THE ANGORA GOATS IN HISTORY (1765-1908)

TARİHTE ANKARA KEÇİLERİ (1765-1908)

Senem GÖNENÇ
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, İstanbul Üniversitesi-Cerrahaşa,
Hasan Âli Yücel Eğitim Fakültesi,
Türkçe ve Sosyal Bilimler Eğitimi Bölümü,
senem.gonenc@iuc.edu.tr

Makale Bilgisi
Türü: Araştırma makalesi
Gönderildiği tarih: 2 Ağustos 2024
Kabul edildiği tarih: 13 Eylül 2024
Yayınlanma tarihi: 25 Aralık 2024

Article Info
Type: Research article
Date submitted: 2 August 2024
Date accepted: 13 September 2024
Date published: 25 December 2024

Anahtar Sözcükler
Ankara Keçisi; Ankara; Capra Hircus Ancryrensis; Keçi; Keçi Yetiştiriciliği

Keywords
Angora Goat; Ankara; Capra Hircus Ancryrensis; Goat; Goat Breeding

DOI
10.33171/dtcfjournal.2024.64.2.12

Abstract

Angora goat has been bred by Turks since the earliest times when they settled in Anatolia (Asia Minor). Over time, the Turks developed mohair processing techniques and achieved significant success in the weaving of mohair fabrics. However, the fact that Angora goats were taken from Türkiye to other countries of the world and bred with high yields led to the loss of the Turkish monopoly on this animal. Thus, Anatolia, the cradle of Angora goat breeding in the world, lost its superiority in this field. It is a historically remarkable event that Angora goats were taken from Türkiye to other countries and thus enriched these countries with a new industry. This historical research based on document analysis reveals the importance of Angora goat by giving historical examples of attempts to breed Angora goat outside Anatolia through various sources from England, Germany, Austria, Australia and America. According to the results of the research, the first recorded attempt to breed Angora goats in Europe was made by the Spanish government in 1765. This was followed by various attempts in other European countries. The year 1908, when the study was limited, refers to attempts to breed Angora goats in Bosnia-Herzegovina, then under the occupation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In addition, the first Angora goats were imported to Australia in 1833, South Africa in 1838 and America in 1849. In the 19th century, attempts to breed Angora goats, particularly in South Africa and America, were highly successful. The introduction of Angora goats contributed to the economic development of these countries through the establishment of a new industry.

Öz

Ankara keçisi, Türklerin Anadolu'ya (Küçük Asya) yerleştikleri en eski dönemlerden beri Türkler tarafından yetiştirilmektedir. Zaman içinde tiftik işleme teknikleri geliştiren Türkler, tiftik kumaşlarının dokunmasında da önemli başarılar elde etmişlerdir. Ancak Ankara keçilerinin Türkiye'den dünyanın başka ülkelerine götürülerek, yüksek verimle yetiştirilmeleri, bu canlı üzerindeki Türk tekelinin kaybolmasına neden olmuştur. Böylece dünyada Ankara keçisi yetiştiriciliğinin beşiği olan Anadolu, bu alandaki üstünlüğünü kaybetmiştir. Ankara keçilerinin Türkiye'den diğer ülkelere götürülmesi ve bu ülkelerin yeni bir endüstri ile zenginleşmelerini sağlaması ise tarihsel olarak dikkate değer bir olaydır. Doküman incelemesine dayanan bu tarihsel araştırma Ankara keçisinin önemini; İngiltere, Almanya, Avusturya, Avusturalya ve Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nden çeşitli kaynaklar üzerinden Anadolu dışında Ankara keçisi yetiştirme çabalarından tarihsel örnekler vererek ortaya koymaktadır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre Avrupa'da tiftik keçisi yetiştirmek için kayıtlara geçen ilk girişim 1765'te İspanyol hükûmeti tarafından yapılmıştır. Bunu diğer Avrupa ülkelerindeki çeşitli denemeler izlemiştir. Çalışmanın sınırlandırıldığı 1908 yılı, o sırada Avusturya-Macaristan İmparatorluğu işgali altında bulunan Bosna-Hersek'teki tiftik keçisi yetiştirme çabalarını ifade etmektedir. Bununla birlikte ilk Ankara keçileri Avusturalya'ya 1833'te, Güney Afrika'ya 1838'de, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'ne ise 1849'da nakledilmiştir. 19. yy'da özellikle Güney Afrika ve Amerika'da Ankara keçisi yetiştirme girişimleri oldukça başarılı olmuş ve Ankara keçileri bu ülkelerin yeni bir endüstri ile zenginleşmelerine katkıda bulunmuştur.

Introduction

The history of goats and their various breeds is quite fascinating. Goats have been bred since ancient times by both the Romans and Greeks. In ancient times, goat horns were utilized for crafting weapons, handles, knife scabbards, and drinking vessels. Furthermore, goat hair was employed for creating ropes, tents, and protective blankets. Milk was consumed raw or boiled, and the meat, particularly from young goat lambs, was considered a delicacy. It is interesting to note that Emperor Charlemagne (747?–814), who made significant contributions to agriculture, also kept goats on his estate. During his voyage from Spain to the Canary Islands in 1493, Columbus (1451-1506) brought with him various seeds, vines, horses, pigs, calves, donkeys, and poultry, as well as goats for breeding ("Die Ziegenzucht in alter Zeit", 1914, p. 1). In 1705, goats were hunted on the island of Fernandez. Additionally, the Cashmere goat, which is known for its soft hair resembling silk, was originally prevalent in India. Interestingly, in 1798, the French Empress Josephine (1763-1814) wore the first scarf made from cashmere goat hair, which was worth 15,000 francs at the time ("Die Ziegenzucht in alter Zeit", 1914, p. 2).

The animal kingdom recognizes several goat breeds, including the Alpine ibex (Cabra ibex), Markhor (Capra falconeri), Cashmere goat (Capra hircus laniger), and Angora goat (Capra hircus angorensis/ancryrensis) ("Die Ziegenzucht in alter Zeit", 1914, p. 2). The subject of this study is Angora goats.

The Angora goat is a member of the Capra genus of the Bovidae family. Considered a small ruminant, it is famous for its fine, dense, soft, durable, highly insulating, stain-resistant, easily dyeable mohair (tiftik) that covers its entire body and has a striking sheen that is its most distinctive feature. The Angora goat, along with the cashmere goat, is bred primarily for its unique mohair, unlike other goat species (Şahin, 2013, p. 339).

There are different opinions as to how far back the Angora goat, which is considered to be one of Ankara's unique assets, has existed in Anatolia, whether it is a native animal of Anatolia or whether it was brought from another country (Tamur, 2003, p. 9-20; Ak, 2021, p. 268-269). However, the thesis that the Angora goat was brought to Anatolia from Turkestan by Turks is accepted (Ak, 2021, p. 269). In fact, it is known for certain that the Turks have been breeding Angora goats since the first periods when they made Anatolia their homeland, developing mohair processing techniques and showing great success in mohair weaving. Quality production in the mohair weaving industry in Anatolia was first realised under Turkish sovereignty and

Ankara became the centre of this activity for about three centuries between the 16th and 18th centuries (Tamur, 2003, p. 20; Gönenç, 2020, p. 254). In 1914, it was estimated that there were about 0.5 million Angora goats in Ankara. Almost every citizen in the area traded in this precious mohair ("Die Ziegenzucht in alter Zeit", 1914, p. 2).

The fact that Angora goats were taken out of Anatolia and bred in different parts of the world caused this animal to leave the Turkish monopoly. Anatolia, the first place in the world that comes to mind when it comes to Angora goat breeding, has lost this superiority today (Tamur, 2003, p. XII; Gönenç, 2020, p. 255). The current distribution of Angora goats is extensive, with populations found in different parts of the world. The Agora goat is currently present on all continents except Antarctica and is bred in countries such as the USA, Canada, South Africa, Lesotho, Russia, New Zealand, Argentina and Brazil (Tamur, 2003, p. 205; Gönenç, 2020, p. 256).

