



Traditional Jewelry of Uzbek Women-In World-Famous Museum Artifacts

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Annotation. The article summarizes valuable information about artifacts that have become the gold reserves of world-famous museums of rare na'munas of traditional Uzbek women's jewelry, which are considered the NA'munas of material culture and art of Uzbekistan. In particular, the culture of our country, as a wealth of all mankind, is also described as a practical result of international cooperation efforts in the study of its national cultural heritage and its dissemination to the general public.

Key words. earrings, silver jewelry, forehead decorations, tillaqosh, necklace, moxitilla, bracelet, ring, amulet.

Introduction. Uzbekistan is the heir to a great state that has left a bright mark on the history of world civilization. Over the centuries, wonderful craft na'munas, works on art and literature have been created on its land, which, up to the hanuz, have fascinated lovers of the culture of the peoples of Uzbekistan all over the world. The truthful and comprehensive study of this heritage has become an important task not only of Uzbekistan, but of the entire world of science, already the culture of our country is the wealth of all mankind. After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, many works were carried out in this Soha. Today our country began to face the world. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan on the initiative of Sh.M Mirziyoev, the multimedia project "Cultural heritage of Uzbekistan in world collections" was created. It presents a total of 35 unique book-albums, and these books summarize information about works of Art on the material culture of Uzbekistan, which are stored in museums and personal collections of countries of the world such as the Czech Republic, India, usa, canada, Italy, Turkey, Poland, Great Britain, Japan, Russia. This collection also includes rare preservation of Uzbek traditional women's jewelry, which is attributed to various davs. Inside them, unique examples of women's necklaces, bracelets, earrings and other jewelry, which are kept in museums in Russia, Germany, Italy and the Czech Republic, can be seen.

Methods. This article explores the cultural masterpieces of Uzbekistan within the world-famous museum artifacts and highlights women's jewelry of interest to the general public within them, using methods of comparison, substantiation and synthesis of historical facts.

Results. After the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, the national property of the peoples of the Turkestan land acquired books, archival documents, personal manuscripts, treasures, gold coins, seals, molds, badges and other valuable items that were the product of the high skill and delicate taste of local craftsmen. The national cultural assets of Uzbekistan were occasionally smuggled out of the country through tourists, sometimes under pressure from the mustabit salt [1]. Thanks to the boon of independence, the general public began to have the opportunity to explore national cultural assets, revive traditions, realize identity and revive our

history. Below we will throne the naamunas of Applied Art, who were removed from their homeland for unknown reasons.

Artifacts of Russian museums. In 1943-1944, at the time of the construction of the Farhad hydroelectric power plant in the Fergana Valley, the ancient Munchoktepa monument was opened. Gold earrings found in the excavations were found to be a beautiful example of silver jewelry in the east of the Karakhanid state at the end of the 10th century, and this find is currently preserved in the Moscow State Hermitage Museum [2].

He received many finds from the excavations of the Khorezm archaeological expedition in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, conducted by the Institute of Ethnology and anthropology of the current Russian Academy of Sciences. This expedition was led by the Soviet archaeologist and Orientalist Sergei Pavlovich Tolstoy, and during the excavations it was discovered that there were unique na'munas of local women's jewelry and handed over to colonial museums.

Debate. The number, style of traditional Uzbek women's jewelry varied according to the nationality, age, and social status of girls and women. The most complete part of them was considered the wedding(wedding wedding) decoration of girls. It consisted of head and forehead ornaments, gold and oblique beads, paired bracelets, rings and embroidered amulets. The 19th century is also known as the Silver Age in the history of the peoples of Central Asia, due to the fact that women's ornaments were mainly made of silver, and these items were always in the urf. Central Asian jewelers have mastered a wide variety of decorative-techniques, worked with gilding and black grain, carving, Engraving and stamping, coin minting, color inserts [3].

In 1894, a treasure trove of metal objects was discovered from the village of Khok, now Namangan region. This treasure, dating back to the first half of the 2nd millennium BC, is famous in history as the "treasure of Hawke". Of a total of 6 items, 5 of the Find were made of Jez and one was made of silver. Inside them, the women's dikes are worked with delicate taste, with a calf on one side and a woman milking a cow very masterfully depicted. The Hok Treasury is unique in the archaeology of the Fergana Valley, and it is now in the eastern section of the State Hermitage in St. Petersburg [4].



1- image. Collection of the Moscow-Oriental Museum. Silver amulet and women's chakka jewelry.

Italian museum exhibits. On July 23, 2022, the VI International Congress "cultural heritage of Uzbekistan-foundation of the New Renaissance" was held at the palace of youth creativity in Samarkand. In it, Paola D'amor, a representative of the famous Giuseppe Tuchchi National

Museum of Oriental Art, gave a speech and noted that the golden collection of the Emir of Bukhara is an exhibit of the Giuseppe Tuchchi Museum in Rome [5].

