

Historical jewels in the museums of the world

Julia Romanenkova, Ivan Bratus and Anna Gunka *

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to characterize the museum biography of the famous jewels of the world, to systemize and summarize the information about historical jewels of world importance in various collections. The scientific work novelty is to identify the failure of complex scientific developments in art history that would systematically cover the historical jewels of the worldwide level in the context of their museum biography, with the provenance emphasis and works storage, so information systematization relevance about these art works as about museum objects is hard to deny especially in the light of current realities when tourism is growing rapidly and visits to museums are highly increasing. There is a number of world museums, exhibits and funds of which contain a significant quantity of historical jewels described in the article, museums visits by connoisseurs of art masterpieces specificity and such goods exhibiting peculiarities are emphasized.

Keywords: historical jewel, jewelry, collection, jewel, attribute of power, gem stone

INTRODUCTION

Today museography of the most famous world jewel masterpieces is quite widespread. The museums related to the history of jewelry are various according to their specialized characteristics. The activity of some of them refers to the jewels history coverage, gold and silver question: here you can see the goods specific for certain region of this or that period. The other ones have geological, mineralogical orientation for the greater part and dedicated to the minerals, the ways

* Julia Romanenkova (✉)

Kyiv Municipal Academy of Circus and Variety Arts, Ukraine

e-mail: libraryOM@gmail.com (corresponding author)

Ivan Bratus (✉)

Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University, Ukraine

Anna Gunka (✉)

Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University, Ukraine

of its mining and carving and the main exhibits are equipment and tool for gem stone carving, different solid samples, picturesque druzies and nodules etc (the Museum of Garnet, Prague, the Czech Republic; the Diamond Museums in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in Antwerp and Brugge, Belgium; Harry Oppenheimer Diamond Museum, Tel Aviv, Israel; the Pearls Museums, Manama, Bahrain, Ras al-Khaimah, UAE; Emerald Museums in Costa Dorada, Spain and Bogota, Colombia; Amber Museums in Palanga, Lithuania and Kaliningrad, Russia; Stone-cutting and Jewelry Museum, Yekaterinburg, Russia) or the museums focused on the precious metals research (Gold Museums in Lima, Peru, in Bogota, Tankavaar, Finland, in Berezovskiy, Russia; Silver Museums in Antwerp, Belgium, Vienna, Austria, Kutna Hora, the Czech Republic, Limbazi, Latvia) etc. However only a small segment of world museums chain can boast of possessing famous historical jewels in their funds. Many of them were stolen throughout history, disappeared from the field of view for a long period but only some of them came back changing the owner. A number of legendary jewels for ever disappeared; a part of them settled in the private collections and only seldom become public fare when they are temporarily presented at the exhibitions. Taking into consideration international tourism activation the increasing number of those who are interested in museums visiting the need to systematize the information about the historical jewels is growing as well, since materials about such works of art can be found only in certain museum catalogues, on official museums websites and in particular articles about jewelry history unfortunately published in a low quantity.

WHAT IS “HISTORICAL JEWEL”?

Therefore the purpose of the suggested intelligence is to make actual profound historical jewels scientific research, firstly as museum objects, to cover the geography of these works storage and to attempt to systematize the facts on the example of the most famous historical jewels collection in the world.

Jewelry has always attracted exquisite beauty connoisseurs' attention. There is quite a number of collectors among them. The representatives of this very category of jewelry wonderworks lovers have repeatedly become the saviors of real jewels trove and the causers of having been lost some of them forever. Many world-renowned historical jewels have disappeared as a result of famous robbery from museums when it was the antiques collectors who acted as requestors.

Absolutely museum resources robbery is often caused by the trivial greed for gain because the works have great money value even for those who do not particularly know art, - only a specialist can estimate the painting value but everyone can understand that diamond necklace can be profitably sold. Of course, stolen goods selling for this purpose ends seldom successfully because everything of this kind is known all over the world and it is almost impossible to sell it without being punished. But such cases do happen either because of jewelry exhibits security point's ignorance or the planned scheme carefulness. That is why historical jewels exhibiting require special conditions observation by museums.