The following statements in a news article published in the Otago Witness on 14 July 1898 are noteworthy in terms of expressing an opinion on the importance of breeding awareness among the masses of the Angora goat and its importance, which is the purpose of the study:

> Of all the animals on the face of the globe none are so little known out of its native home and where it has been climatised as the Angora goat. And especially is this the more surprising when the Angora is of such a blessing to man. Had the animal been an enemy to man we could easily have understood why the general public should have remained in total ignorance of its existence, but when it is a prime factor from head to foot in helping to beautify and adorn man's first companion, it is unpardonable that we should remain in ignorance of its existence any longer ("The Angora Goat", 1898, p. 6).

This study, which aims to reveal the importance of the Angora goat through the significance of the Angora goat in history, examines the origin of the Angora goat, its value, its characteristics, and the historical attempts of various countries to breed these animals. It also explains the first introduction of Angora goats to South Africa, America and Australia in the 19th century.

This study presents a historical analysis of Angora goats, based on a comprehensive examination of primary sources, including British, German, Austrian, and American newspapers. The research methodology employed is document analysis, a field of qualitative interpretative analysis. In this study, document

analysis also refers to the data collection method employed by the research (Gay et al., 2009, p. 12; Mayring, 2011, p. 51-52).

The Name and Native Home of the Angora Goats

The term "Angora" is used to describe animals with long, flowing, silky, white hair. Other animals, apart from the Angora goats (Figure 1), such as cats, rabbits, and guinea pigs (Figure 2), are also referred to as Angora due to the similarity of their hair. The Angora goat has been bred in Ankara for centuries and is rightly named as such (Schröder-Charlottenburg, 1912, p. 246).[1]

Father Belon in 1555 and Tournefort in 1654 introduced the Angora goat to the modern world (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 26, 141). Many local and foreign researchers, travellers and scientists have expressed different opinions on how long the Angora goat has existed in Anatolia, whether it is a native animal of Anatolia or was brought from another country, and if so, when and by whom (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 21-31; Plumb, 1906, p. 455; Tamur, 2003, p. 9-20; Ak, 2021, p. 268). In the light of these opinions, it is most likely that the Angora goat was brought from the Iranian highlands by the Turkish tribes who came to Anatolia in the 11th and 12th centuries, and over time it was transformed in the climatic conditions of Central Anatolia and acquired its unique breed characteristics (Tamur, 2003, p. 20; Ak, 2021, p. 269). In fact, the earliest data on the existence of Angora goats in Anatolia date back to the 15th century. In other words, there is no evidence of Angora goat breeding in Anatolia during the Hittite, Phrygian, Greek, Roman and Byzantine periods before Anatolia came under Turkish sovereignty (Tamur, 2003, p. 18).

Before any mohair was exported from Asian Türkiye except for yarn, this goat was mainly found in a small mountainous area northwest of Ankara. Although no definitive boundary could be established to exclude it from the surrounding regions, it is certain that pure Angora goats were confined to this region. In a paper read before

[1] Angora goats are also known as "silk goats" due to the remarkable silkiness of their mohair (Rüdiger, 1888, p. 687; Gönenç, 2020, p. 254). Pastures and meadows with limited resources are well suited for breeding Angora goats, and therefore Angoras are also aptly called "poor man's friend" ("Angoras 'Poor man's friend'", 1906, p. 10) or "poor man's cow" ("Die Ziegenzucht in alter Zeit", 1914, p. 1). Arabs also call the Angora goat chamal. It should also be noted that some foreign sources refer to the Angora goat as "the Kurd goat" ("Uncle Sam's New Agency for", 1905, p. 10). Mr. Henry O. Binns, who is interested in the Angora goat industry and the mohair trade, states that the Kurds, a nomadic tribe, lived in Van (Armenia) and every year took their sheep wethers by road from Ankara to Istanbul. This has led some people to believe that the Kurds first brought Angoras from Van. This is not true. Firstly, the Kurds are primarily sheep breeders, and they bring sheep wethers, not kapaters, to Istanbul; secondly, it is much more likely that the Kurds bought some of the beautiful Angoras to take with them on their return journey when they had plenty of money (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 34).

the Royal Colonial Institute in 1878, Gavin Gatheral, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Angora, states that *"It is true that for a long time the district of Angora alone produced mohair. The traditional habitat of the Angora goat is the mountainous region to the north of Angora"*. Additionally, Consul Cumberbatch, in his report from July 1895, states:

> The hilly northwest districts of this province (Angora) and those of the conterminous province of Kastamonu constitute the natural zone within which the greatest number of Angora goats are found, and where the best fleeces are produced. As one departs from this center, the numbers decrease and the fleece quality declines. It is also noteworthy that in areas where the Angora goat is the predominant species, the common goat is virtually absent.

This region is known for producing the qualities that make the Angora goat well-known and valued. According to Encyclopædia Britannica, the fineness of the hair of the Angora goat may perhaps be attributed to some peculiarities of the atmosphere, since it is noteworthy that cats, dogs and other animals in the region are affected in the same way as goats (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 34).

It should be noted that cats and dogs in the same province have long, silky hair, cats have hair on their whole body, while dogs have hair only on their tails and their ears. This difference may be attributed to the province's hilly, chalky, and arid nature (Staffe, 1920, p. 529; "Die Angoraziege", 1840, p. 4).[2] The Angora goat's physical characteristics may decline in environments with extreme cold and humidity, to the point of becoming unrecognisable (Staffe, 1920, p. 529). When removed from their natural habitat, they then lose most of their unique beauty (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 34).

The General Characteristics of the Angora Goats

The Angora goat is a small, attractive animal that resembles a sheep due to its long, wavy, white mohair. Additionally, it has a distinctive feature known as the beard, which is almost concealed by the long mohair on its neck and face. Both bucks and does have light-coloured, flat, slightly curved, and outwardly radiating horns.

[2] The Angora goat's mohair quality is also affected by factors such as age and care. Angoras are classified into four categories based on their age. The Turkish term "oğlak" is used for goats up to one year of age, "çebiş" for goats between one and two years old, "erkeç" for bucks (male goats) between two and three years old, and "damızlık" for mothers between three and five years old. The mothers are utilized for breeding, milk production, and mohair production, while the animals in the other groups are bred solely for mohair production (Schröder-Charlottenburg, 1912, p. 246). The highest quality mohair is typically obtained from goats that are around 1.5 years old. These animals are usually slaughtered at around 6 years of age, as the mohair tends to become less durable and aesthetically pleasing ("Die Ziegenzucht in alter Zeit", 1914, p. 2).

Their bodies are covered with a fine, thick, long, white, glossy, wavy and silky mohair. Well-bred goats have mohair that reaches almost to the ground. Besides this long mohair, there is a lower undercoat or second coat, which has a separate market value ("Angora Goat in Africa", 1897, p. 3) (Figure 3).

The Angora goat is often regarded as having an aristocratic appearance, which can be attributed to its gracefully shaped head and feet, as well as its long, lustrous, and silky white mohair. Nevertheless, it has a real goat's appetite ("Uncle Sam's New Agency", 1905, p. 10). It primarily feeds on succulent herbs and bushes. Additionally, it prefers a dry mountain pasture ("Angora-Ziege (Hircus angorensis)", 1906, p. 340). The Angora goats are natural browsers and prefer no vegetation more than the leaves of twigs and bushes. This characteristic makes them a nuisance in orchards and gardens where desirable shrubs grow. However, farmers praise them for their ability to destroy useless brushwood. The Angora goats are omnivores that eat brushwood, briars, and weeds. They consume and enjoy every leaf and branch within their reach. If allowed to work on a patch of brushwood that may be too dense for humans to walk through, they can transform it into an open grove. To clear the brushwood, it is recommended not to cut anything that the Angora goats can reach or bend. Instead, unwanted trees and saplings should be cut down. In about two to three years, approximately 200 goats can clear 40 acres of bush, leaving the land as clear as a garden. The Angora goats do not consume much grass when they have access to leaves ("Value of the Angora Goat", 1904, p. 13).

One of the key benefits of these animals is their ability to thrive with minimal care. They can adapt to almost any type of soil, with the exception of wet and swampy areas. However, they prefer mountainous or rocky terrain that requires them to climb steep hills and cliffs. These situations not only provide them with climbing and feeding satisfaction but also help them to trim their feet on the rocks. This is an important issue because in soils lacking stones or sand, goats' feet often require manual trimming. Goats require an ample supply of pure water and thrive best in mountainous regions with abundant springs and rivulets. Although they are not fond of heat, they can withstand it as easily as sheep. Shade is very important if the sunlight is too hot. Angora goats are not only useful for clearing and fertilising the soil, but also for their venison-like meat and of course for their unique fleece known as mohair. Mohair is distinct from any other animal's fleece due to its long, silky, and wavy texture ("Uncle Sam's New Agency", 1905, p. 10). Angora mohair is a soft, pure white fibre that can be used alone or in combination with other materials to create a

variety of fabrics for home furnishings, women's goods, briyantines, linings, knits, plush, astrakhan fabrics, furniture coverings, and other applications. Angora goats are usually sheared once or twice a year, depending on the climate ("Uncle Sam's New Agency", 1905, p. 10; Jirku, 1935, p. 8). They do not have the strong scent commonly associated with their counterparts. The scent of mohair is mild and not unpleasant ("Angora-Cattle (Hircus angorensis)", 1906, p. 340).

Although there has been a long-standing bias against consuming goat meat, this is believed to be due to a lack of knowledge rather than actual experience. The Angora meat is both highly nutritious and delicious, with a taste similar to that of venison ("Uncle Sam's New Agency", 1905, p. 10).

According to Geo. F. Thompson in his book 'Angora Goat Breeding', the ideal Angora goat is characterised by a straight back, equally high shoulders and hips. It is generally accepted that a sloping hip is very undesirable. Additionally, a broad chest is preferred, indicating a good build, and the body should be round. Short and strong legs are also desirable. The head should have bright eyes and a brown mouth, and should not droop. It is important to avoid a pinched nostril. The horns of goats exhibit some differences based on gender, with those of bucks being grey, heavy, and curling inwards, while those of does rise straight up and back with a slight outward bend. In addition, some goats have short, pointed, and spiny ears, similar to those of a fox, while most have drooping ears that are 6 to 8 inches long and about 2 inches wide. There are no other significant differences between goats with different ear types. While it is true that there are coloured Angoras, it is generally preferred that the animal's mohair be pure white. The appearance of coloured spots should not be tolerated on the skin. In addition, the mohair ideally should cover the whole body, being dense over the belly and neck as well as the back and flanks, and extending to the ears and chin. Although some breeders prioritise the upper knot and mohair of the face and legs, this is not an indication of the overall quality of the animal or its superiority over another animal whose head and face are not covered. According to industry standards, it is expected that the mohair will grow to around 10 inches in length within a year, forming tight rings or wavy curls that extend entirely over the skin. The mohair which has lost its curl, commonly referred to as 'slippery' mohair, may be indicative of a weak or unhealthy goat, as it tends to be dry, fluffy, and lacking in sheen ("Value of the Angora Goat", 1904, p. 13).

Some Attempts to Acclimatize the Angora Goats in Europe Countries (1765-1908)

Among goat species originating outside of Europe, the Angora and Kashmir (Tibetan) goats have been noted for their successful adaptation to various European agricultural regions, prompting further experimentation in this area. The domestic animals were highly esteemed for their attractive appearance, which included their elegant, spirally twisted horns, well-developed, hemispherical udders that indicated high milk production, and the valuable raw material provided by their mohair, which was used in the textile industry ("Die Versuche der Acclimatisation", 1897, p. 388 (2)).

In the early 16th century, there were attempts to introduce two goat breeds to Europe. However, there was a dispute regarding the Angora goat's ability to adapt to the European climate, as noted by Josef Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708). The Spanish government made the first recorded attempt to acclimatize the Angora goat in Europe in 1765, but the results were not widely known ("Die Versuche der Acclimatisation", 1897, p. 388 (2); Gönenç, 2020, p. 254).

The results of an experiment conducted in France by the President of Tour d'Aigues in the Basses-Alpes, in 1787, were widely recognized. The experiment was deemed successful, and the results were documented in a special report. The experiment involved a few hundred animals, which were cared for by Turkish shepherds. The shepherds organized the transport and provided practical instructions on breeding and keeping the animals ("Die Versuche der Acclimatisation", 1897, p. 388 (2); Gönenç, 2020, p. 254). As a consequence of these favourable results in France, Angora goats were imported by King Louis XVI (1774-1792) at his model farm in Rambouillet but nothing was said about their results ("Die Versuche der Acclimatisation", 1897, p. 388 (2)).

At the end of the nineteenth century, experiments were carried out in Spain for a long time. In 1830, King Ferdinand VII (1808, 1813-1833) acquired a hundred Angora goats for El Retiro Park, where they reproduced rapidly and were taken to the Escurial Mountains. By 1849, there were 200 of them and, according to Graells, their mohair was as fine and abundant as that of the animals imported from their homeland ("Die Versuche der Acclimatisation", 1897, p. 388 (2)).

In France, on 24 March 1854, the Royal Acclimatisation Society decided to carry out further experiments with the Angora goat. On 7 December of the same year, Marshal Vaillant presented the Society with a flock of 16 animals given to him by Abdel-Kader. The Society then bought 76 more animals to add to this flock, including 6 black ones, so that they could extend their experiments and carry them out in different locations. The animals showed no signs of disease, except for a single case of visceral inflammation. In the Jura department, Dobez conducted an experiment with a buck and four does. The same was multiplied by 4 during the year. An attempt was made in Algiers by Hardy. Alvier reported from his experiment in the Drome department that keeping Angora goats was much more advantageous than keeping sheep. An attempt by the Alsatian Acclimatisation Society was less successful; the animals suffered from visceral inflammation, which affected the results. Another experiment with 3 bucks and 6 does in Wesserling, carried out by Dr Sacc, showed the following positive results: The goats gave an average of just over 2 kg of mohair per head during shearing on 15 June; on 15 July, the mohair was 6 cm long. On the other hand, the goats produced only 0.25 litres of milk a day for 6-8 months, with a high fat content. They were fed with good quality meadow hay and 250 g of bran mixed with salt per head per day. During the rearing and suckling periods, the animals were then given a ration of oats. Drinking water was provided at a moderate temperature. It has been proved that humidity and dampness are the most dangerous factors for Angora goats. The mohair of the Angora goats bred in France was analysed by Deneuz and Lelievre in Amiens. They found that the mohair of Angora goats bred and reared in France was finer and more beautiful than that of Asian varieties ("Die Versuche der Acclimatisation", 1897, p. 388 (2)).[3]

In the 1850s, on the estates of the King of Württemberg, where Cashmere and Angora goats were kept side by side, the animals attracted the attention of the population because of their peculiarities and their stately appearance ("Die Versuche der Acclimatisation", 1897, p. 388 (2)). In the second half of the 19th century, there were differing opinions among the Germans who studied goats. It was advantageous for small farmers to have goats instead of cows, as not much investment capital was needed. It was Salzburg where goat breeding was practiced intensively in the Alps.

[3] On the other hand, in 1816, Ternaud & Joubert conducted experiments on breeding Kashmir goats. However, these experiments were not very successful, the goats produced only 0.5 liters of milk per day and did not produce more than 180 grams of mohair per head when sheared. Kashmir goat was introduced to various parts of France during the reign of King Carl X (1824-1830) ("Die Versuche der Acclimatisation", 1897, p. 388 (2)).