British Museum. The amudarya hoard, which bears the name "O'cuz hoard" in history, dates from the 4th–2nd centuries BC, and the gold bracelet, one of these unique masterpieces, is now also featured in the 100s coupé of the Uzbek national currency. The amudaryo hoard was discovered in 1877 at the confluence of the Vakhsh and Panj rivers into the Amudaryo, near the Taxtikubod night. The treasure consists of 179 gold, 7 silver items, etc. They were taken to the British Museum in London in 1897 and are held there. Among the finds of the "treasure of amudarya" there is also the image of a winged Tiger, as well as the image of a creature from the family of winged kittens. The tradition of decorating jewelry with zoomorphic images testifies to the cultural atmosphere of the era, the concentration of religious beliefs [6].



2- image Golden bracelet

IV-5th century, Treasury of Amudarya



3-image. Characteristic of Scythians are "animals

shape-giving style"

Artifacts of French museums. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.During an official visit to France on November 21-22, 2022, m Mirziyoev got acquainted with major exhibitions on the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan at the Paris Louvre Museum and the Arab world Institute. The museum opened the exhibition "wonders of the oases of Uzbekistan - at the crossroads of caravan routes". It featured textiles, dresses and shoes from the Nukus, Samarkand, Bukhara and Tashkent museums of our country, collections of headgear, as well as 24 moyqalam works belonging to the direction of the Turkestan avant-garde. The jewelry brought to the museum like this one has a special confession, 89 of which have been restored and received a place from the exhibition collection as an example of beautiful Uzbek applied art [7].

Artifacts of American museums. The Bruce Museum of Art, located in Greenwich, USA, published a collection entitled "Tribal treasures: carpets and jewelry from Central Asia" in 1994[8]. It cites valuable information about women's jewelry, telling from the history and culture of the peoples of Central Asia, which is present in the museum's Foundation. It is said that jewelry contains zoomorphic and anthropomorphic motifs, through jewelry it is possible to know the status of women in society, her age, whether married or child. Also, women's jewelry in itself reflected the lifestyle, occupation, religious and mythological views of the peoples of Central Asia.

German state museums. Of particular importance in the Leipzig Ethnological Museum is the collection of decorations belonging to the "House of one donation", which for many years was concentrated in the Turkish physician Umid Bir Wolfsburg. He was a strong advocate of the exchange of cultural assets between the East and the West. Its collection has been given to the

museum for use in the long term and is notable for containing a collection of 28 Uzbek jewelry [9].

Employee of the Linden Museum of Germany Y. Kalter collects a rich collection of Turkmen jewelry, which was placed in the permanent exhibition of the Oriental Department in the 1970s and 1980s. The exhibition catalog includes a women's wedding ring made by Samarkand masters, elegant silverware from Khiva masters, including a collection of sparkles, chest amulets, hair ornaments (silver, gold-water, feruza, glass steps), several jewelry samples presented by silversmith Masters from Bukhara, chakka and ear ornaments. The museum is endowed with silver, partially gilded, lattice carved pattern on the left, which was made in Bukhara in the 1880s - silver, in the middle - silver, a bracelet decorated with stones around it, silver, gilt, filigree, carved pattern in Samarkand in the late XIXth century, with a turquoise eye, glass with dice paper on the bottom, pearl, red and velvet molded women's [10].

Collections of Czech state museums. Researcher V. Krachmer founded the Naprstek Museum in the Czech Republic in 1902 as a beautiful silver giraffe, embroidered ethics and presented a piece of whey fabric sewn into the oven. Czech geographer and traveler Dr. Emanuel Fayt (1854-1929.) Collects valuables from late XIXth-early XXth-century artistic crafts. Its collection consists of twelve objects, the main part of which is made up of traditional silver jewelry, characteristic of Uzbek and Tajik rings [11].

Also, among the collection of jewelry of Uzbekistan of the Naprstek museum, there are enough jewelry pendants made in the late 19th - early 20th centuries, among which the Samarkand jewelry collection consists of a women's jewelry worn on the forehead, so-called "mohitillo", an elegantly crafted ring and a small jewelry called pile heater, which was brought to the museum in 1891 and 1902 [12]. In it, women's armor made in the Tashkent method, reflected in the collection of earrings with a gajak pendant, it was purchased by the Museum of 1883. The Bukhara style of jewelry from those times (for example, the tagnishin method) is reflected in Belt weaves and folk earrings. A small set of amulet boxes (amulet, bozuband) made in Tashkent and Bukhara at the beginning of the 20th century in the collection also attracts everyone's attention [13].

Conclusion. In place of the conclusion, it can be noted that thanks to independence, our forgotten history made it possible to be aware of, learn from national values, traditions, national monuments. In particular, asori-atiqas, taken to different parts of the world for political, social and economic reasons, have now further increased their importance. It was possible to find and study them. The Masters of the local people created masterpieces of material and spiritual monuments that Dong spread to the world. From very ancient times, they decorated and preserved crafts, art objects, various monuments and scrolls. The history and culture of Uzbekistan is considered to have a rich heritage, inextricably linked with the centuries-old traditions and lifestyle of the peoples of Central Asia. Uzbekistan, located at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, has many architectural monuments, ancient castles and fortresses, monuments of mysterious and unique nature, sample of Applied Art and many others that are now under the protection of UNESCO World Heritage.

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