First of all it should be noted that the category "historical jewel" is quite abundant by its content. The jewels with wide history of existence belong to the collection of works that can be referred to it and associated with famous historical figures and milestone events, characterized by significant historical, art value, attributes of power, steeped in history and gem stones with similar characteristics. It is to be noted at once those historical jewels that although have the corresponding characteristics but they are not a part of a museum collections are privately owned go beyond the research. These can be, for instance, some attributes of power or monarch's family representatives personal jewels such as the British Crown.

Among the well-known jewels of this type, for instance, there are ones and symbols of the English monarchs power – diadems, tiaras, brooches, necklaces, crowns, which are still in use by members of the monarchic family, in a greater extent by Queen Elizabeth II. For example Princess' Diana engagement ring uses popularity (gold of 18 carats, sapphire 1.8 carat, 14 diamonds, and the British Crown property). Today this ring is officially owned by the British Crown but in fact it is used by the wife of the heir to the throne, Prince William, Kate Middleton who received it as a gift from the groom as well as its first owner, Lady D. Therefore works of this kind are beyond the attention in a certain case despite their undoubted historical, material and (often) art value. It is interesting that sometimes this jewelry category includes not only works appeared centuries or even decades ago and are striking by their antiquities but also new enough, even modern things, which despite their short existence age have an interesting and complex "biography", i.e. works with extraordinary provenance. Mentioned Lady Spencer's ring can stand for an example whose history began only in 1981. Some historical jewels disappeared

without a trace such as the legendary Cortez emeralds lost in 1541 (Singaevskiy, ed. 2011, 69). O. Pushkin's famous ring-mascot stolen in 1917 and has not been found by this day or those jewels that are a part of private collections are also beyond the attention such as the famous Peregrin's pearl auctioned off in 2011 or Francis Drake's pendant with a portrait of Queen Elizabeth I. are certainly emphasized. Other categories of historical jewels - both attributes of power and jewelry - are museum jewels.

Taking into consideration museum visitors special attention to jewels that often causes robbery and preservation, and especially the transportation of such exhibits for temporary expositions participation in other museums requires increased vigilance, security and insurance. These are the most expensive exhibits because in addition to special equipment of these goods proper demonstration (in the first place – good lighting) they also require an additional system of alarm, security and sometimes an individual system (for some exhibits). Of course this caution stirs more visitors' interest and does not always rescue them from mischief. Therefore certain valuable historical goods are sometimes replaced with skillful copies for security purpose.

The museum spaces best adapted for exhibitions of this kind are ones of specialized establishments only, jewelry museums and often – jewelry trove. It is exactly there you can supplement the bundle of your knowledge about the historical jewels and its history in general. Although not every jewelry trove has well-known jewelry masterpieces of not only national significance but also world one. Museums that can lay claim to having the most important world jewelry trove title are in Austria (The Habsburg Treasury, Vienna), Great Britain (Treasury of the London Tower, Birmingham Museum of the Jewelry Quarter), Egypt (Royal Jewelry Museum in Alexandria), Germany (Aachen Treasury, Potsdam, Dresden Green Vault), Russia (State Hermitage Museum Jewels Gallery - Diamond and Gold Rooms, Faberge Museum, both - St. Petersburg; Armory of the State Historical and Cultural Museum-Preserve “Moscow Kremlin”), in France (the Treasury of the Royal Tombs in Saint-Denis, Paris), the Czech Republic (the Treasury of Prague). Ukraine is famous for the Museum of Historical Jewels (Kyiv) where one of the largest collections of famous Scythian gold s is kept. There are often world-class historical jewels kept in the art or history museums where only certain departments are allocated to jewelry. There are such departments in Egypt (Egyptian National Museum, Cairo), Germany (State

Collections of Antiquities, Munich), France (Louvre Art and Craft Department, Paris), and Hungary (Art and Craft Museum, Budapest).