However, Recke argued that Angora goats kept for mohair had no advantage for small farmers. Wagner was of the same opinion. The mohair of these goats could not afford the necessary money for feed, and they gave little and bad milk. Thaer, on the other hand, pointed out that a distinction should be made between Angora goats: He argued that the widely available Angora goat was an artificial product, and that the mohair of the real Angora goat was perfectly even. Also, according to him, the mohair of the Tibetan goat was fine, but its mohair was coarse. If Angora goats were mated with an ordinary goat, their mohair would be spoiled ("Landwirthschafts-Gesellschaften", 1850, p. 886).

The introduction of Angora goats from Karahissar of the Vilayet Ankara in Anatolia to Bosnia and Herzegovina also yielded remarkable results. 26 original animals were purchased in 1896 from their ancestral home and transported via Istanbul-Trieste to the agricultural stations in Livno and Gacko. The Angora goat was bred at these stations, both in pure form and for crossbreeding with the local goat. Private goat breeding stations were introduced in 1904 to refine native goats with the Angora goat, with the aim of improving goat breeding. By the end of 1908, 16 private breeding stations for Angora goats had been established (Stejepanovic, 1909, p. 653 (3); Gönenç, 2020, p. 256-257).

The First Angora Goats in South Africa

Wool was undoubtedly one of the Cape's most important products. Long before Australia and New Zealand had sheep, Dutch colonists at the Cape, along with Spain and Saxony, were supplying wool to the European market. Cape wool was held in very low esteem. Dutch settlers placed by far the greatest value on meat and especially oil production, fleece was neglected, wool was mistreated and shipped to Europe excessively dirty. At first, only coarse and heavy African sheep were reared on the mountain slopes of South Africa, and even when the country's sheep breeding began to expand with the introduction of Merinos from Spain, the conservative Boer kept his old flock because fat tails were valued more than fine wool. It was only when the colony fell into British hands that the noble sheep became more popular, and from then on wool production there steadily improved in both quantity and quality ("Die Wollproduktion des Kaplandes", 1880, p. 156).

In 1838, Colonel Henderson, formerly of Bombay, a partner in the firm of Dixon & Co, introduced a small flock of long-haired goats, including the Angora breed, into the Cape Colony (or South Africa). The majority of the goats perished either during the journey to the Cape or shortly after arrival. Only twelve bucks and one doe

survived the journey. Out of the surviving buck (oceanborn), only one was fit for breeding, as the rest had been deliberately castrated in one way or another ("Long-Haired Angora Goat", 1853, p. 3; Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 170). The goats were transported by land from Ankara to Izmir, and from there to Istanbul, Alexandria, Suez, Arabia, Persia, Bombay and the Cape. The initial attempts to import Angora goats from Ankara resulted in significant financial loss and disappointment ("Long-Haired Angora Goat", 1853, p. 3). From a practical point of view, although fourteen goats arrived, only two were imported: one doe and the buck kid she was carrying. This was because the twelve bucks arriving simultaneously were sterilised before leaving Türkiye. This is the story of how Angora was first imported to the Cape Colony. It was the buck kid and its mother that were the progenitors of the South African Angora goat flocks. These were the precursors of the significant industry that would come to benefit the country. A notable date in the history of South African pastoral products is the day the little buck kid jumped ashore beside his mother at Table Bay (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 175).

The Angora goats in the colony were initially crossbred with carefully selected pure white Boer does. A number of white Boer does were mated to Henderson's buck, which was inbred to his own progeny through careful selection. The flock thus raised was farmed initially by Henderson and subsequently in the Caledon district by De Vos. Subsequently, it was transferred to the Swellendam district, where it was cultivated by Franz van Aardt. Following this, it was acquired by Hopley in the aforementioned district. Eventually a flock of considerable quality was obtained, with some mohairs of excellent quality, due to the long life of the buck. In the meantime, bastard bucks had been sold to several farmers in Caledon, Swellendam and surrounding districts, as well as to farmers further inland. From the first mating of one buck and one doe, crossbred Angora goats of various qualities became widely distributed from Cape Town to the Frontier, before any other imports, and produced mohair of considerable quality (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 175).

In the second half of the 19th century, it was observed that three different firms or individuals had successfully imported large numbers of purebred Angora goats to Port Elizabeth ("Angora Goat in Africa", 1897, p. 3) (Figure 4). The second Angora was imported by Messrs. Mosenthal in 1856 and the third imported in December 1857. The fourth import was made around 1858 or 1860 by W. R. Thompson of Grahamstown and consisted of about thirty to forty goats (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 180-193).

In 1881, the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire[4] attempted to maintain his monopoly on the mohair trade by banning the export of live animals ("Angora Goat Raising Quite Profitable", 1914, p. 15).[5] In 1894, Mr. Rhodes was able to successfully press for a relaxation of the ban on the export of Angora goats from Türkiye.[6] The following year, 200 quarantined Angora goats were sold in Port Elizabeth for an average of £50 each, with some bucks fetching up to £300. By 1897, the colony had become home to approximately 4,000,000 Angora goats. The initial breeding programme involved crossing Angora goats from the colony with carefully selected pure white Boer does. Subsequent matings led to the development of the current flocks, which are renowned for producing a fine, shiny, silky mohair. During the 1890s, it was widely acknowledged that mohair produced in the Cape Colony could match the excellent quality and shine of that produced in Ankara ("Angora Goat in Africa", 1897, p. 3).

The Karoo[7] and highlands of the Colony were considered the most suitable regions for Angora goats growth. It was common for almost every farmer in the Karoo to have a flock of Angora goats, with some owning several hundred. Every morning,

[4] The Ottoman sultan mentioned is Abdul Hamid II (1876-1909).

[5] It should also be mentioned that there are similar bans in this regard. In Natal, with the law of 30 July 1901 (No. 12/1901) imposed a duty on the export of Angora goats (bucks and does). Likewise, an equivalent law was enacted for Cape Colony ("Natal", 1902, p. 4022). It was well known that German Southwest Africa was excellent for breeding small livestock that produce wool, especially Merino sheep and Angora goats. The high export duty of 2,000 marks for each Angora goat exported from the Cape Colony had been a major difficulty for the introduction of this breed. At the same time, the Oranje Colony had banned the export of ostriches and ostrich eggs, with threats of severe penalties. This affected German less, since they already had numerous flourishing ostrich farms in the south of their protected area ("Die Ausfuhr von Ziegen", 1909, p. 7). The Cape Colony also imposed an export duty of £100 ($486.65) on Angora goats, following the rapid progress of Angora goat breeding in the United States ("Raising Angora Goats", 1901, p. 6). The success of the industry was corroborated in a report from the United States Department of Agriculture, published in the Farmer Bulletin 573, entitled 'Angora Goat'. The bulletin confidently reassured breeders that South Africa's ban on Angora exports should not cause alarm, as the country already had sufficient good blood to meet all requirements. Moreover, experts agreed that the best American mohairs were at that time comparable in quality to those grown in Anatolia or South Africa ("Angora Goat Raising in America", 1914, p. 13).

[6] The export ban, which had been an important measure, was abrogated with the edict dated 12 May 1889 in line with the understanding of developing trade and ensuring the principle of freedom. This sudden decision, which broke the general rule regarding the preservation of the Angora goat breed to the detriment of the local population, was reintroduced with the edict dated 2 September 1889 as a result of the insistence of Ankara and Kastamonu breeders. Despite the decisions taken on various dates to maintain the provisions of the ban and to prevent illegal exports, the illegal export of Angora goats continued after 1889. However, the remarkable bulk exports in the period in question were 'exceptional' shipments based on special authorisations granted by the Ottoman government as a result of external pressures (Tan, 2014, p. 146-147). It seems that Mr. Rhode was probably one of the persons involved in the realisation of such exports in the period 1895-1900.

[7] A wide, raised inland area, which is dry, hot and rocky, with small shrubs scattered about and no pasturage (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898).

the flocks were taken from the kraals[8], or sheltered enclosures, to the moors where they were allowed to roam and graze all day. At night, they were returned to the kraal shelters after being taken to the dam to be watered. Towards November, the Angora goats' mohair would begin to fall out. However, instead of waiting for the goats to lose their mohair, the farmer would shear it again in October. Following the shearing process, the wool was carefully compressed into large bales, which were then securely bound with iron bands, and subsequently exported to England for manufacturing purposes. In 1897, half of Britain's total supply was sourced from the Cape ("Angora Goat in Africa", 1897, p. 3).

