

Figure 1



Figure 1.1

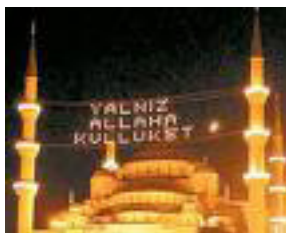


Figure 2

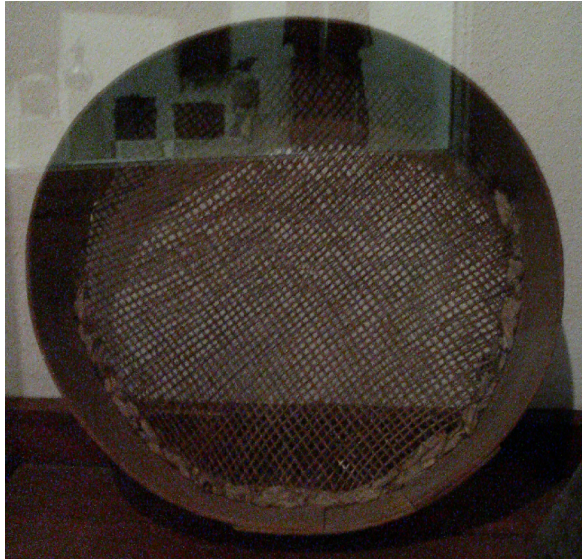


Figure 3



Figure 3.1



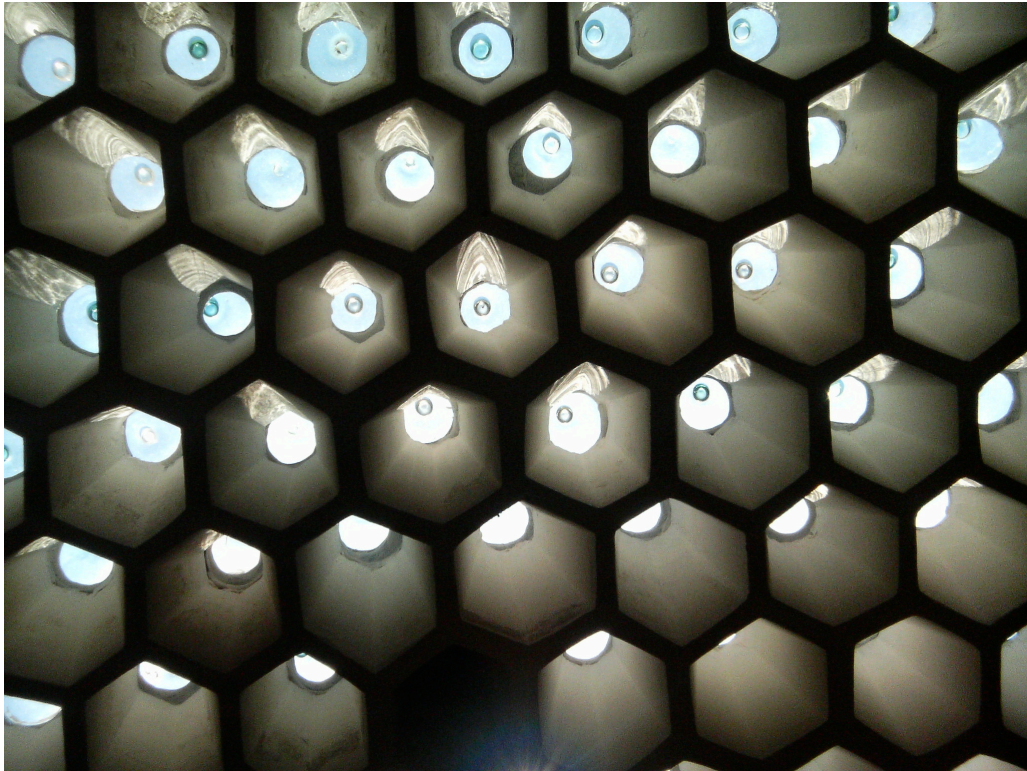


Figure 4

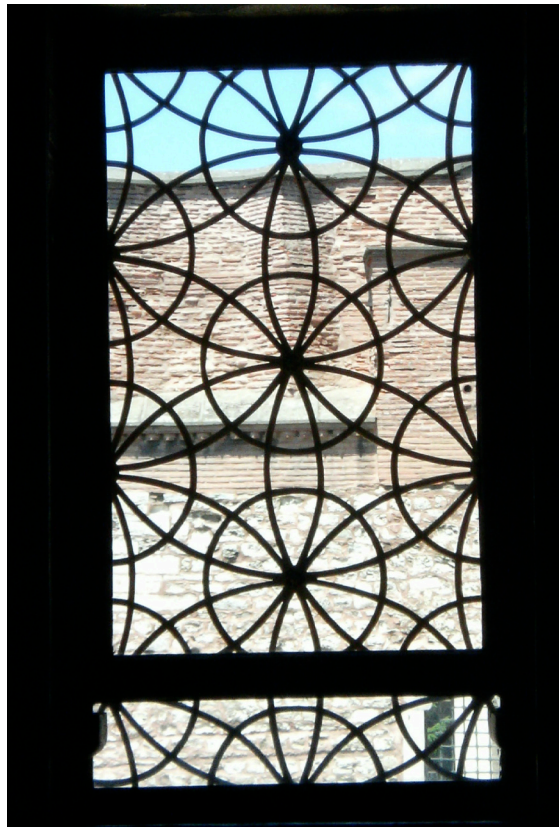


Figure 4.1



Figure 4.2

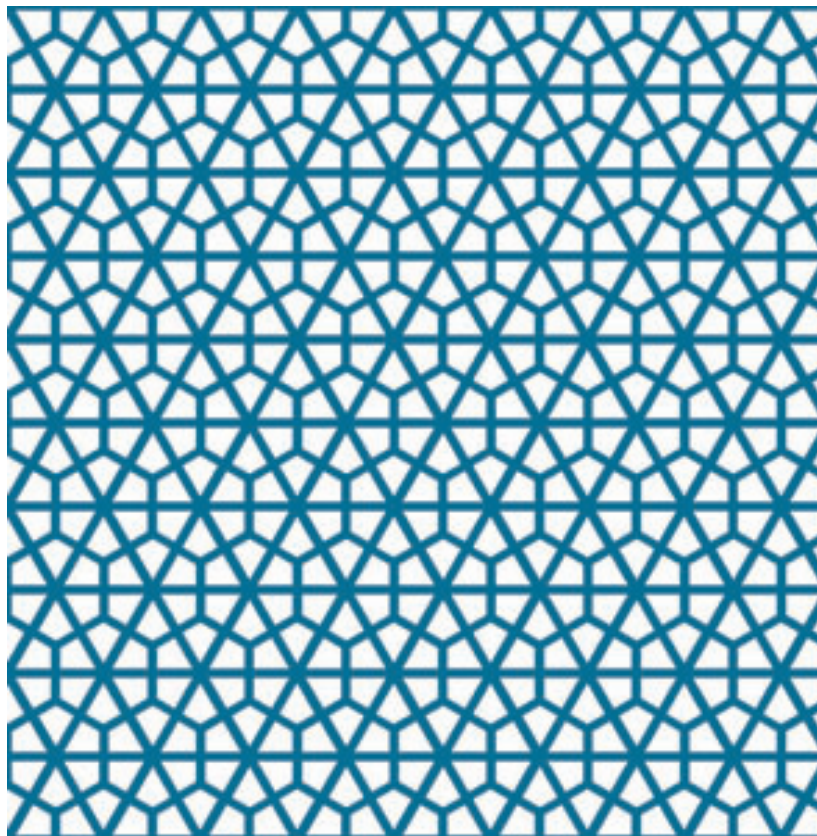