HISTORICAL JEWELS OF ANCIENT EGYPT: MISTRIES OF MUSEUMS

The Far East, first of all - Ancient Egypt belongs to those regions that have a large number of historical jewels which have survived to our times (by the way the largest number of counterfeits as well). It is the historical jewels discovered in their time a lot of new things about Pharaohs country culture caused numerous robberies at all times and the famous "the Pharaohs' curse". Unique jewels found during excavations in Ancient Egypt have spread around the world museums. These jewels geography keeping is now quite wide. The most significant by quantity collections are located in Egypt and France thanks to the French origin of Egyptology, i.e. the Egyptian National Museum and the Paris Louvre. Many historical jewels belonging to the ancient Egyptian page of jewelry are kept in the Metropolitan Museum (New York), in the British Museum (London); some famous works are settled in the collection of Leyden National Museum of Antiquities. The historical jewels of Pharaoh Tutankhamen's tombs remain the most glorious today most of which decorate museum halls in Cairo. Funeral masks, ritual weapons, furniture decor pieces, ritual statuettes made of precious metals - all these were found during the Theban Valley of Kings excavations in the large quantity as well as young Pharaoh personal jewels – bracelets, earrings, rings, numerous amulets, necklaces, usekh collars which have divided to different museums but are still today under legends and doubts whether everything was passed to the museums by Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon (Gogolitsyn 1997, 56). Almost everything from this jewels group astonishes by history and among the most glorious is the famous Pharaoh's funeral mask that was able to be seen by the visitors of many world museums but its constant storage place is the museum space in Cairo.

ANTIQUATE HISTORICAL JEWELS IN MUSEUM SPACE

If a significant number of historical jewels of ancient Egypt i.e. Tutankhamen's gold most part is located in Cairo then ancient famous jewels have undergone more difficulties on their way to everlasting museum peace. The earliest antiquity period in the field of historical jewels is represented first of all by the goods of the Cretan-Mycenaean

period among which a considerable number of works have acquired the status of global scale "historical jewels" and the "nomads gold" has the world fame as well – firstly the famous Scythian gold. "Schliemann's gold" has been less successful than Egyptian Pharaohs' jewels. Among the jewels found during excavations G. Schliemann excavations at the end of the 19th century, a considerable number also turned into world famous historical jewels that had a variegated biography, having survived many difficulties before they appeared in the place of their last asylum. As a result of their journey through the world most of Schliemann's jewels, i.e. "Troy's gold" first of all (and not only) appeared in O. Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow where jewels came from Berlin after the Second World War. Here since 1996 most of the famous goods are exhibited causing unseen public clamor while its first acquaintance with "Schliemann's jewels". Almost all goods have retained misnomers given by the German explorer that is why the romantic aura around these exhibits is still observed today. Therefore "Grand Tiara" (24 - 23 BC, gold) might be the most famous among the numerous exhibits of these works collection, the one where Schliemann's wife, Sophia Engastromenos, is photographed in her famous portrait which is usually called Sophia's one in Helen's the Troy headwear. Another jewels block of the same period among which many of the world famous is kept in Greece, Athens, Saloniki. First of all these are jewels from the Mycenae excavations where the famous gold burial masks the most well-known of which is the so called "Agamemnon's Mask" kept at Athens National Archaeological Museum (16th century BC, gold) can be illustrative of them. There you can see the eminent "Vafio Bowls" of the Minoan period found near Sparta (15th century BC, gold).

Ancient historical jewels – both ancient Greek and ancient Roman – have a very wide range of storage, they can be seen in numerous world museums. It is interesting that unlike Cretan-Mycenaean period jewels many of which have the status of world-class historical ones there are not many things in later works collection that are known to even the ordinary jewelry connoisseur. The great bulk of works scattered throughout the world is well known mostly to scientists. But of course there are special "pearls" unique by quality characteristics and interesting by provenance. Famous Gonzaga Cameo (3-2 centuries BC, sardonyx, State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg) can be referred to such examples. The largest Hermitage cameo depicting Ptolemy II and Arsinoe II is really worthy of visitors' attention: the path of

Hellenistic jewel has been traced since 1542. During this time it was the property of Isabella d'Este, Christina of Sweden, one cardinal and several Roman dukes, belonged to Pope Pius VI, later came to Josephine Beauharnais from the French commissioner and finally in 1814 Russian emperor Alexander I got it as a gift, later it appeared in the Hermitage. It is really a brilliant path that gives a possibility to appreciate this jewel as one of the most interesting antique historical ones.