Meanwhile, it should be noted that the predators of Angora goat include jackal, red lynx and baboon. The jackal and the red lynx preyed on the kids for their meat, while the baboon extracted milk from the doe's udders and even from the stomachs of the kids to obtain curdled milk. Hunting parties were frequently organized to control the baboon population, and the first two animals were poisoned and hunted with dogs whenever possible. The government of Cape offered a payment of three shillings per tail for jackals and one shilling per tail for baboons to encourage the removal of these animals, which were considered pests ("Angora Goat in Africa", 1897, p. 4).

The First Angora Goats in America

The history of the Angora goat in America is an intriguing one. It commenced during the presidency of James K. Polk (1845-1849), when the Sultan[9] of the Ottoman Empire expressed a profound interest in cotton cultivation. The Sultan believed that cotton could be cultivated profitably on his land and therefore requested that President Polk recommend an individual who could conduct experiments there. The President recommended Dr. James B. Davis of Columbia, South Carolina, who had a profound interest in cotton culture. Dr. Davis accepted this invitation and undertook a visit to Türkiye ("The Angora Goat. First Brought to America", 1916, p. 5; "Uncle Sam's New Agency", 1905, p. 10). The Sultan was so pleased with Davis' work that in 1849, when Dr. Davis was ready to return home, he presented him with nine Angora goats ("The Angora Goat. First Brought to America", 1916, p. 5; "Value of the Angora Goat", 1904, p. 13) (Figure 5). These goats were the inaugural

[8] A crease for livestock. Throughout most of the Karoo and many parts of southern Africa, smaller livestock are tethered at night, partly to protect them from theft, but mostly to keep them safe from wild predators, and to collect their dung for fuel (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898).

[9] The Ottoman sultan mentioned is Abdülmecid I (1839-1861).

importation of Angora goats into America and constituted the initial nucleus of the Angora industry in America (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 236).

The goats consisted of eight Angora and one Cashmere goats. In contrast, Dr. Davis had mistakenly identified all of his pure Angora goats as Cashmere goats. This was an understandable mistake given the similarity between the two breeds ("Value of the Angora Goat", 1904, p. 13). At that time, there was considerable confusion regarding the idenification of an Angora and a Cashmere goat. However, according to the evidence presented by Colonel Peters, they were, in fact, superior Angora goats (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 236). Writing in 1876, Colonel Richard Peters said about these animals: *"They were undoubtedly selected from the flocks of the Angora, which is located among the Taurus Mountains, crisscrosses the Asian side of Turkey, and takes its name from its mother city, located about 200 miles east of Constantinople"* ("Raising Angora Goats for Profit", 1901, p. 6).

The goats garnered significant attention and were featured in publications. Davis sold all nine Angora goats to various buyers across the United States. Colonel Wade Hampton, Mr. Davenport of Virginia, and Mr. Osborne of New York each acquired a goat, while the remaining six were sold to Colonel Richard Peters of Atlanta in 1853. After that, Colonel Peters made several more imports, which earned him the name "Father of the Industry" and is widely recognized for his significant role in the development of the industry ("The Angora Goat. First Brought to America", 1916, p. 5).

In 1861, the Colonel sent two pure Angora bucks, aged sixteen months, to William M. Landrum of Joaquin County, California, for breeding purposes ("The Angora Goat", 12 January 1901, p. 1). They were the first purebred Angora goats to be introduced to California (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 237). One of these bucks, Billy, went on to become the ancestor of 70.000 goats in California. Colonel Peters also sent other goats to California, which contributed to increase in number of the Angora goats in the state ("The Angora Goat", 12 January 1901, p. 1). Angora goat flocks were transported from California and Texas to Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. Subsequently, they were divided into smaller flocks and sold to various farmers. Texas also sent many over to New Mexico ("Raising Angora Goats for Profit", 1901, p. 6). By the 1900s, California had become the second-largest state in terms of Angora goat stock, after Texas. C. P. Bailey was one of the largest breeders in California, while Colonel Black held the same title in Texas ("The Angora Goat", 12 January 1901, p. 1).

On 15 October 1900 in Kansas City, Missouri, the American Angora Goat Association was founded ("The Angora Goat", 12 January 1901, p. 1). In 1901, Angora goats were primarily bred in Texas, California, Oregon, and Nevada, and their population numbered approximately 240.000 ("Angora-Ziegen", 1901, p. 3929). In 1905, the Department of Agriculture estimated that there were no fewer than half a million Angora goats grazing in different parts of the United States, with Texas leading the way with 75.000. Oregon was also listed as having 65.000 goats ("Uncle Sam's New Agency", 1905, p. 10) (Figure 6).

It is also worth noting that Angora goats are not known to do well in wet climates, but they did well on some Alaskan islands. They also seem to have done well in western Oregon, where winters were wet, according to the findings above. Among other things, a dry country with considerable altitude was undoubtedly best for Angora goats. The abundance of suitable forage was also such an important issue that there was no place in the United States where Angora goats performed better than in western Oregon, which had low elevations and a humid climate. This was apparently due to the abundance of suitable forage, for their health was impaired if they were kept in places where the browse and grass was poor. They ate coarse hay better than other animals and were quite willing to eat hay when nothing better was available ("The Angora Goat", 1900, p. 8). Angora goats were also found to be effective at clearing brush, making them popular with farmers in Oregon's Willamette Valley. Oregon was also fortunate to have produced some of the most talented Angora breeders in the United States. As a result, by the 1900s almost all the mohair produced in the Pacific Northwest was of the Oregon type ("Value of the Angora Goat", 1904, p. 13).

The First Angora Goats in Australia

The first importation of Angora goats was made in 1833 by a Mr. A. Riley, who kept them at Raby, New South Wales; there was a flock at Canterbury Park, near Sydney; Mr. J. Black, at Muswellbrook, had a flock of pure and crossbred, and Mr. Keys had a fine flock which eventually went to the Dubbo district ("Angora Goats", 1901, p. 22; "The Angora Goat", 16 November 1901, p. 955) (Figure 7).

According to Cronwright-Schreiner (1898) the person who may be regarded as the pioneer of the Angora industry in Australia was Mr. Sechel, a Melbourne Merchant (p. 248). Having been made aware of the success of the Angora goats at the Cape, Mr. Sechel made the decision to introduce them into Victoria. In 1856, he imported seven goats, which were purchased in Bursa and transported via Istanbul

and London to Melbourne (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 248; "Angora Goats", 1901, p. 22; "The Angora in Australia", 1913, p. 3). Subsequently, the goats were procured by the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria and were maintained on the Society's premises in the Royal Park in Melbourne (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 248).

In 1866, the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria received "twelve pure-bred Angoras of a very high class" from the Imperial Acclimatisation Society of France in exchange for some specimens of Australian fauna. These were added to the small flock already on the Society's premises in the Royal Park. However, as the flock remained insufficient in size to be of practical benefit to the wider colony, the Society voted £600 to offset the costs of another importation. Additionally, a Mr. McCullough, a prominent figure in the introduction of Cashmere and Angora goats, contributed a similar sum for the purchase of a number for his own account. In 1865, a special agent, versed in the characteristics of the Angora goat, was dispatched from London to Anatolia with the objective of selecting and procuring as many pure Angora goats as the financial resources at his disposal would allow. The goats were sourced in the Bursa, transported to Izmir, and shipped from London to Melbourne, where they arrived in early 1866. The 127-day voyage was arduous, yet the mortality rate was only two. Mr. McCullough relinquished his involvement in the enterprise by transferring his share to the company. The final count of goats acquired was ninety-three, at an aggregate cost to the Society of £16 per goat, on average (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 248). The small flock was introduced to the Royal Park offering purebred bucks and does for sale with the objective of promoting the dissemination of the breed throughout the country. However, the Society exercised discernment in retaining the exemplars of both genders, and through assiduous breeding, achieved the production of animals whose quality surpassed that of the imported specimens. Nevertheless, the animals were unable to flourish in the Royal Park. It was therefore resolved that a portion of the flock should be sold and the remainder relocated to a more suitable area within the park. The most exceptional specimens were chosen for retention by the Society, while the rest of the animals were sold. The selling price, which was considerably lower than the item's intrinsic value, was set at that level with the intention of facilitating the item's extensive distribution throughout the country and making it accessible to settlers with limited financial resources. Nevertheless, the outcome was consistently unsuccessful. Some were transferred to other Australian colonies, where they did, for a period of time, and in some instances, perform more effectively. Nevertheless, the ultimate outcome was a consistent failure

across all attempts. The only exception to this was South Australia, which saw a slight measure of success with the experiment (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 249).

