one who takes care of children and brings them up. And she is regarded as the most important person in the family. That's why the theme of the dolls has always been "woman". In ancient times woman was identified with Goddesses of fertility and motherhood and statues of these Goddesses were made. These statues which were made between 7000-3000 BC have been found during the archeological





researches made in Konya-Çatalhöyük and Halıcılar. This proves the admiration for the woman throughout the history. People living in Anatolia still believe in the relationship between woman and earth and the ground is therefore sown by women as she is the symbol of fertility.

Dolls in various styles which are designed in Cappadocia seem very charming with their clothes which are decorated with small bright ornaments at first sight they seem very similar but they differ from each other in many ways. Dolls with tulle accessories, pompom skirts and dolls wearing baggy trousers, carrying babies in swaddling clothes are some of the various types of dolls. Moreover there are styles like "sitting baby", "baby boy" and big "bride doll". It is possible to see these dolls being sold along the road sides.

Today an erosion is seen in all our traditional handicrafts. Changing life conditions, changing expectations and immigrations can be counted as the most important factors of this erosion.

The same situation is current in Cappadocia, too. New project researches can be made in order to increase the market share of handicrafts in the region which has a great tourism potential. Thus, production can be motivated and transferred to future generations...



Handicraft products, which have been produced with the inspiration that our culture created, are admired for their functional and esthetical designs and they take place in museums and private collections as our cultural heritage.

Today despite the decrease in the production of handicraft products which was caused by the changing life conditions and immigrations, using handicrafts in order to produce souvenirs and gifts is still partly popular. ❑

