

TRADITIONAL HANDICRAFTS

Kanaviçe
Minyatür
Hat Sanatı
Çinicilik

KANAVIÇE

Kanaviçe is known as embroidery or cross stitch between Westerners. Kanaviçe is a very old handicraft that started with sewing. The first examples are found in Central Asian Turks. Now you can see this art everywhere because of the migrations.



With kanaviçe you can decorate anywhere in the way you want. In the past young girls decorated their dresses, handkerchiefs and maybe blankets. Even nowadays there are so many people in the world who continues decorating with kanaviçe.



HOW TO MAKE IT?

Its'a good activity to remove stress from body and chill. Also everyone can do it with a little effort.

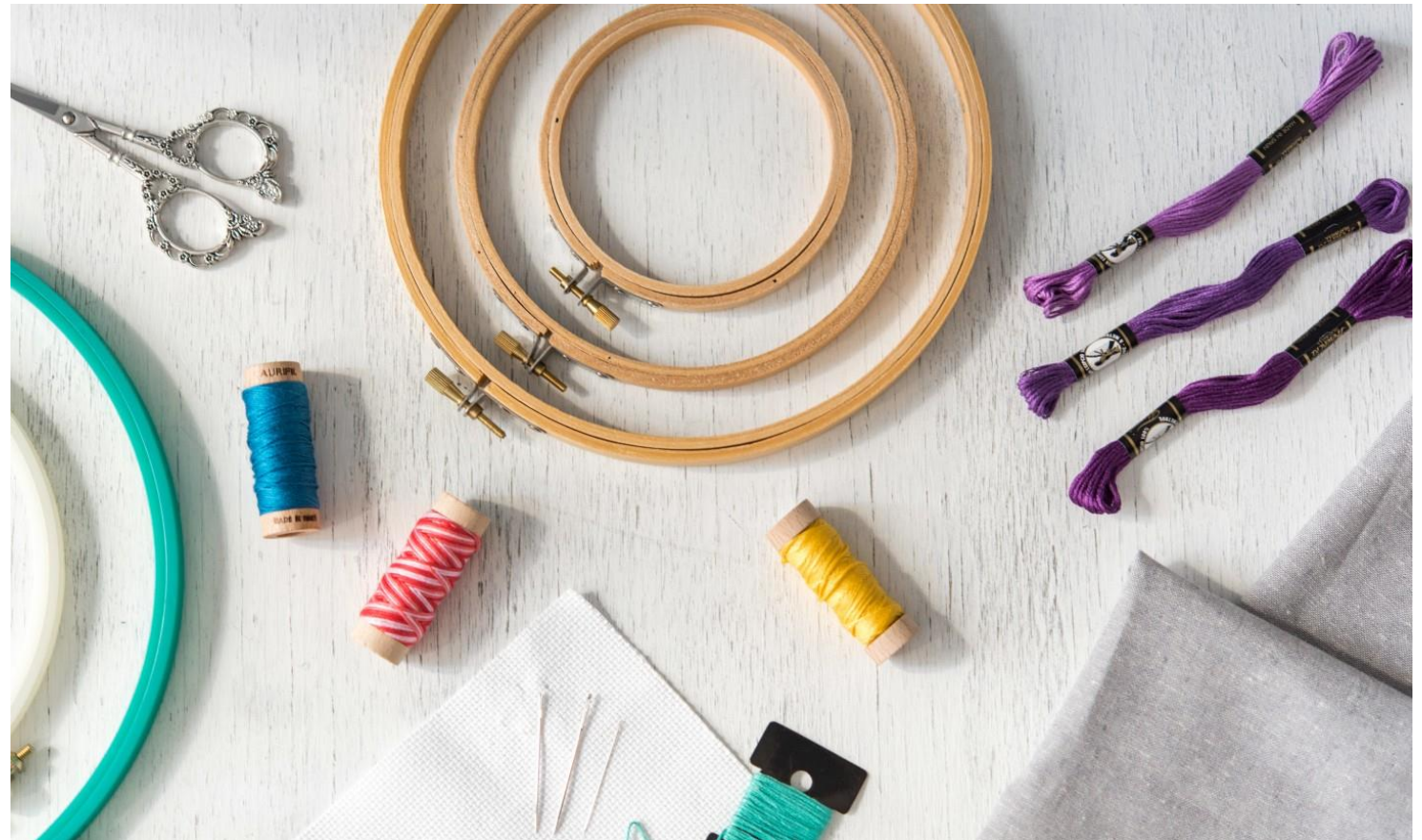
First you need an embroidery hoop. You can find it in some stores or you can order from internet. They have so many different kinds of hoops but i think middle size is okay for a begin.