In 1869 and 1871, Mr. Price Maurice, of Adelaide, imported 184 Angora goats[10], but Mr. E. C. Keniue, of Warrina, South Australia, may be said to have first thoroughly investigated the matter from an industrial point of view. His flock is known as "The Central Australian Flock of Pure Angoras," and the country in which they live is north of Lake Eyre district ("Angora Goat Breedinng", 1901, p. 4).

Australia has completely eclipsed the Cape Colony in the Merino sheep industry, but South Africa is well ahead of Australia in the Angora goat industry (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 248). The Karoo region of South Africa, which is home to a thriving goat population, is geographically distinct from Australia. It is characterized by aridity and a sparse vegetation cover, which is conducive to the goats' natural habitat. For the majority of its history, Australia was primarily a country of sheep farming. While the Angora goat may have been able to thrive in certain areas, it was significantly outclassed by the Merino sheep (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 256).

Conclusion

The provenance of the Angora goat, regarded as one of Ankara's distinctive assets, has been a topic of contention. While some argue that it is native to Anatolia, others propose that it may have been introduced to Anatolia from elsewhere (Plumb, 1906, p. 455; "Die Ziegenzucht in alter Zeit", 1914, p. 2; Tamur, 2003, p. 9-20, Ak, 2021, p. 268-269). The oldest datas on the existence of the Angora goat in Anatolia belongs to the 15th century. Historical records indicate that the breed was present in Anatolia under Turkish sovereignty at a relatively advanced stage of development (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 34; Tamur, 2003, p. 18). Indeed, the Turks have been engaged in the breeding of Angora goats and the development of mohair processing techniques since the initial periods of their settlement in Anatolia. They achieved considerable

[10] As far as South Australia is concerned, the following from the "Adelaide Observer" of 1 June 1898, will be of interest: *"At the Adelaide sheep market on Friday week, Messrs. Elder, Smith and Co. offered for sale, on behalf of the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Price Maurice, the famous Castambul flock of pure Angora goats. This flock was established in 1870, when Mr. Maurice instructed an agent living in Constantinople to procure for him a number of the best Angora goats obtainable. The agent accordingly purchased the goats and they were landed in South Australia at a total cost of £21 5s. per head. These animals, obtained in Anatolia, formed the nucleus of the famous Castambul flock. There was also a subsequent importation, and in 1875 Mr. Maurice bought Mr. W. F. Haigh's entire Port Lincoln flock of 106 for £558 10s. These were sent out by Sir Titus Salt. Mr. Clement Sabine has been in charge of the flock since its introduction, and has taken great pains to keep it pure. It was, in fact, the only pure-bred flock of any size in the colony, and its dispersal is a matter of great regret, both on account of the picturesqueness of the animal, and its usefulness and adaptability to our climate."* ("Angora Goats", 1901, p. 22).

success in the production of high-quality mohair fabrics, and this industry first developed under Turkish sovereignty in Anatolia (Tamur, 2003, p. 20). However, due to the breeding of Angora goats in other parts of the world ("Landwirthschafts-Gesellschaften", 1850, p. 886; "Angora Goat in Africa", 1897, p. 3; "Die Versuche der Acclimatisation", 1897, p. 388(2); "Die Wollproduktion des Kaplandes", 1880, p. 156; "Value of the Angora Goat", 1904, p. 13; Stejepanovic, 1909, p. 653 (3); Gönenç, 2020, p. 253), the Turkish monopoly was lost ("Angora Goat Raising Quite Profitable", 1914, p. 15; "Angora-Ziegen", 1901, p. 3929; "Value of the Angora Goat", 1904, p. 13). Nevertheless, it is important to note that the Turkish Angora goats still retains its high quality and unique characteristics.

On the other hand, the attempts to breed Angora goats outside Anatolia in the 19th century demonstrate the historical importance of these goats. It is worth noting that Colonel Henderson's importation (1838) had a significant impact on the development of the goat industry in the Cape Colony, especially in relation to the first attempts to breed Angora goats in South Africa. Most of the country's flocks contained some degree of his goat bloodline. Despite the fact that the offspring of these goats were in some cases seriously degraded, subsequent analysis of the situation demonsrated that these goats laid the foundation for the more rapid influence of subsequent imports. This made it possible to carry out the first crossbreeding experiments with goats of considerable Angora blood. It may be said that the colony is indebted to Colonel Henderson for his contributions. The buck kid in particular will be remembered by those involved in the Angora industry as a significant figure who influenced the development of the Cape flock (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 175).

With regard to the initial attempts to breed Angora goats in America, two different years are referenced in the literature: 1848 (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 235; "The Angora Goat", 12 January 1901, p. 1; "Angora Goats", 1901, p. 22) and 1849 ("Raising Angora Goats for Profit", 1901, p. 6; "The Angora Goat", 1909, p. 653 (3); "The Angora Goat. First Brought to America", 1916, p. 5). In addition, the number of goats imported in these years and the gender distribution of the animals are also striking differences in the literature (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 235; Angora-Ziegen", 1901, p. 3929; "Die Versuche der Acclimatisation", 1897, p. 388 (2); "The Angora Goat", 12 January 1901, p. 1). Another discrepancy in the existing literature on this subject is who Dr. Davis sold the goats to (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 235-236; "The Angora Goat. First Brought to America", 1916, p. 5), how many Angora

goats he sold to Colonel Peters (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p 236; "The Angora Goat. First Brought to America", 1916, p. 5), and which year (1853 or 1854) he sold them (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 236; Plumb, 1906, p. 455; "The Angora Goat. First Brought to America", 1916, p. 5). Because the Bamberg Herald newspaper provided information on these issues from the United States Department of Agriculture's Angora Goat Bulletin, the information from this newspaper was used in the study ("The Angora Goat. First Brought to America", 1916, p. 5).

On the other hand, Australia has been a predominantly sheep country for most of its history. Although Angora goats adapted well in some areas, they were clearly outcompeted by Merino sheep (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 255). This confirms the old saying: *"Where the sheep starve, the goat will live"* ("Angora Goats", 1901, p. 22). Meanwhile, one of the most remarkable findings of the study is that, according to the literature, goats were present in Australia in 1833 ("Angora Goats", 1901, p. 22; "The Angora Goat", 16 November 1901, p. 955). The year 1833 shows that Angora goats were imported to Australia before South Africa and America. In addition, one of the most striking findings of the study is undoubtedly the fact that the nucleus of the Angora goat herds in South Africa, America, Australia and in some European countries mentioned in this study was formed by Angora goats imported from Türkiye.

As a result, the attempts to breed Angora goats outside Anatolia and the extensive coverage of Angora goat information in the foreign press demonstrate the historical importance and value given to Angora goats. It is hoped that this study will highlight the historical significance of Angora goat breeding and contribute to the recognition of the Angora goat as a valuable and deserving species in the present day.

References

Ak, M. (2021). Batılı Gezginlerin Gözlem ve Değerlendirmelerinde Ankara Keçisi. *Akademik Bakış 14*(28), 267-302. Doi:10.19060/gav.948971.