Figure 4.3



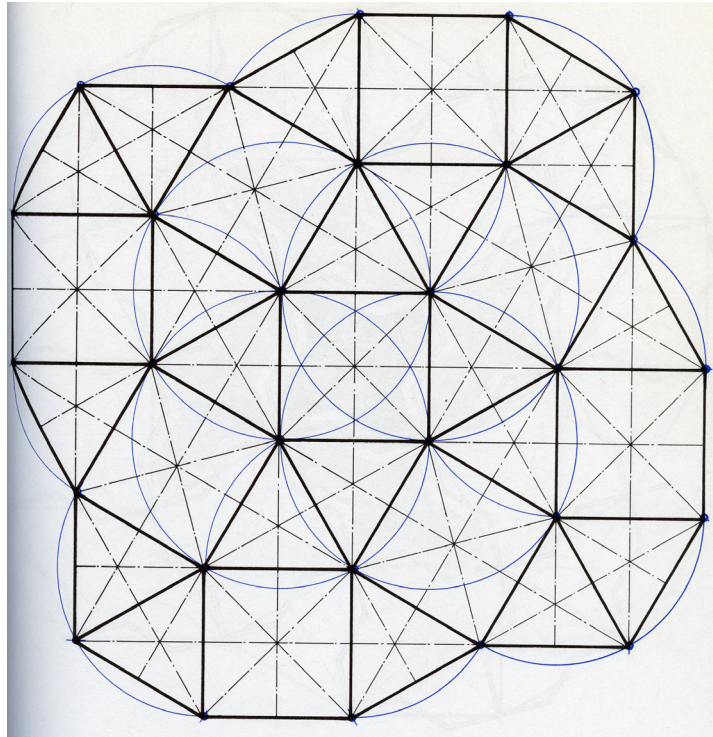


Figure 5

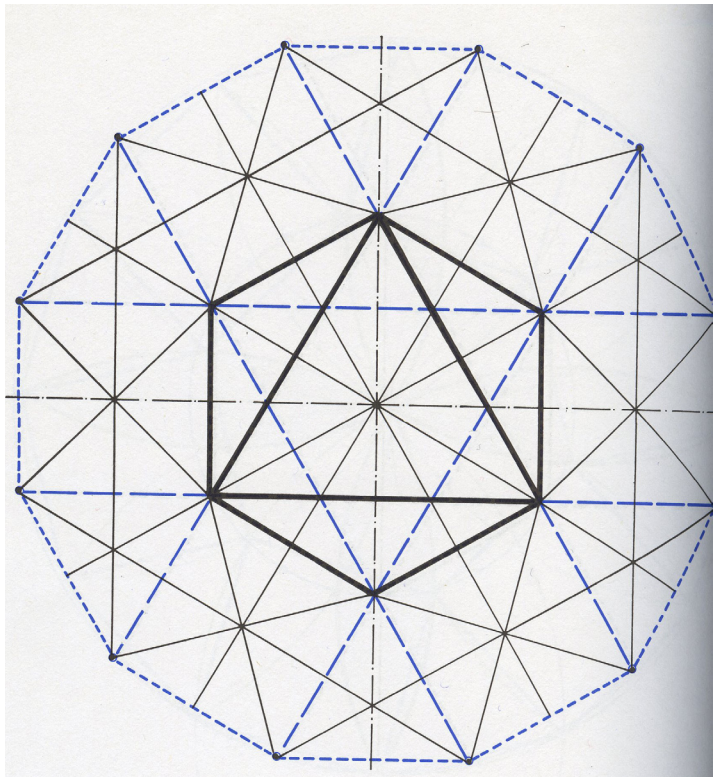


Figure 5.1



Figure 6



Figure 6.1





Figure 7



Figure 7.1



Figure 7.2

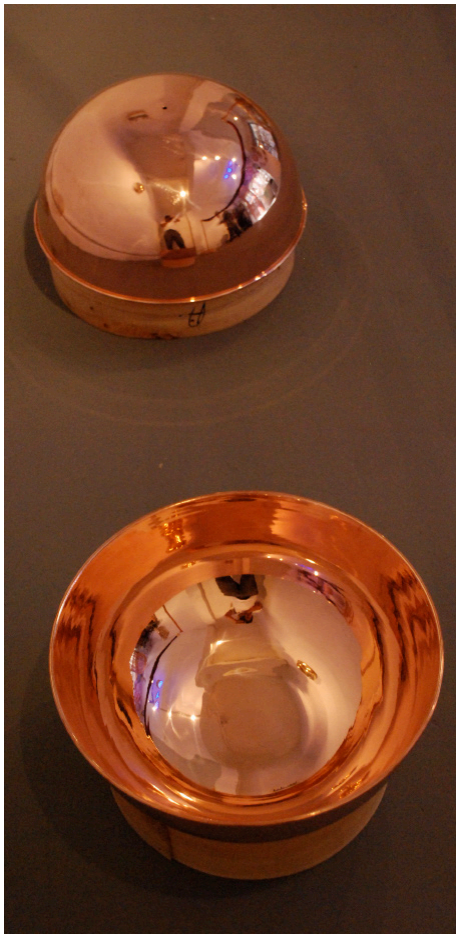


Figure 8

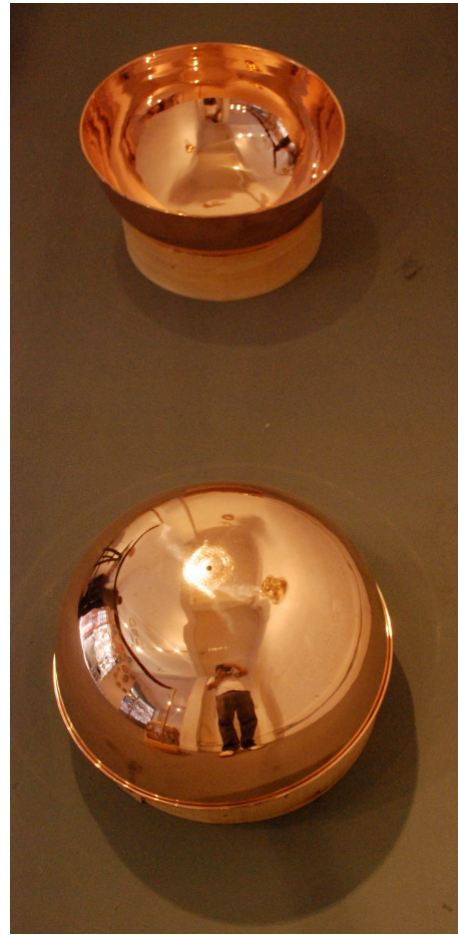


Figure 8.1



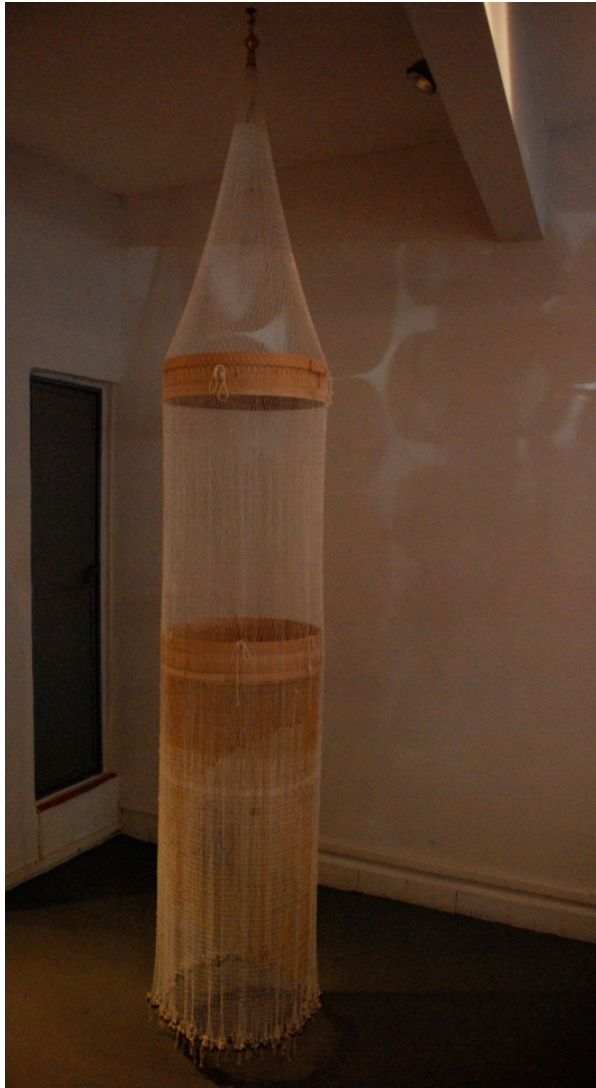


