

## JEWELLER'S ART

*Zargar* — is the master who makes jewellery products. In the past jewellery products were made only for leaders of tribes and their wives, so that they could stand out from other members of the tribe. These jewellerys were made of stone, bone and wood. In this way the masters who make such kind of products came into existence. They were the ancient representatives of present *zargars*. This art requires attention, love, patience and research from the jeweler at the time when the new styles of jewellery making were originating.

Depending on the functional purpose and technological style jewellery can be divided into several types. The group of jewellery used for adorning head, forehead and temples include *takya-tuzu*, *mokhitilla* or *tilla-qosh*, *toj*, *bodom-oy*, *zulfitilla* or *zulfizar*, *bibishak*, *ot-tuyoghi*, *tillabargak*, *tosaukele*, *shokila*, *gajak*, *qosh-duo*, whole-nail, half-nail, earrings, *gulband*, bracelet, ring, etc.

At the end of the XIX century and at the beginning of the XX century among the Central Asian Khanetes jeweler's art developed significantly. In many cities, for instance in Khiva, Bukhara, Kokand, Samarkand, Qarshi, Shakhrisabz, Tashkent, Andijan, Urgench, Nurota, Kitob, Chust,

Asaka, Gijduvon and Margilon; skillful jewelers were trained, and they lived as a *makhalla* (jewellers' communities). Contemporary jewelers are restoring styles and traditions of jewellery making mainly in two directions. At present ancient traditions of jeweller's art are being revived. A. Khaydarov (jeweler from Bukhara) and his apprentices try to preserve old traditions of jewellery making as much as possible. F. Dadamukhammedov and his apprentices as well as G. Yuldasheva, representing jewelers of Tashkent work in compliance with folk traditions.

Jeweller's residing in another places nowadays are creating new examples of jewellery masterpieces developing their art, effectively using the best ancient traditions and spreading their rich experience.