"Angora doe kid, bred and owned by J. B. Stump Monmouth. Oregon" (1901, 5 September). *The Ranch.*

"Angora Goat Breedinng" (1901, 14 December, no: 323). *The Gundagai Independent and Pastoral, Agricultural and Mining Advocate*.

"Angora Goat in Africa" (1897, 11 December). *The Union*, *10*(45).

"Angora Goat Raising in America" (1914, 25 June). *The Gazette –Times. Home and Farm Magazine Section*.

"Angora Goat Raising Quite Profitable" (1914, 6 June). *The Spanish American*, *11*(20).

"Angora Goats" (December 1901). *Queensland Country Life*, *2*(22).

"Angora-Ziege (Hircus angorensis)" (1906, 18 August). *Haus Hof Garten (Wochenbeilage zum Berliner Tageblatt)*.

"Angora-Ziegen" (1901, 30 May, no: 270). *Leipziger Tageblatt und Anzeiger*.

"Angoras "Poor man's Friend" (1906, 6 September). *The Gem State Rural*, *11*(39).

Cronwright-Schreiner, S. C. (1898). *The Angora Goat and a Paper on the Ostrich*. New York and Bombay.

"Die Angoraziege" (1840, 5 March, no: 38). *Die Warte an der Donau: Oesterreichische Zeitschrift für Verstand und Gemüth, zur Belehrung, Grheiterung und Verbreitung gemeinnütziger Kenntniffe*.

"Die Ausfuhr von Ziegen wird mit Zuchthaus bestraft" (1909, 21 January, no: 17). *Bielefelder General-Anzeiger*.

"Die Versuche der Acclimatisation der Angora und Kaschmir-Ziege" (1897, 16 June, no: 48). *Wiener Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung*.

"Die Wollproduktion des Kaplandes" (1880, 26 September, no: 450). *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (Morgen-Ausgabe)*.

"Die Ziegenzucht in alter Zeit" (1914, 7 February, no: 2). *Der Gemeinnützige*.

Gay, L. R., Mills, G. E., & Airasian, P. (2009). *Educational Research.* New Jersey: Pearson Education.

Gönenç, S. (2020). Ankara (Tiftik) Keçilerinin Yitiriliş Öyküsünden Bir Kesit. *Ankara Araştırmaları Dergisi*, *8*(2), 253-267. Doi: 10.5505/jas.2020.40412.

Jirku, R. (1935). Die Haarpräpration. *Friseur und Fortschritt*.

"Landwirthschafts-Gesellschaften" (1850). *Ökonomische Neuigkeiten und Verhandlungen*.

"Long-Haired Angora Goat" (1853, 12 November). *Morning Advertiser*.

Mayring, P. (2011). *Nitel Sosyal Araştırmaya Giriş*. Ankara: BilgeSu.

"Natal" (1902, 4 June, no: 27). *Leipziger Tageblatt und Anzeiger*.

Plumb, C. S. (1906). *Types and Breeds of Farm Animals*. Boston-New York-Chicago-London: Ginn & Company.

"Raising Angora Goats for Profit in This Country" (1901, 23 February). *Waterbury Democrat*, *14*(68).

Rüdiger, E. (1888, 14 November, no: 91). Angoraziege. *Wiener Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung*.

Schröder-Charlottenburg, Wilh. (1912, 8 June). Angoratiere im Haushalt. *Wochenbeilage zum Berliner Tageblatt. Haus Hof Garten*.

Staffe. (1920, 27 November, no: 94/95). Antworten und Briefwechsel. Angoraziege. *Wiener Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung*.

Stejepanovic, L. (1909, 18 August, no: 66). Die Angoraziege in Bosnien und der Herzegowina. *Wiener Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung*.

Şahin, G. (2013). Türkiye'de Ankara Keçisi (Capra Hircus Ancryrensis) Yetiştiriciliğinin Dünü Bugünü ve Yarını. *Celal Bayar Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, *11*(2), 338-352.

Tamur, E. (2003). *Ankara Keçisi ve Ankara Tiftik Dokumacılığı. Tükenen Bir Zenginliğin ve Çöken Bir Sanayinin Tarihsel Öyküsünden Kesitler*. Ankara: Ankara Ticaret Odası.

Tan, S. (2014). XIX. Yüzyılda Anadolu'dan Güney Afrika'ya Tiftik Keçisinin Yasal ve Kaçak Sevkiyatı, *OTAM*, 35, 137-152. Doi: 10.1501/OTAM_0000000639.

"The Angora Goat" (1901, 16 November). *The Queenslander*.

"The Angora Goat" (1901, 12 January). *Lyon County Times*, *43*(2).

"The Angora Goat" (1900, 13 September). *Ranche and Range*, *16*(41).

"The Angora Goat" (1898, 14 July, no: 2315). *Otago Witness*.

"The Angora Goat. First Brought to America by a South Carolinian" (1916, 8 June). *The Bamberg Herald*.

"The Angora in Australia" (1913, 29 July).*The Daily Post*, *6*(179).

"Uncle Sam's New Agency for Clearing Mountain Land-Herds of Angora Goats" (1905, 19 March). *The Saint Paul Globe*.

"Value of the Angora Goat" (1904, 1 June). *The Ranch*, *21*(11).

Summary

The origin of the Angora Goat, which is considered one of the unique values of Ankara and named after this province, has been a subject of debate. Some argue that it is native to Anatolia (Asia Minor), while others suggest that it may have been brought to Anatolia from

elsewhere. What can be said with certainty based on the available evidence is that the Angora goat has been bred by Turks since the earliest times when they settled in Anatolia. Over time, the Turks developed mohair processing techniques and achieved considerable success in the weaving of mohair fabrics, and this industry first flourished under Turkish sovereignty in Anatolia. Ankara was the center of this activity for almost three centuries between the 16th and 18th centuries. As Angora goats were taken from Türkiye to other countries of the world and bred with high yields, the Turkish monopoly on Angora goats was lost. However, it is important to note that the Turkish Angora goat still retains its high quality and distinctive characteristics.

The fact that Angora goats were taken from Türkiye to other countries and enriched these countries with a new industry is a historically remarkable event. This historical research, based on documentary analysis, reveals the importance of Angora goats by providing examples of Angora goat breeding attempts outside Anatolia through various sources from England, Germany, Austria, Australia and the United States.

According to the findings of this study, the first recorded attempt to breed Angora goats in Europe was made by the Spanish government in 1765. This was followed by several attempts in other European countries. The year 1908, when the study was limited, refers to attempts to breed Angora goats in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which was then under the occupation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

On the other hand, the first Angora goats were brought to South Africa in 1838. It is worth noting that this importation by Colonel Henderson had a significant impact on the development of the goat industry in the colony, especially in connection with the first attempts to breed Angora goats in South Africa. The majority of the flocks in the country contained some portion of his goat breed. Despite the fact that the offspring of these goats were in some cases severely degraded, later analysis of the situation shows that these goats formed the basis for the more rapid impact of subsequent imports. This made it possible to carry out the first crossbreeding experiments with goats carrying significant Angora blood. It can be said that the colony is indebted to Colonel Henderson for his contribution. The “oceanborn buck” in particular will be remembered by those involved in the Angora industry as an important figure in the development of the Cape flock.

The first Angora goats were brought to America in 1849. Two different years are referred to in the literature regarding the first attempt to breed Angora goats in America: 1848 and 1849. In addition, the number of goats imported in these years and the gender distribution of the animals are also remarkable differences in the literature. Another inconsistency in the existing literature on this subject is to whom Dr. Davis sold Angora goats, how many Angora goats he sold to Colonel Peters, and in which year (1853 or 1854) he sold them. Since the Bamberg Herald provided information on these matters from the US Department of Agriculture’s Angora Goat Bulletin, the information in this newspaper was used in this study.

Meanwhile, one of the most remarkable findings of the study is that, according to the literature, Angora goats were present in Australia in 1833. The year 1833 shows that Angora goats were imported to Australia before South Africa and America. In addition, one of the most striking findings of the study is undoubtedly the fact that the nucleus of the Angora goat herds in South Africa, America, Australia and in some European countries mentioned in this study was formed by Angora goats imported from Türkiye.