Figure 9



Figure 9.1



Figure 9.2



Figure 10





Figure 11





Figure 12



Figure 13





Figure 14

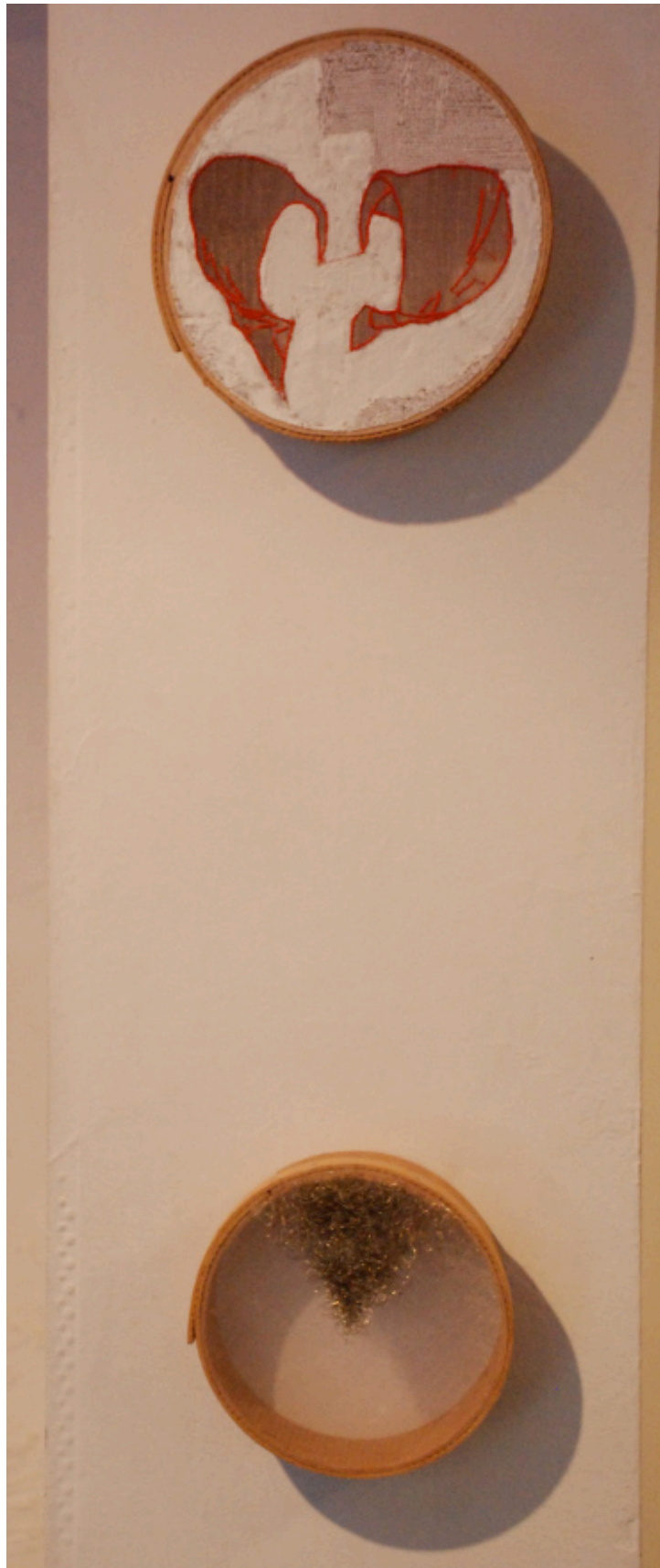


Figure 15



Figure 16.1



Figure 16



Figure 16.2

#### **75-Tombak At Alın Zırhı**

**Dönemi: 16-17. Yüzyıl**

**Milliyeti: Osmanlı**

**Boy: 52,5 cm.**

**Env. No: 24145**

Ana gövdeden ibarettir. Tombak oldukça silinmiştir. Alın kısmında bir hilal motifi ve ortasında ters palmet biçimli bir sorguç yuvası yer alır. Sol kanatta Kayı silah damgası görülür.



#### **76-Tombak At Alın Zırhı**

**Dönemi: 16-17. Yüzyıl**

**Milliyeti: Osmanlı**

**Boy: 61,2 cm.**

**Env. No: 27507**

Ana gövdeden ibarettir. Hareketli tepeliği düşmüştür. Dilimli bir güneş siperliği vardır. Siperliğin altında Kayı silah damgası görülür. Göz oyuklarının hemen üstünden başlayarak aşağı doğru uzanan iki oluk ile yüzey üç bölüme ayrılmıştır. Tombağında hafif silinmeler olmakla beraber iyi durumdadır.

