

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF DRY ART

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Annotation: *In this article, the authors provide extensive information on the history and developmental stages of the art of American quilting. At the same time, important ideas about the importance of quilting art were noted.*

Key words: *folk art, quilting, quilting history, quilting styles, handicrafts.*

Аннотация: *В статье представлена обширная информация об истории и этапах развития. В то же время были отмечены важные замечания о важности искусства квилтинга.*

Ключевые слова: *народное творчество, постельное белье, история лоскутных тканей, техника ткачества, ремесла.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Quroq san'atining tarixi va rivojlanish bosqichlari haqida keng ma'lumot beradi. Shu bilan birga, ko'rsa to'qish san'atining ahamiyati haqidagi muhim fikrlar qayd etildi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *xalq amaliy san'ati, ko'rsa to'shaklik, ko'rpaboplik gazlamalar tarixi, to'qish uslublari, hunarmandchilik.*

According to scientists, the art of dry sewing appeared in England. And the main reason was not the pursuit of beauty, but a simple economy. The fact is that in the 16th century, India's unusually colorful and bright fabrics were very popular in England. But due to the high price, this material was available only to the privileged and wealthy strata of society. Soon, a ban was imposed on the import of elite fabrics, and this became a major shortage. Therefore, the most frugal housewives tried to use a beautiful fabric as sparingly as possible to adapt to fashion. In this way, products that combine several pieces at the same time, differing in color, emerged. Later, original fabrics became popular among all sections of society - both rich and poor people had access to these fabrics. And now this art descends and changes on the American continent, becoming a quilt. If the art of dry sewing allows simple sewing of several pieces of fabric of different sizes and colors into one layer, then the emerging new art is the creation of products from several layers of different structures (at least three) includes Size, splendor and layers are the main features of the American technique of fabric mosaic. The production of colorful ornaments has become commonplace. This type of sewing simultaneously includes the art of dry sewing, patchwork, quilting, collage and embroidery, appeared.

The history of the art of dry sewing goes back a long way. For example, the Fountain Museum in Cairo has an ornament made of pieces of animal skin dating back to 980 BC. are displayed. In the IV-IX centuries BC, pilgrims who ascended to the temple (the cave of a thousand Buddhas on the ancient Silk Road) left their clothes there. The priests of the temple make rugs out of these pieces of clothing, reminiscent of the pilgrimage of many people. This rug was discovered only in 1920 by archaeologist Sir Arthur Stein. In May 1540, Catherine Howard, one of the wives of Henry VIII (England), received a dress from the royal wardrobe with 23 dry patterns as a token of the king's blessing before the wedding. determined, and the dry work appeared extraordinarily beautiful when the knights brought trophy flags, banners, and rugs from Palestine to Europe, possibly after the Crusades. When they started coming to America, they were in a difficult situation when they arrived. She didn't even have enough money to buy new clothes or fabrics. But women have found a way out of these situations. Collected good spots of old clothes and used them to sew clothes, bedding, sheets, rugs and more. Such work brought together people who were cut off from their home, from their roots. And the resulting passion and inspiration allowed me to create real works. After all, the wives of British Puritans who came to the American shores brought with their breasts not only the convenience dry and embroidery skills known in England in the 13th century, but also the ability to save money. (or "blanket")

When the United States entered World War 1 in 1917, quilting became more important than ever. The U.S. government urged citizens to "Make Quilts – Save the Blankets for our Boys over There." Quilts were made for fundraising and awareness building. The government took all the wool produced for commercial use in 1918 and instituted "heatless Mondays." Following the war interest in quilting as an art was renewed. People simply did not have the money to buy blankets during the Great Depression, so women had to rely on their own expertise and resources to keep their families warm. During those tough years, frugal quilters were known to save bits and pieces of material from clothing and other blankets, use material from feedsacks, and "make do." Quilting was used to raise funds for the Red Cross during World War II. The "signature quilt" was especially well-liked. Company owners, shop owners, and community members will pay a small charge to have their names embroidered on quilt blocks in a signature quilt. The blocks were sewn together and quilted, and the finished quilt was raffled off with all proceeds going to the Red Cross. These quilts are now fascinating community records. In the late twentieth century friends gathered to quilt memorials to loved ones as part of the AIDS Memorial Quilt, a grassroots project established in 1987, which now has 48,000 individual panels honoring those who have died of HIV and AIDS[5]. Indeed, various groups have used quilts to

symbolically unite community members. In the nineteenth century, churches made quilts to send with ministers when they left for another parish. Linda Otto Lipsett also highlighted the positive attitude of people towards quilting that loved ones signed names to Friendship Quilts to give to those moving west or getting married. Amish mothers made quilts as “gifts from home,” presented to children when they left home to start their own families. Native American tribal members have presented Star quilts as gifts of honor. In these instances, the utility of quilts has rested in their symbolic function [4.129-135]. In Russia, dry sheets are considered a tumor. There are speculations that the mother will sew a blanket from her clothes to the newborn to protect him from evil forces. The bride's dowry is always considered to be a guarantee of a happy marriage. In the past, a patchwork quilt was always sewn for a wedding. For him, the bride and groom, their relatives and friends gathered pieces of clothing and wished the young family well and happiness. Such a blanket became a talisman and was inherited as a family heir. Like ritual dolls, the blanket was never taken out of the house, never shown to strangers.

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