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Rice farmer hat

The hat-shaped horses being worn in different parts of Asia divert the Chinese hat here. For musical instrument, see Turkish half-breed. For a sea snail or its shell, see Calyptraea chinensis. This article needs additional citations to verify. Help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Material which is not pulled out may be challenged and disposed of. Find sources: Asian peak hat – news · newspapers · books · Scholar · JSTOR (January 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Vietnamese nón lá Japanese jingasa wears a samurai Filipino Salakot Asian conical hat, commonly known as asian rice hat, coolie hat (in the UK), oriental hat or farmer's hat, is a simple style cone hat originating in eastern, south and southeast Asia; in modern nations and regions of Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Cambodia, Northeast India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, parts of Remote China, Taiwan and Vietnam. It is kept on the head by a cloth (often silk) or a fibrous bearded strip. Use Asian conical hats throughout Asia are mainly used as a form of sun and rain protection. When made of straw or other slivery materials, it can be erted in water and carried as an impromptu evaporative cooling device. [1] In East Asia, especially Japan, it is widely seen as a symbol of Buddhism, as it is traditionally worn by pilgrims and Buddhist monks in search of alm. They were also worn by japan's samurai, where they were known as jingasa (travelling hat) or kasa. Spanish military uniforms in the Philippines in 1862 depict salakot (right) worn as part of the traje de campaña (campaign uniform). This later evolved to a colonial pattern of helmet pith through the British Empire in India. A rice farmer in northern Cambodia who carries do'un the Philippines is like a more often-stitched dome shape, not a cone, with a tip or hook finial. Unlike most other continental Asian conical hats, it is characterized by the inner headband next to the chinstrap. You can make a variety of materials including bamboo, rattan, nite, bottle tikva, buri straw, foliage nipa, pandan foliage, and carabao horn. The common type is usually worn by farmers, but the precious in the pre-colonial period (and later principalia in the Spanish period) is made with decorated variations with jewels, precious metals or turtles. These objects are considered hereditary objects that are passed down from generation to generation within families. [2] Salakot was often worn by indigenous people in the Spanish colonial army. In the early 18th century, it was adopted by Spanish troops as part of their campaign uniform. In doing so, it became a direct front of the pith helmet (still called salacot or salacco in Spanish and French). [4] Decorative assamese jaapi built made of bamboo and foliage, while decorations are felt, threads and cans of Vietnamese glitter, nón lá (leaf hat) forms the perfect right circular end, which smooth tapers from base to apex. Special conical hats in Vietnam contain random poetic verses and Hán ta, which can be revealed when the hat is pointed over the head in sunlight. In modern times, they became part of vietnam's national costume. [5] In China, it was usually associated with farmers, while mandarins wore narrower circular hats, especially in winter. Similarly, in India and Borneo, ordinary conical hats were worn by ordinary ordinary people during their day-to-day work, but they used more decoratively coloured hats for the holidays. In Sabah, a colourful conical hat is worn for certain dances, while in Assam they are hung in homes as decoration or worn by the upper classes for special occasions. Regional names Farmer in Bangladesh who wears a mathal (মাথাল) Filipino salakot wearing Filipino farmer English terms for a hat include a saddle hat, rice hat, paddy hat, paddy hat, bamboo hat and sometimes coolie hat. [7] In Southeast Asia it is known as do'un (ដែន) in Cambodia; in Indonesia; koup (ກູບ) in Laos; terendak in Malaysia; khamauk (ລຍອກ໌) in Myanmar; salakot, sarok, sadok, s'laong, hallidung, kallugong and tabungaw among other names in the Philippines; and nón lá in Vietnam. In East Asia it is called dululì (斗笠, literally means one-dzhoy bamboo hat) in China; (笠) or suggest (菅笠) in Japan; and satgat (삿갓) or gaerip (개립, 蓋笠)) in Korea. In South Asia it is known as mathal (제계ল). [8] A porter Gallery in China wears duulì (斗笠) A selection of cone hats in Hainan, China Making cone hats (nón lá) in rural Huo, Vietnam Souvenir nón lá for tourists of different types of salas than from the Philippines, c.1900 A Bangladesh rice farmer wears mathal (মাথাল). The conical hats of the Dusun people in Sabah, Malaysia Tortoiseshell and silver salakot from the Philippines Silver-weapt Filipino salakot Korean in traditional mourning clothing and satgatu Three Sama-Bajau women wear saruk from Jola, Sulu, Philippines, c.1900 A Japanese monk wearing a sugegasa begs for money in Ueno, Tokyo See also Fulani hat Jaapi Kasa (hat) List of hats and headgear Mokolii, an island in Hawaii nicknamed Chinese Pit hat helmet Pointed hat Salakot Thai farmer's cap Reference ^ Conical Hats. Nguyentientam.com. Retrieved 2012-05-23. ↑ Peralta, Jesus T. (2013). Salakot and other ears (PDF). National Commission on Culture and The Arts (NCCA) & Peralta, Jesus T. (2013). Salakot and other ears (PDF). National Commission on Culture and The Arts (NCCA) & Peralta, Jesus T. (2013). Salakot and other ears (PDF). National Commission on Culture and The Arts (NCCA) & Peralta, Jesus T. (2013). Salakot and other ears (PDF). 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External links Wikimedia Commons provides more media related to: Conical straw hats The gallery of conical straws Obtained from © 1996-2014, Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates Page 2Page 3Page 4 4

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