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FOLK CRAFT – CULTURAL HERITAGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Folk crafts come from those times when the occupations that each person had were a source of existence, they covered certain expenses and could ensure their daily living. From the moment when the traditional life became the past, a lot of the crafts disappeared, but some have adapted and which today represent only pieces of decoration that contribute to the promotion of national identity. Leather processing is one of the oldest household occupations, practiced by some peasants in their households. The raw material was the skins of domestic and wild animals, from which various types of shoes, warm pieces of clothing, belts, parts of harness and other household items were made. Over time, leather processing has diversified and specialized in different branches: tanning, shoemaking, strapping, leathering. The conducted study focuses on the presentation of the historical landmarks of the development of handicrafts in the Republic of Moldova, the topic addressed aims to present a broader picture regarding the manufacture of leather and fur products.

Key words: folk crafts, leather, fur products, materials

INTRODUCTION

The originality of each person is characterized by the creative potential, which finds its expression in the material and spiritual culture. Folk crafts occupy a special place in this culture. From the earliest times in Moldova, along with agriculture, shepherding, the village population had a series of practical occupations, which form the so-called "household industry", based on local raw materials, the tools worked in the household, the work arms of the members of the house in order to satisfy the functional and aesthetic needs of the family [1].






RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1.


Repertoire of leather and fur handicrafts from the Republic of Moldova

No	Name of the piece	The historical-ethnographic characteristic	Examples of leather and fur pieces
1	Fur/coat	In sec. XV-XVI boyars in winter wore coats with fur on the outside.	



		The bear fur coat, originating from the Slavs, was worn by the provincial boyars. Currently, furs are diverse, they are worn by both women and men [2].	
2	Bundița (bonda)	In the sec. XIV-XVIII, bundița were a component part of the Moldavian folk costume. To this day, two subvariants of the bodice have been preserved: the one from the north – it is adjusted to the body split forward, and the bodice from the center or from the south, is wider, keeps the natural color of the sheepskin, brown or black [2].	
3	Hat / hat	Historical documents show that in the In the 19th century, the hat was generally worn by people in the villages and by the poor in the city. Mainly intended for men, made of lamb skins with fur on the outside. Two models of Țurcănească and Mocănească hats are distinguished. In the middle of the century 19th century, beginning of the century In the 20th century, the cuzma comes into use, which differs constructively, and is worn by both men and women [3].	
4	Chimir	Chimir has existed on the territory of Moldova since the century. V, in the popular men's port very close in shape to the modern chimeras. It was more often worn by shepherds and wealthy peasants. Made of cattle, horse leather, having pockets, which serve instead of a bag, with a width between 10-30 cm. The penknife, the money bag, the tobacco bag, the pipe, the flint and the reed were attached to the quiver [3].	
5	Boots/shoes	In sec. XIV-XVIII, boots/boots were a component part of the folk costume. Boots were made of thicker leather, and boots of thinner, finer leather. In the villages in the north of the country, the peasants wore "chrome pieces" more frequently than in the villages in the	



	<p>center and south. Gradually, the boots were worn by women and men, they took on the well-known forms with a high or pointed toe [2].</p>	
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CONCLUSIONS

Highlighting the development and identification of leather and fur handicrafts, as well as the manufacture of products from these materials, reflects the passing of time, their preservation, thus ensuring continuity. According to our study, the products made of leather and fur were not made in industrial series, but unique, distinguished by their ethnic character. Traditional pieces are used today by folklore groups, folk music orchestras, folk dance ensembles. The preliminary research carried out in this article presents an open form, which can be completed and revised depending on the study of new sources and field data.

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НАРОДНІ РЕМЕСЛА – КУЛЬТУРНА СПАДЩИНА ДЛЯ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ

Народні промисли походять з тих часів, коли заняття, якими займалася кожна людина, були джерелом існування, покривали певні витрати і могли забезпечити повсякденне існування. З моменту, коли традиційне життя відійшло в минуле, багато ремесел зникли, але деякі адаптувалися і сьогодні є лише елементами прикраси, які сприяють поширенню національної ідентичності. Обробка шкіри — одне з найдавніших домашніх занять, яким займалися деякі селяни у своїх господарствах. Сировиною служили шкури свійських і диких тварин, з яких виготовляли різноманітні види взуття, теплі частини одягу, пояси, частини упряжі та інші предмети побуту. З часом обробка шкіри урізноманітнювалася і спеціалізувалася на різних галузях: дубильній, взуттєвій, обов'язній, шкіряній. Проведене дослідження зосереджено на представленні історичних віх розвитку ремесел у Республіці Молдова, розглянута тема має на меті представити ширшу картину щодо виробництва виробів зі шкіри та хутра.

Ключові слова: народні промисли, шкіра, хутряні вироби, матеріали