#### **77-Tombak At Alın Zırhı**

**Dönemi: 16-17. Yüzyıl**

**Milliyeti: Osmanlı**

**Boy: 61 cm.**

**Env. No: 10884**

Ana gövde, hareketli yan kanatlar ve tepelikten oluşmaktadır. Alnında dilimli bir siperliği vardır. Göz oyuklarının üzerinden başlayan iki oluk burun hizasında sonlanır ve yüzeyi üçe bölümliyerek bir hareket oluşturur. Orta bölümde kayı silah damgası yer alır. Soldaki yan kanatta bağlama kayışları mevcuttur.

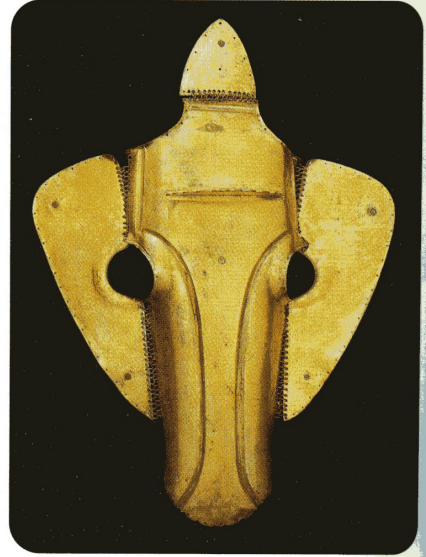


Figure 17





Figure 18



Figure 18.1

#### Aue-Pavillon

The four face veils for a bride, the *Ruband*, are made of brightly coloured cotton fabric decorated with red, green, blue, yellow and purple silk embroidery. The latter is in the Central-Asian tradition of embroidery used on large-format blankets, *Susanis*. Archaic abstract ornaments, stars and diamonds as well as stylised cockerels are arranged in fields around a perforated slit for the eyes in such a way that a row of cockerels shown in profile forms the outer border of the entire veil. On three of the veils two large animals are arranged opposite each other in a field below the eye slit. Two smaller cockerels shown in profile and one cockerel seen from the front occupy the same area below the eye slit on the smallest veil. The cockerels are mostly stitched with red silk, in one case with purple, and symbolise fertility. Printed cotton, some of European origin, has been used for the lining. One veil still has the original ribbon bindings. The seldom conserved and hardly publicised *Rubands* were embroidered by Ismaili (Islamic-Shiite) women belonging to mountain tribes in the Pamir region of Tajikistan, from the upper reaches of the Pjandsch river. The *Rubands* were only used for the marriage. They were bound around the head of the bride beneath a shawl, covering her face and upper torso before she entered the home of her spouse with his family. After the wedding the *Ruband* is regarded as a family heirloom and usually serves as a decorative wall hanging until the oldest daughter has occasion to wear it, too, at her own wedding.