As a result, the attempts to breed Angora goats outside Anatolia and the extensive coverage of Angora goat information in the foreign press demonstrate the historical importance and value given to Angora goats. It is hoped that this study will highlight the historical significance of Angora goat breeding and contribute to the recognition of the Angora goat as a valuable and deserving species in the present day.

Ekler

Figure 1: Angora Goat (Schröder-Charlottenburg, 1912, p. 246).

Figure 2: (1) Angora cat, (2) Angora guinea pig, (3) Angora rabbit (Schröder-Charlottenburg, 1912, p. 247).

Figure 3: A healthy and beautiful Angora goat with all the good characteristics of its breed, which won a degree in the competition (Tamur, 2002, p. 207).

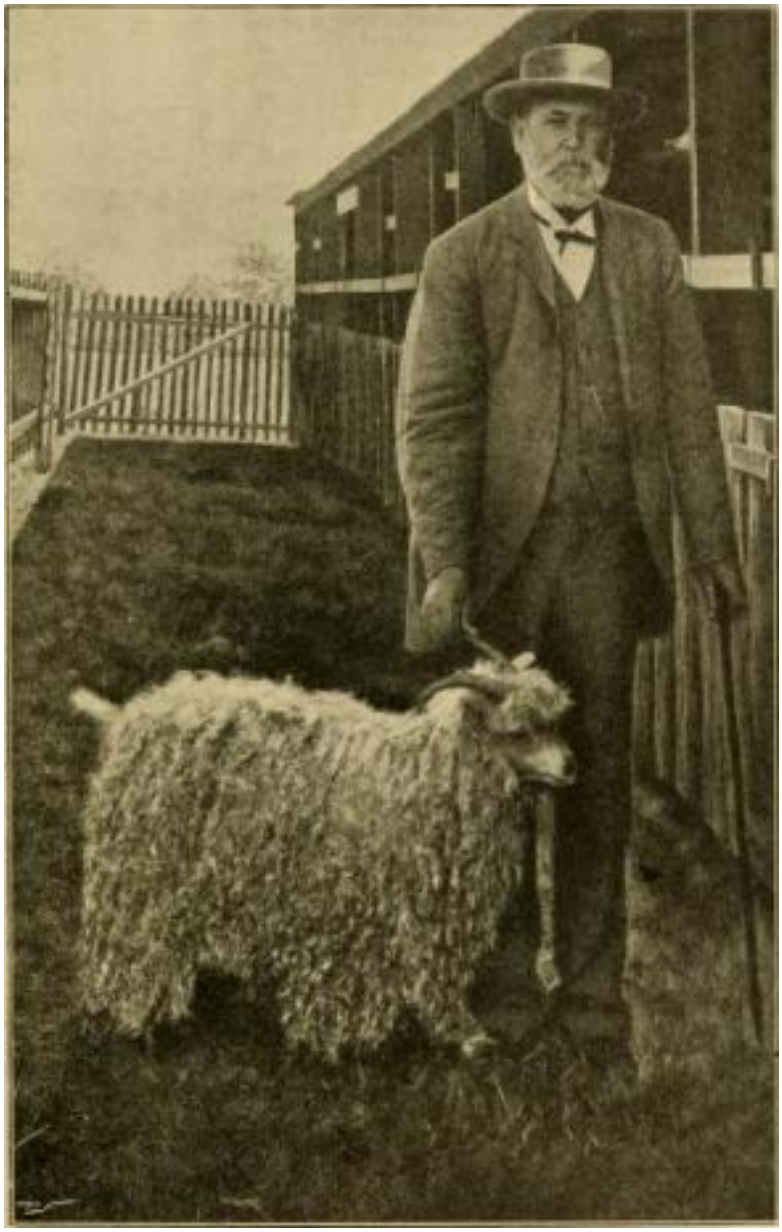


Figure 4: J. Hobson with the Champion Angora Buck of the Port Elizabeth Agricultural Show in 1897 (Cronwright-Schreiner, 1898, p. 251).

Figure 5: Goats imported by Dr. James B. Davis in 1849 ("Raising Angora Goats for Profit", 1901, p. 6).

THE RANCH

THE NEW ROAD LAW.

IMPROVED

Ranch

WANTED

Farmers' Investment Co.

Angora Goats

If You Keep Angora Goats.

If you are thinking of getting Angora goats, if you have logged off or brushy land, it will pay you to subscribe for the Oregon Agriculturist and Rural Northwest and keep posted on the Angora goat industry. It publishes in its Angora department more reliable and practical information about Angora goats than can be found in any other paper. Don't expect to find out all about Angora goats in one issue, and don't be afraid to ask questions. In the course of a year you will not fail to find information about the industry which will be worth many times the cost of the paper. You will also find in its columns the advertisements of the best Angora breeders in the United States. If you want to buy a flock of Angoras the easiest way to find them will be to place an advertisement in its columns at one cent a word each insertion. Published semi-monthly. Subscription 50 cents a year. Send stamp for sample copy. Address

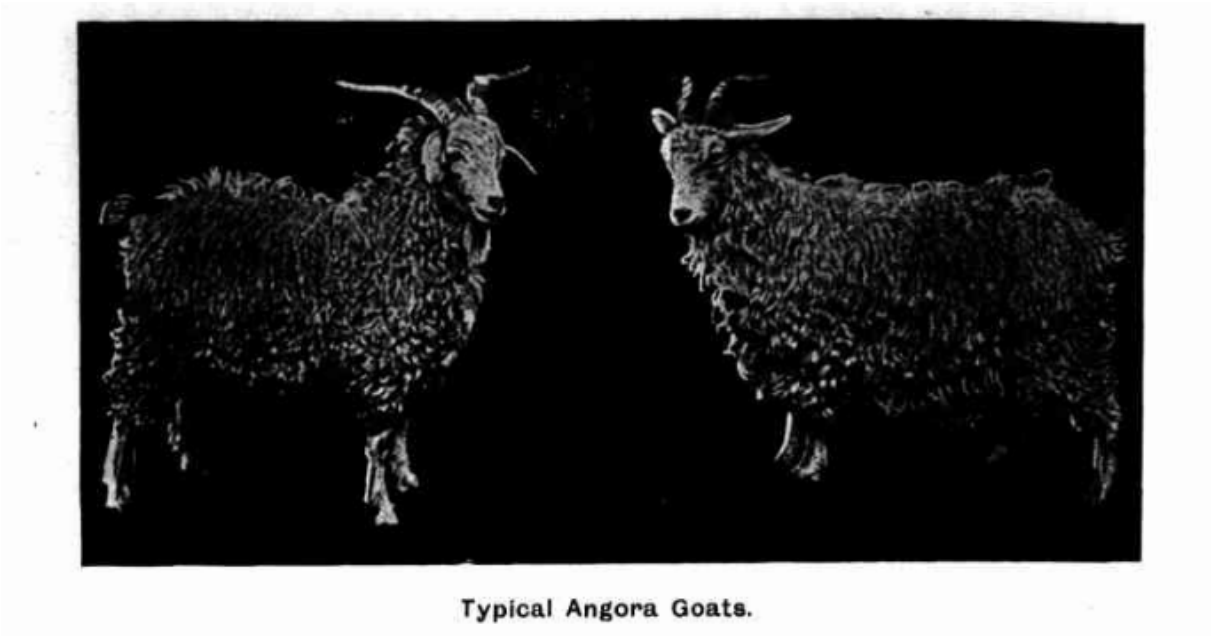
RURAL NORTHWEST,

Portland, Oregon.

"LITTLE BEAUTY."

What Angora Goat Breeders say about the OREGON AGRICULTURIST AND RURAL NORTHWEST:

Figure 6: Angora doe kid, bred and owned by J. B. Stump Monmouth. Oregon ("Angora Goats", 1901, p. 10).



Typical Angora Goats.

Figure 7: Typical Angora goats (“Angora Goats”, 1901, p. 22).