

## HISTORY OF JEWELRY ART

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**Abstract:** the oldest jewelry known to scientists is a 100,000-year-old shell bead from Tritium. The word “jewelry” in turn means “toys” from the Latin *jocale*, comes from the old French word *jouel*, comes. Jewelry – the Americans are jewelry, and the British call. In many cultures, jewelry is worn to ward off evil. For example, here we have one, also known as the Coptic cross.

**Key words:** jewelry, history, art, culture, Sultanali Mashhadi, traditions, Bukhara, Khorezm, Surkhandarya, M. Nozirkhanov, Sh. Nizomov, I. Olimov, G. Tosheva

**Аннотация:** древнейшее ювелирное изделие, известное ученым, — это бусина-ракушка из трития возрастом 100 000 лет. Слово «драгоценности», в свою очередь, означает «игрушки» от латинского *jocale*, происходящего от старофранцузского слова *jouel*, приходит. Украшения – американцы украшения, а англичане называют. Во многих культурах украшения носят, чтобы отогнать зло. Например, вот она, также известный как коптский крест.

**Ключевые слова:** ювелирные изделия, история, искусство, культура, Султанали Машхади, традиции, Бухара, Хорезм, Сурхандарьинская область, М. Нозирханов, Ш. Низомов, И. Олимов, Г. Тошева

Jewelry (Persian: “Zargar” – “Worker who works with gold”) is a field of artistic crafts; the profession of making ornaments (jewelry) from non-ferrous metals such as gold, silver, copper, tin. Jewelers widely use such methods as setting, hammering, casting (gold and silver casting), engraving or embossing, printing, threading, *sovtkori*, *kolipaki*, and *shabaka* in the preparation of ornaments. Working with precious stones (gems, turquoise, *dur*, *hatsik*, etc.), jewelry (leaf, *bibishak*, bracelet, *bozuband*, *bozgardon*, *bolodok*, *boulogi*, yoke, *gajak*, *duotuzi*, *jevak*, *jiga*, *zarkokil*, jeweler Alisher Navoi’s “Khamasa” (Herot, 1492-1493 years; calligrapher Sultanali Mashhadi, calligrapher Mavlano Yori. Stored in the manuscript fund of the St. Petersburg State Public

People have always loved to decorate themselves. And scientists learned about our ancestors, and you understand that they are really interested in the art of decorating their bodies. Here are some interesting facts about jewelry from around the world. Decoration Finds and traditions. The oldest jewelry that scientists know is a 100,000-year-old shell bead from Tritium. The word “jewelry” in turn means “toys”

from the Latin *jocale*, comes from the old French word *jouel*, comes. Jewelry – the Americans are jewelry, and the British call. In many cultures, jewelry is worn to ward off evil. For example, here we have one, also known as the Coptic cross. Material for patterns. Throughout history, jewelry with live insects has remained popular. The Egyptians started it who may be the first. They wore jewelry with a scarab beetle in the war. In Mexico, for example, insects are used as patterns, and in Madagascar, the hissing cockroach was popular. During the construction period in England, the use of large bright life insects, often attached to clothes with a small gold chain. 24-karat gold is 99.9% pure, but many American and European jewelers believe that it is too soft for jewelry. However, 24-karat gold is the standard for jewelers in Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

Archaeological findings show that jewelry has existed since ancient times. Jewelers of ancient Egypt, Greece, Iran, China widely used coral, jade, amber, etc. in making jewelry. In Europe, especially in the Romanesque and Gothic period (XII-XV centuries), the art of jewelry rose to a high level, and new methods and styles of jewelry appeared. The findings kept in many museums of the Republic of Uzbekistan show that jewelry flourished in the territory of the republic (Greco-Bactrian kingdom, III-II centuries BC; Ancient Khorezm, mainly from the middle of the first millennium BC, goldsmiths had a reputation and were respected in Khorezm). Jewelry developed in Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, Khiva, Ko'kan, Shahrizabz and other cities. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a variety of jewelry, differing from each other in its unique design, shape, decoration, and features, became widespread, and collections of jewelry were created. The art of jewelry, which has been passed down from generation to generation for centuries, faced a crisis at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the number of folk masters began to decrease. Craftsmen were not allowed to use expensive raw materials. The master jewelers who worked in jewelry factories gradually moved away from existing traditions in the course of their work. As a result, the shape and style of the products produced by them changed, creating an “eclectic” landscape and causing some traditions to disappear altogether. After the independence of Uzbekistan, jewelry art revived. It became possible to use precious metal materials.

The creative masters work mainly in 2 directions: local jewelry that is being forgotten, revival of traditions, and creation of jewelry in traditional modern style. Traditional jewelry – talismans, amulets, “three jugs”, “ay baldoq”, “er bidor”, “kashkarboldoq” and others. Was created. Among the masters are the Dadamuhamedov dynasty, G. Yoldosheva, R. Muhametshin, M. Nozirkhanov, Sh. Nizomov, I. Olimov, G. Tosheva and others carried out a number of works on the study, development and discovery of new trends in jewelry traditions. Some lines of Bukhara, Khorezm, Surkhandarya and other jewelry schools are being adapted to create new

modern jewelry. A. Ulumbekova's "Woman" (1998), "Africa" (1999), "Fish" (1999); Works by E. Gostev "Flight" (1998), creative examples of R. Muhametshin ("Tree of Life", 1993; Bracelets: snake-shaped bracelet (Bactria, III century BC); watch bracelet (XX century).

Diamonds were first obtained in India. The Imperial State Crown contains a large "Kullinnan" – the largest rough diamond found. It was opened in 1905 and weighed 3,106.75 carats or 621.35 grams. "Mountain stream" (2001) is distinguished by its decoration, the delicacy of its image and its creation based on the classic examples of folk art. Nowadays, in addition to the master jewelers, several associations – "Fonon" and "Kumush" association, "Hyp" state jewelry center, "Musavvir" and "Usta zoda" also fill the domestic market with Z. On the initiative of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, in April 2001 "Jewelry – 2000" and in April 2002 "Jewelry – 2002" international exhibitions were held. Jewelers from many countries took part in this exhibition (see Jewelry Industry).



In recent years, in order to restore, preserve and develop the traditions of jewelry art in our country, the internationally renowned "Tashkent International Applied Art Biennale" (2017-2023, Tashkent), "International Crafts Festival" (2019, Kokan ), "International Gold and Jewelry Festival" (2022, Bukhara), "Craft fair Uzbekistan" international craft products and technologies fair (2022, Tashkent), "Silk Road Tourism" international tourism fair (2022 y., Tashkent), the "Uzbek Jewelry Fair" international exhibition, the organization of the "Uzbek Jewelry Awards-2023" award (2023, Tashkent) and "Hunarmand" for the purpose of financial stimulation and social support of jewelers and "Uzbekzargarsanoati" associations are carrying out large-scale works aimed at researching and preserving jewelry works and creating modern, innovative items. In the processes of re-understanding of jewelry as a value, learning,

preservation of the originality of jewelry schools in the system of historical, original artistic values, and creative interpretation of innovations are gaining urgent importance. This will be a methodological basis for the restoration and development of schools and centers of jewelry art of Uzbekistan, as well as artistic technological methods, local characteristics, and training of specialist personnel for the jewelry industry.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3199 of August 10, 2017 “On State Support Measures for the Jewelry Industry”, Decree No. PQ-3388 of November 15, 2017 “In 2018-2020 On measures to further develop the jewelry industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, PQ-3577 of March 1, 2018 “On additional measures to support the development of the jewelry industry by the state” Resolutions, Decree No. PF-5721 of May 18, 2019 “On Measures for the Rapid Development of the Jewelry Industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, No. PQ-4998 of February 22, 2021 “Convenient for the Further Development of the Jewelry Industry on measures to create conditions”, No. PQ-5098 of April 29, 2021 “On holding the International Festival of Goldsmithing and Jewelry”, No. PQ-452 of December 23, 2022 Resolutions “On additional measures to expand jewelry production capacity and comprehensive support for local jewelers”, No. 0’RQ-710 dated August 23, 2021 “Precious metals and This scientific article, based on a number of studies, serves to a certain extent in ensuring the implementation of the important tasks defined in the “Law on precious stones” and other relevant regulatory legal documents.

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