Balıkesir ‘s Traditional Wearing

An Ethnographic Research about Traditional Women Cloth Named Ferace in Balıkesir Region (Balıkesir Univercity)

Ferace, an important part of Turkish clothing culture since Ottoman times, despite the fact that it has undergone various changes until today, it is still in Balikesir and the surrounding villages continues to exist. However, its use has been found to decrease day by day.

Dressing is a life-giving experience that has existed since It is a phenomenon. Dressing in the early ages, more natural conservation or natural surroundings the nature of the environment and the life forms influence the formation of clothing cultures.

Ferace is worn for the purpose of veiling in our country and "milhafe," with "cilbab" it means the same. In the past, colored, embroidered, integrated with the Ottoman woman fabrics made from ferace, nowadays long sleeves, without collar, abundant and black color identified with Balikesir woman as a dress figure reminiscent of a pardus State.

In the past it was from the "ox-bell", the latter from white cotton cloth and the faux fabrics obtained from the bonnet cloth are now touching and ready for women. Used in the early periods A black matte color with the "ox-bell" or "hood bead" dyeing process while the fabrics sold today are bright, satin-blended and the dyeing process is applied only in the fading environment. Painting it is observed that there is a change in the color used in his work. Priority the place of the black paint obtained by beating the boots of the workers, nowadays he bought black paint taken from the bazaar. Women wearing ferace today they add vinegar to the black color to prolong the life of the paint.

Yörük who migrated to Balikesir region has been living with the nomadic life over time. In these settlements which are master of cooking, there are more unclear weavings

There are two important characteristics of the oil-bearing carpets. One of them is the natural motif which is called "root paint" which is obtained from the natural plant leaf and roots. The other is the use of the original motif. The woven woolen yarns are woven in pebbles like "Yörük Knümü" weaving. The colors used are white, dark blue, dark blue and little white. The color is in dark blue and borders, red is in borders, white in corner and navel motifs are visible in borders and mihrab lines.

The process of making the yarn into a fabric is called weaving.Şayak-Aba is a coarse and thick fabric that is woven on the benches called "Çufalık" by using sheep wool or fleece

Felt raw material is wool, it is a fabric that is formed by beating the wool with soapy water and passing it through many processes. This hand craft which has a long history with nomadic life in the Turks has been reduced to a daily size. Usage areas are: fleece mats, mats, mugs, cones, vests, trousers, pouches.