Figure 19





Figure 20



Figure 20.1



Figure 21





Figure 22



Figure 23



Figure 24





Figure 25



Figure 26



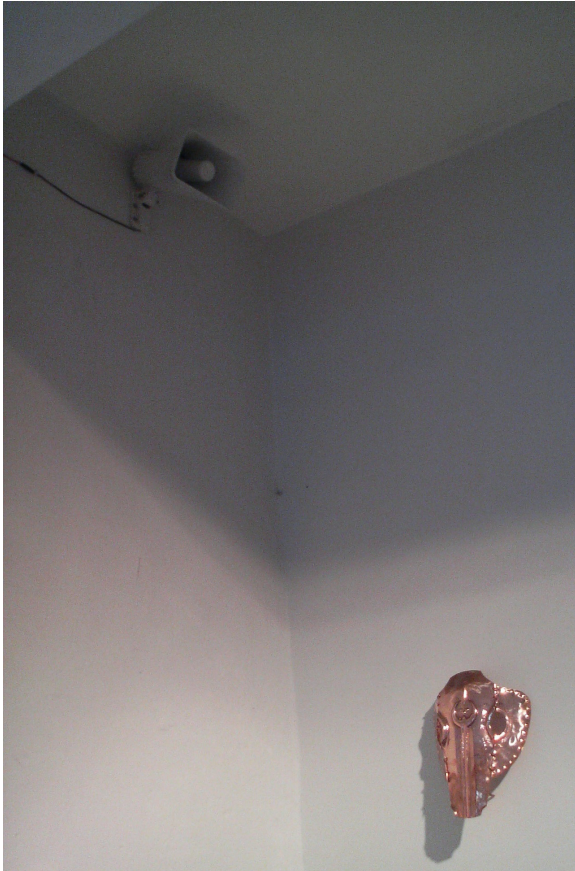