Secondly you need a fabric. It can be anything like tshirts, a piece of fabric, handkerchief, towels... You can put anything there's no rules.

Next you need some rope in color you want. Generally they are using a lot of colors for a nice-looking work. Some websites selling ropes as a set with a lot of colors.

Of course a scissor, pencil and needle is necessary. It doesn't matter which one you use again.



Put it out the inside part of the hoop. Place the fabric over the inner ring of the embroidery hoop. Press the outer ring down around the inner ring of the embroidery hoop. Fabric should be smooth and stretched well. Tighten the screw on the embroidery hoop to secure the fabric in place.



Draw the figure that you want. Some people don't draw and follow the draft on the fabric but for good shapes i reccomend to draw.

Tie the rope to the needle. And start to knot the needle through the fabric. In this point, there are different stitches and techniques based on the shape you want. I'm going to add a video here for some exaple.



MİNYATÜR

Minyatür (miniature) is a term used for pictures of small sizes processed with very small details.



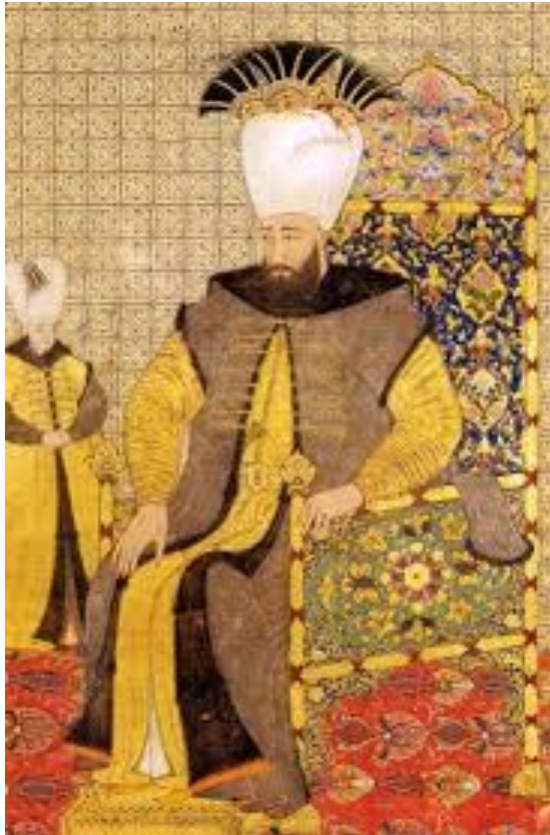
HISTORY OF MİNYATÜR

Miniature is derived from the Latin word *miniare*, which means red paint. If we take a look at the history of miniature in the world, the oldest miniatures were found in Egypt. Miniature is one of the traditional Turkish arts and has come from the 8th and 9th centuries by the Uyghurs. Miniature is commonly used in Ottoman time.



Miniature art has been processed on many objects such as parchment, paper etc. Most known Turkish miniature artists are Levni (Abdülcelil Çelebi) , Mustafa Çelebi and Süleyman Çelebi.

These are some of Levni's works:





HAT SANATI

The art of writing beautiful and created with Arabic letters is called hat sanati (calligraphy). Hat means writing and line.



HISTORY OF HAT SANATI

This art has the characteristics of the time it was made; Ottoman Empire. Hat sanati came up between 6th century and 10th century. When the Arabic letters developed in other countries, the art of calligraphy developed too. It's improved with master-apprentice relationships. After the invention of the printer, people started to forget about this art.



This writing art is usually made for decorative purposes and is only used for visuality. Many places and objects are decorated with calligraphy. When writing long articles, using calligraphy technique will be very challenging and time consuming.





Hokka

Lika



ÇİNİCİLİK

A piece of ceramic made of clay and baked in the oven, decorated with various colors and motifs, is called çini. The art of making çini is also called çinicilik. It is a handicraft that allows making items like pots, plates, vases, etc.



HISTORY OF İNİCİLİK

The art ini has a history of over a thousand years. It started in the east and spread to Mallorca Islands and Spain through the Arabs. ini workshops were established in Italy in the 14th century. Since the 16th century, ini making has become widespread in Europe. Also Byk Seluklular and Anadolu Selukluları frequently used ini in architectural decorations.



Baba Nakkaş is a known Turkish çini artist. His real name is Muhammed B. Şeyh Beyazid. The dates of his birth and death are unknown. He was working on the palace. He made up a new technique for çini making and called “Baba Nakkaş Method”. Many people loved this new method and started to using it. These are some exaples:



