

History of khorezmian jewelry (from the earliest times to the viii century ad)

Matnazarova Gulnoz Bakhtiyorovna

Teacher, Urgench State University

Email: mgulnoz@bk.ru

ABSTRACT

The article gives a brief overview of the art of jewelry of the Khorezm people from ancient times to the VIII century AD.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Article history:

Received 6 Nov 2020

Received in revised form 15 Dec 2020

Accepted 30 Jan 2020

Available online 09 Feb 2021

Keywords:

SP Tolstov, BI Weinberg, M.A. Itina,
LT Yablonsky, Tumek-Kichidjik,
Tarim-Kaya, Yonbosh-4, Kokcha-3,
Sariqamishboyi, beads.

Introduction

Conclusions based on a theoretical and comparative analysis of the data recorded in the historical literature of the twentieth century can be traced to the achievements of our ancestors in the field of decorative arts in the historical period from the Neolithic period to the pre-Islamic period of the Khorezm oasis. According to historical data, in the end of the 5th millennium BC and the first half of the 4th millennium BC, near the Yonboshkala monument in the Akchadarya basin, small cylindrical beads and jewelry in the form of circles were extracted from the Yonbosh-4 cultural layer of hunters [1]. according to the Bronze Age ornaments were made of bronze. According to the results of archeological excavations in Kokcha 3 tomb, the artifacts from Kokcha 3 cemetery, which brightly illuminates the funerals of the deceased family members or comrades of the Bronze Age economy, are of scientific significance. Bronze bracelets and stone beads were found in the women's graves in connection with the excavations in more than 70 graves in Kokcha 3 cemetery. [2] The Khorezm expedition was abandoned by farmers and herdsman during a field operation in Kokcha-Yonbosh area

of Akchadarya basin. Archaeological excavations in more than 70 tombs have yielded a variety of bronze tools, pottery, and ornaments. Researcher M.A. Itina states that bronze beads were found around the head of the Bronze Age people during the excavation of the tombs of the Bronze Age people (Kokcha-3) in the south of the Kokcha mountain range [3].

According to the results of archeological excavations at the Sariqamishboy Basin, the tribes that ran their farms at the end of the Bronze Age moved to the southern Akchadarya Basin due to water shortages and did not experience ethnic processes until the 7th century BC. Since the beginning of the period, due to the stabilization of the water regime of the South Davdon River, the rich representatives of the population of Yakkaparon 2 settlement in the south-western part of Lake Sariqamish have left the graves at the heights of TumeK-Kichidjik, Tarim-Kaya, Sakarcha. According to historical records, 150 glass beads were found in the Tumer-Kichirjik tomb around the head of the body, which were yellow and blue in the form of spheres and barrels.

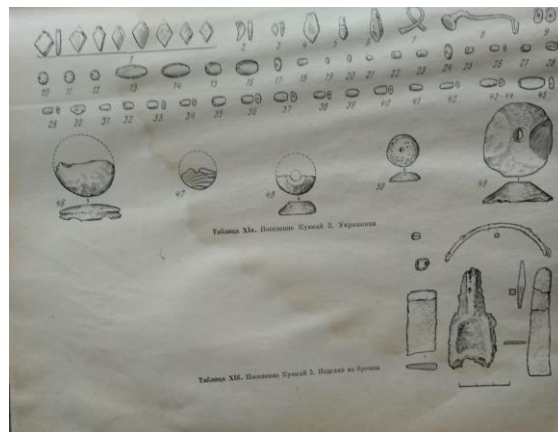


Figure 1. Yellow Basin. Tumer beads (Neolithic period)

The beads from the tomb date back to the 7th-6th centuries BC. [4] Small round-shaped and cylindrical beads were excavated in the lower basin of the Davdon tributary of the Amu Darya in the Kuisay plateau.

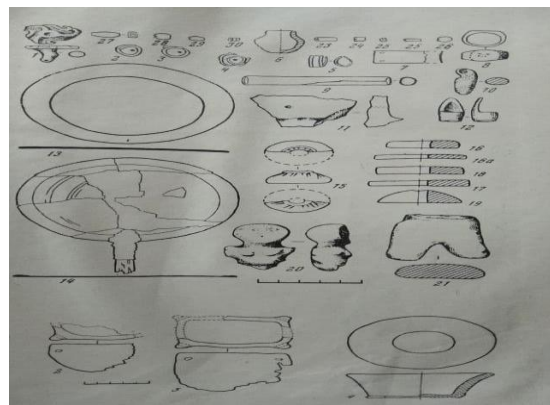


Figure 2. Yellow Basin. Tumer-small bead specimens (7th century BC).

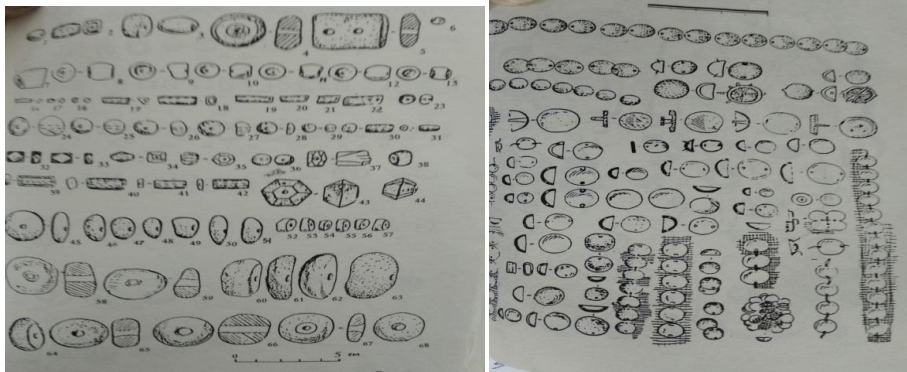


Figure 3. Yellow Basin. Quoysoy beads (VII century BC).

According to the researcher M.A. Itina, clay beads were found in the Yakkaparon-2 settlement of the VIII-VII centuries BC [6]. Excavations at the cemetery abandoned by the tribes at the height of Tuzkir, which is part of the northern part of the Davdon tributary of the Amudarya, resulted in black and white beads in round, cylindrical shapes, 1.80-1.30 cm in length and 0.70-0.40 cm in circumference [7]. It is known from the final results of excavations carried out by VA Lahovis and AM Khazakov in the tomb of Tuzkir that the glass circle had a cylindrical, rectangular shape [8].

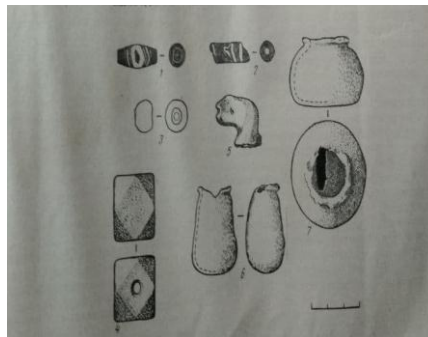


Figure 4. Yellow. Tuzkir beads (IV century BC)

Excavations at LT Yablonsky's tombs left by tribes living on the edge of the Sakarchaga plateau on the banks of the Sariqamishboyi Davdon River have uncovered pottery and beads containing semi-precious stones around the corpses.

Glass cylindrical beads from the tomb near Bazarkala, left by the ancient population in the Akchadarya basin, date back to the 1st century BC [10].



Figure 5. Khorezm oasis. Bazarkala beads (ancient period)

He formed the paleogeography of the central Kyzylkum, which was territorially connected to the Khorezm oasis. The basin of the Zarafshan River, which was formed as a result of high water supply, has been the site of various stone beads from tombs left by tribes near Lake Zamonbobo, recorded in the historical literature. [11]



- **Figure 6. Zomonbobo (Bronze Age) beads**

- Archaeological excavations in Central Zarafshan have uncovered beads from the Mesozoic-Neolithic tribal communities of Sazaghan makom, located in the northern foothills of Mount Tepakul [12]. According to researchers, a variety of bronze beads were found in tombs such as Muminabad, Chakka, Soytus, Jam, Siyab and Tuqayli [13]. Cylindrical beads were extracted from the Oltinasar tomb left by the population in the Jetiasar River, which formed in the area connected to the old Darya River tributary in the Eastern Aral Sea region.

Thus, based on the above historical data, it is possible to draw the following conclusions:

- In the Lower Amudarya basin, among the associations of Neolithic tribal communities, which mastered the technology of making beads, were the main source of precious stones.
- From the 4th millennium BC to the end of antiquity, there was a period of inventions in the technology of bead production.
- Beads help to study the history of religious ideas, as well as the high level of spirituality of jewelry in our centuries.

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