Figure 27



Figure 28



Figure 29





Figure 30



Figure 31



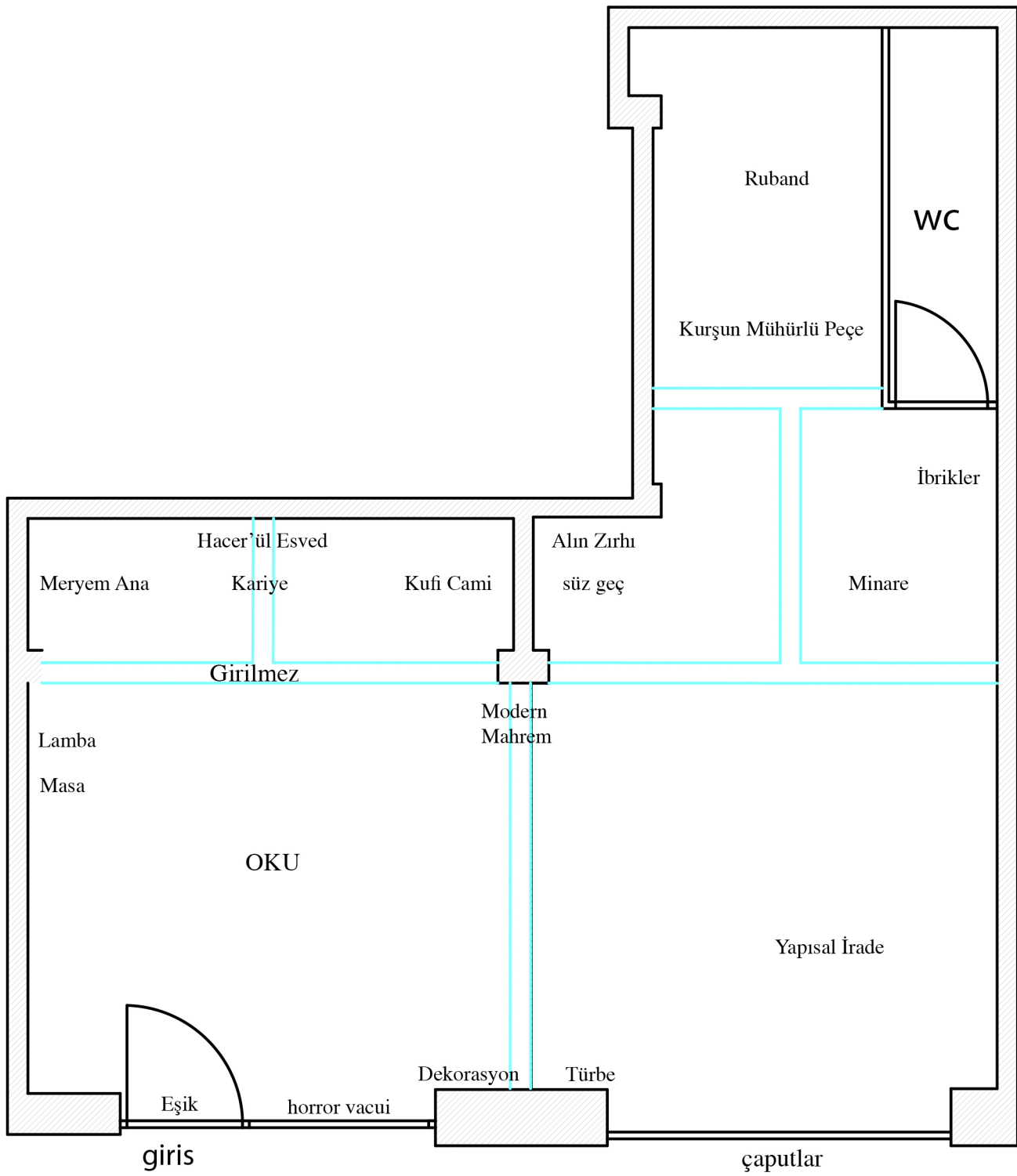


Figure 32

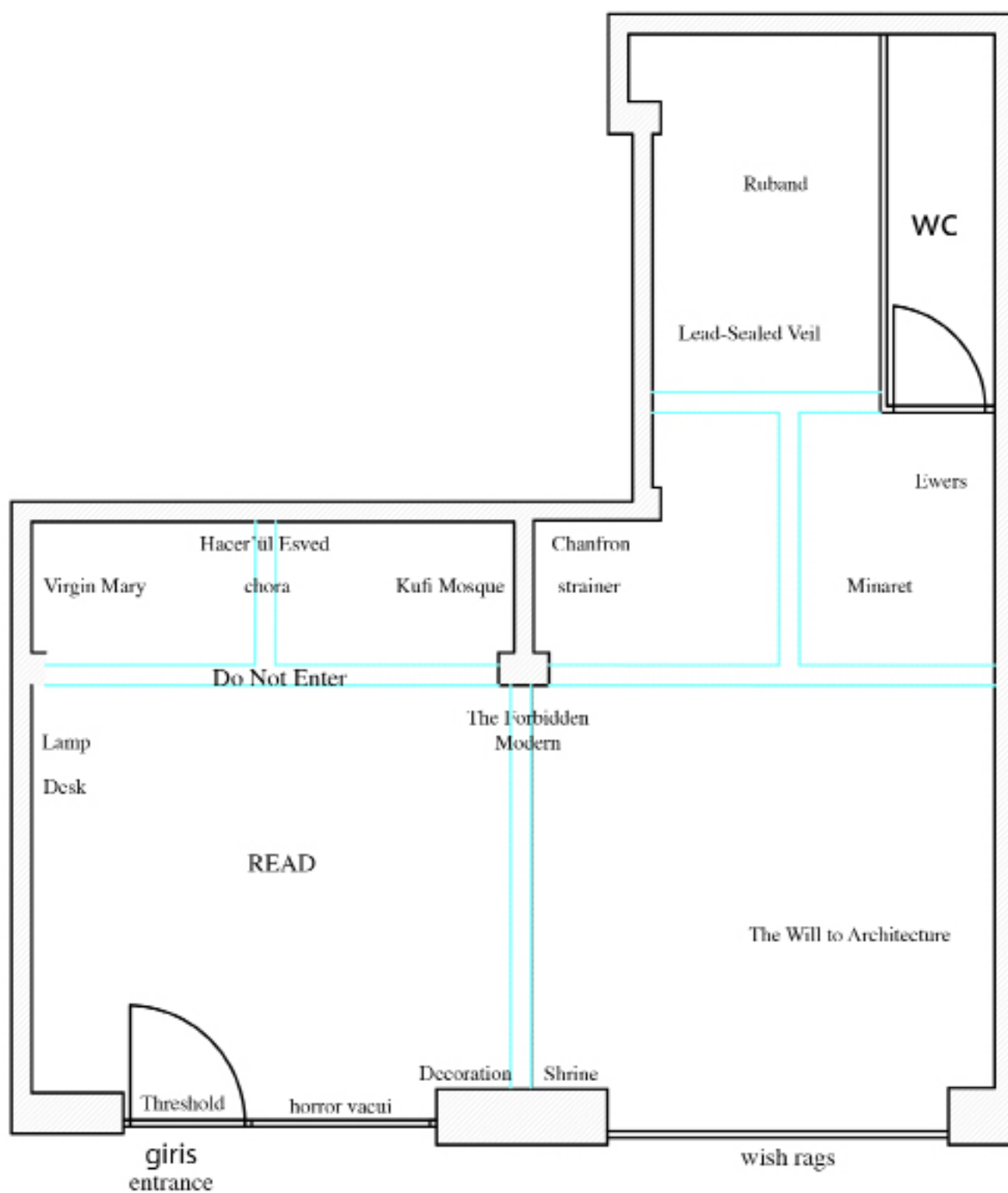


Figure 33