THE PROBLEM OF UNIQUE SCYTHIAN GOLD

Scythian gold fate is rich in events as well and is distributed all over the world several countries different collections. If Schliemann's gold had survived many cataclysms before it settled in the museum space of Russia and Germany has been still striven its return to Berlin then much of the Scythian gold must be still a great issue for disputes between several countries. Unfortunately, nomads' jewels are a frequent occurrence on the "black market" so a significant number comes from "black archaeologists" hands into the private collections illegally and such processes continue. A lot of world-class works are political processes victims of the modern world: 565 items from four Crimea museums were first exhibited in Germany and then in the Netherlands as of 2014, as a result the Dutch side has not decided yet to this day whether to return them to Ukraine because they had been exported from the Crimea for a temporary exhibition or to Russia claiming these jewels since 2014 despite several lawsuits and a preliminary judgment in favor of Ukraine. Therefore these jewels will be keeping by Holland for some until the final decision of the next court is taken. Many of the Scythian, Sarmatic jewelry masterpieces which demonstrate first of all the Greek masters' skills, above all - the famous examples of "animal style" are kept in the state museums around the world. But the greatest collections and the most valuable nomads historical world jewels can be seen in Kyiv Museum of Historical Jewels, the Golden and Diamond Rooms of St. Petersburg State Hermitage Museum.

Apart from a great amount of that period unique goods the Ukrainian Museum is the owner of the legendary Scythian pectoral which fortunately returned to the museum immediately after the notorious exhibition in the Netherlands at which it was also presented. Kiev collection might own one of the most famous Scythian masterpieces of the world, i.e. the pectoral of the 4th century BC from

the burial mound of Thick Tomb. Historic world-class jewels are also kept in the Hermitage Jewelry Gallery. Gold comb from Solokha burial mound (border of the 5 and 4 centuries BC gold), famous pendants and earrings from Kul-Oba and Chertomlyk ones (4th century BC gold, enamel) can be regarded to them. Due to the special value all the masterpieces are very well secured. Until now making photo of the exhibits and individual rooms visiting is forbidden, masterpieces of which can be only seen by group visiting and accompanied by the Hermitage guide.

LEGENDARY PENDANTS OF RENAISSANCE: MISTIQUE OF OWNERS' DESTINIES

The Renaissance is also rich in world historical jewels. If the Middle Ages gave jewelry beautiful objects of hieratic purpose firstly (reliquaries, memorias, monstrances, book covers) then the Renaissance became a jewelry trove for ones of secular destination. There are a lot of personal jewels that have got a great fame because of their owners among historical jewels of world notability and interesting biography. Rings, pendants, pomanders, sautoirs and karkanets belong to the most favorite jewel types of the Renaissance in Western Europe thus the jewels fashion was very variegated. An essential jewelry quantity of this period is represented in Treasure of the Habsburgs (Vienna), Green Vaults (Dresden), at Victoria and Albert Museum (London), the State Hermitage Museum (St. Petersburg) etc. Among the most famous historical jewels of worldwide fame State Hermitage Diamonds Pantry exhibits can be mentioned that are famous not always due to their art features or money value but sometimes only through provenance. "Caravelle" pendant made using a unique one-piece Colombian emerald (Spain, 1580-1590, gold, enamel, emeralds), belongs to the gem of the collection.

Drake's legendary pendant also attracts special attention: it is the perfect example of a world-class piece of jewelry that has nothing special either in design or materials or technique but is only interesting in its provenance. This is an ordinary quartz bead with gold only and stitch where quartz is with defects - numerous granules, cracks. But this jewelry amulet history made it known all over the world, turning it into an amulet which according to the legend has oftentimes become a reason of military victories, natural disasters and because of its loss many people have died. Frances Drake, famous pirate brother, Maria

Stewart, Catherine II, Alexander Suvorov, Mikhail Frunze, Alexander I were among the owners of this modest bead. And only later the pendant got into the museum.

The 16th-17th centuries became the creation or renewal period of famous historical jewels number among which the collection of world-famous state regalia and ceremonial goods, the most important collection of which is kept in Europe in Moscow Kremlin Armory Chamber, should be especially emphasized. If most jewelry significant part, for instance, the British Crown has been still in use by the royal family members Russian court ceremony goods have been museum exhibits for a long time. First of all these are famous royal "wreaths" that personified Russian royal court wealth and luxury: the famous "Monomakh's Hat" (14th-17th centuries, gold, sapphire, rubies, emeralds, yellow corundum, spinel, pearls, silver, enamel, velvet, satin, fur), Ivan the Awful Kazan hat (16th-17th centuries, gold, silver, rubies, tourmalines, turquoise, yellow sapphire, pearls, enamel, fur), a few more kings hats-wreaths of large and small garments mainly in the 17th century were used for the different kings kingdom coronation ceremony. The brilliant royal regalia magnificence can only be compared with the East jewelry.

“DIAMOND AGE” IN MUSEUMS OF THE WORLD

But the 18th century was the real golden age for jewelry, so-called "diamond age", especially rich in works which were later given the status of "historical jewels" - jewelry, attributes of power, weapons, stones. Western European baroque jewelry, rococo is represented in many world museum collections including the Louvre, Vienna and Dresden Treasuries, the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, New-York Metropolitan Museum, the Diamond Fund and Moscow Kremlin Armory Chamber, St. Petersburg State Jewelry Hermitage etc. There are a number of real masterpieces of the 18th century with a unique history represented first of all in Paris Louvre, Moscow Kremlin Armory Chamber and Diamond Fund, State Hermitage. These are again ceremonial goods and state regalia but made in the 18th century, watches and legendary jewelry bouquets when "flower studies" admiration era might have a start.

Louis' XV crown from the Louvre collection (1722, gold, diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, topazes), Anna's Ioannivna one Moscow Kremlin Armory collection (1730, experts: S. Larionov, K. Afanasiev, M. Miliukov, P. Semenov, L. Fedorov, silver,

diamonds, rubies, tourmalines) and the legendary magnificent Russian Empire Great and Small crowns (both – Diamond Fund, Moscow) can be called the most famous among the royal and imperial crowns. French king's crown made history not only because of its beauty and wealth but also because it was decorated by the legendary "Regent diamond" for some time. Russian Empire Great Crown, made in 1762 for Catherine II coronation, which has a difficult history, was returned to Russia in 1950 after numerous travels (experts: I. Pozier, G.-F. Eckart, silver, diamonds, ruby, pearls). This diamond miracle is called "diamond anthem to the diamond age (Singayevskiy 2011, 97). The crown is decorated with a huge ruby (about 400 carats) and almost 5000 diamonds. So-called a Small crown made in 1801, the first its presentation occurred during of Pavel's wife coronation I - Maria Fedorivna (experts: Y. Duval, J. Duval, silver, diamonds) is behind to Russian Empire Great Crown on luxury (has almost 300 diamonds) but not in its beauty.

Certainly only favorite historical jewels can be compared with the popularity of royal and imperial regalia and ceremonial objects. Famous watches on the chatelaines from the State Hermitage Jewelry Gallery collection which demonstrate the extremely high level of Western European jewelers' expertise and Russian imperial court luxury at the same time regard to them. In the time of Elizabeth Petrovna English watches were a very popular jewelry and today they are the Diamond Room decoration and wishes subject of even the current English royal family. The Hermitage possesses a considerable watches collection but the most famous among them are blue (1720, London, gold, silver, enamel, sapphires, diamonds, glass), two green ones (I - Geneva, 1760, gold, silver, metal alloys, enamel, foil, diamonds, glass; II - Russia, 1770-1780, gold, silver, diamonds, emerald, enamel, glass), gold (England, 1760-1761, gold, silver, diamond, onyx, glass, metal alloys, fabric, paper). These are the pearls of a rather large watches collection that were purchased according to Elizabeth's Petrovna order (Kostyuk 2010, 140-142, 172), worn by her in accordance to certain garment during the festive events. Each of the watches is unique in its design, has a very high level of creation and what is interesting has been still working mechanism.

The famous jewelry bouquets from the Basket Gallery collection are also dated by 18th century, which are some kind of the "diamond age" symbol: "Bouquet of flowers" (I. Pozier, 1740 gold, silver, diamonds, topazes, aquamarines, sapphires, agates, rubies, emeralds, tiger eye,

jasper, cacholong, glass, crystal, fabric) made three of them by Swiss craftsmen, "A branch of flowering quillwort in a vase" (1790, Duvals workshop, gold, silver, pearls, diamonds, chrysolites, glass, copper, crystal). Bouquets are sometimes considered to be the jewelry for the corsage, because they have small, invisible hooks with the help of which the jewelry could be attached to the garment. Swiss work jewelry was owned by the empresses. Y. Duval's flowering quillwort was created for Paul's I daughter as part of the dowry, so it stayed in Austria for some time and only later returned to St. Petersburg. These jewels' fate was not easy because of their high cost and unique quality they have always been the object of desire. Each of these historical jewels has survived many events, has been associated with the names of famous owners that is why the provenance of any work is complex and interesting. But today all of them are a part of Jewelry Gallery museum's exhibit.

THE GLORY OF JEWEL MODERN IN MUSEUM ROOMS

A record number of unique historical jewels appeared at the boundary between 19th and 20th centuries. Art Nouveau jewelry was very fruitful for the names of talented artists who created many unique things destined to become a part of history. Rene Lalique, Alfons Mucha, Karl Geyar, Georges Fouquet, Anry Vevey, Gaston Lafitte, Carl Faberge made this period the wreath of jewelry history. Many of their works have become popular; there are special among them, world-famous today - both because of the creation uniqueness, the author's individualities and their owners. Rene Lalique, who gained worldwide fame, has become one of the faces of the art-nouveau jewelry world, also known Sarah Bernard jewelry creation. Unfortunately, the great majority of these unique works, if survived to this day, are scattered across world corners and often are privately owned. That is why it is quite difficult to see with your own eyes a large amount of art-nouveau historical jewels at the same time, for this you will have to visit a number of countries in the world, and the largest Lalique's works collection actually belongs to the private person. Art Nouveau Lalique's, Lafitte's, Mucha's, Vevey's, Geyar's jewels each of them has its own interesting biography can be seen at the Macklowe Gallery (New York), the Victor and Greta Arves Collection, the Victoria and Albert Museum (both London), at the Calouste Gulbenkian Museum (Lisbon), the Museum of Decorative Arts (Paris) and others.

Until recently it was difficult to make a holistic vision of Faberge House unique historical jewelry that are also scattered around the world. Their fate is even more tragic because many of the Faberge House jewelers' works were destroyed or disappeared, something was simply remelted, and many ones were sold abroad by the Bolsheviks for nothing and something were taken away outside Russia by owners after the events in 1917. Few returned then and a lot of unique goods were lost forever.

The collection of Easter eggs is the most popular among all House of Faberge creations; it might be the most famous jewelry in the world. The most part of the collection has been succeeded, so that the Easter Faberge series masterpieces can be seen by the general public in museum spaces. W. Wexelberg bought out a large part of works by Faberge from the American magnate M. Forbes including many famous Easter eggs and returned them to Russia. Thereafter they became the Faberge Museum collection basis in St. Petersburg which opened to visitors in the renovated Schuvalov Palace in 2013. So now the Faberge masterpieces, historical jewels created by the firm's jewelers and the master itself, first of all the notorious Easter eggs which were created 71 can be mostly seen in Moscow Kremlin Armory Chamber (there are 10 of them), the Faberge Museum on the Fontanka (there are 9 of them) (Muntyan, 2018, 9). And others (from survivors and private collections) came to the Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York), the Hillwood Museum (Washington), the Virginia Museum of Art (Richmond), the Walters Art Museum (Baltimore), Edouard et Maurice Sandoz Foundation (Lausanne), Cleveland Museum of Art, German Faberge Museum (Baden-Baden), Fersman Mineralogical Museum (Moscow), Joan Kroc Collection (San Diego), Peter Groop Collection (Vaduz), Arthur and Dorothy McFerrin Foundation (USA), Stavros Niarchos Collection (Paris), prince Albert II and Ameer of Qatar have one of work series in their collections, 4 - Queen Elizabeth II.

CONCLUSION

Sure thing the jewelry world continues to give birth to miracles, many of which will continue falling into a number of historical jewels. The 20th century is rich in well-known jewelry houses including Cartier, Tiffany, Boucheron etc. The brand is popular itself over the world that is why the question is not only in certain works but other assessment criteria are applied to the jewelry world phenomenon. Famous gem

stones that also belong to historical jewelry category (like the ruby Black Prince, diamonds Regent, Sancy, Hope, “Peregrin’s” pearls, etc.) also has other analysis criteria, first of all because these jewels are not related to certain historical periods because their path is often traced over several centuries so they are deprived of stylistic features because they are no longer jewelry segments. That is why their history is worthy of special attention which determines further research possibilities.

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