

THE SKILL OF YAKUT BLACKSMITHS IS THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE ANCESTORS.

Relevance of the research topic.

For the people of Sakha, a knife is an indispensable tool in their life. A knife for Sakha is a great value and a powerful amulet. From the ancient time, Yakut craftsmen have been famous for their art of metalwork and the manufacture of steel tools for hunting. One of the early origins of the history of metal processing by the Yakuts is folklore and the most valuable part of which is the heroic epic - Olonkho.



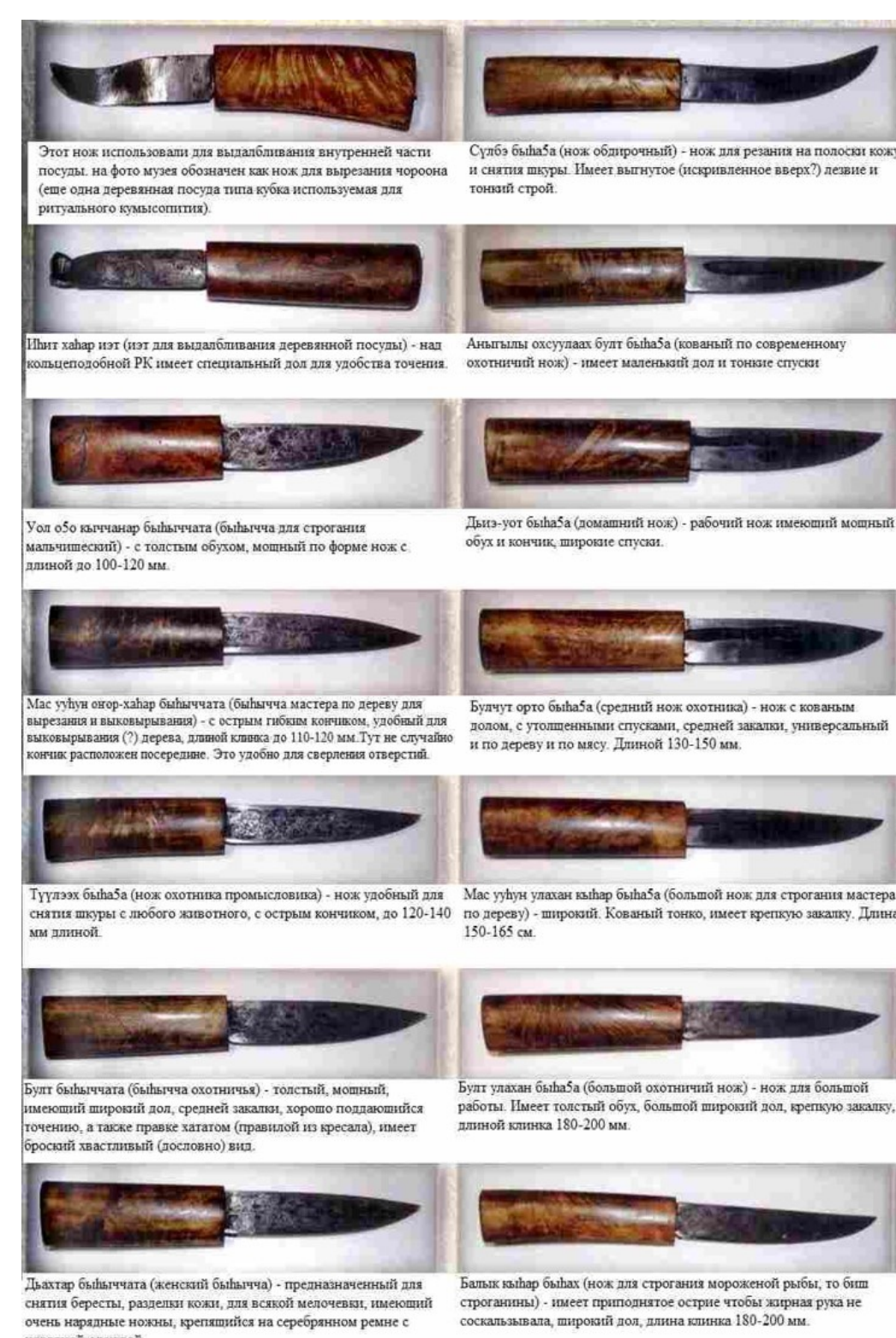
The purpose of the work: to show the combination of the established traditional methods of making knives of the Sakha people and new modern technologies.

Tasks: 1. To study the literature on Yakut knives;
2. Collect material about the Yakut masters;
3. Draw conclusions about what types of Yakut knife making are relevant today.

The object of this research work is to study the manufacture of the Yakut knife.

The subject of the research is the traditional method of making a Yakut knife using modern technologies.

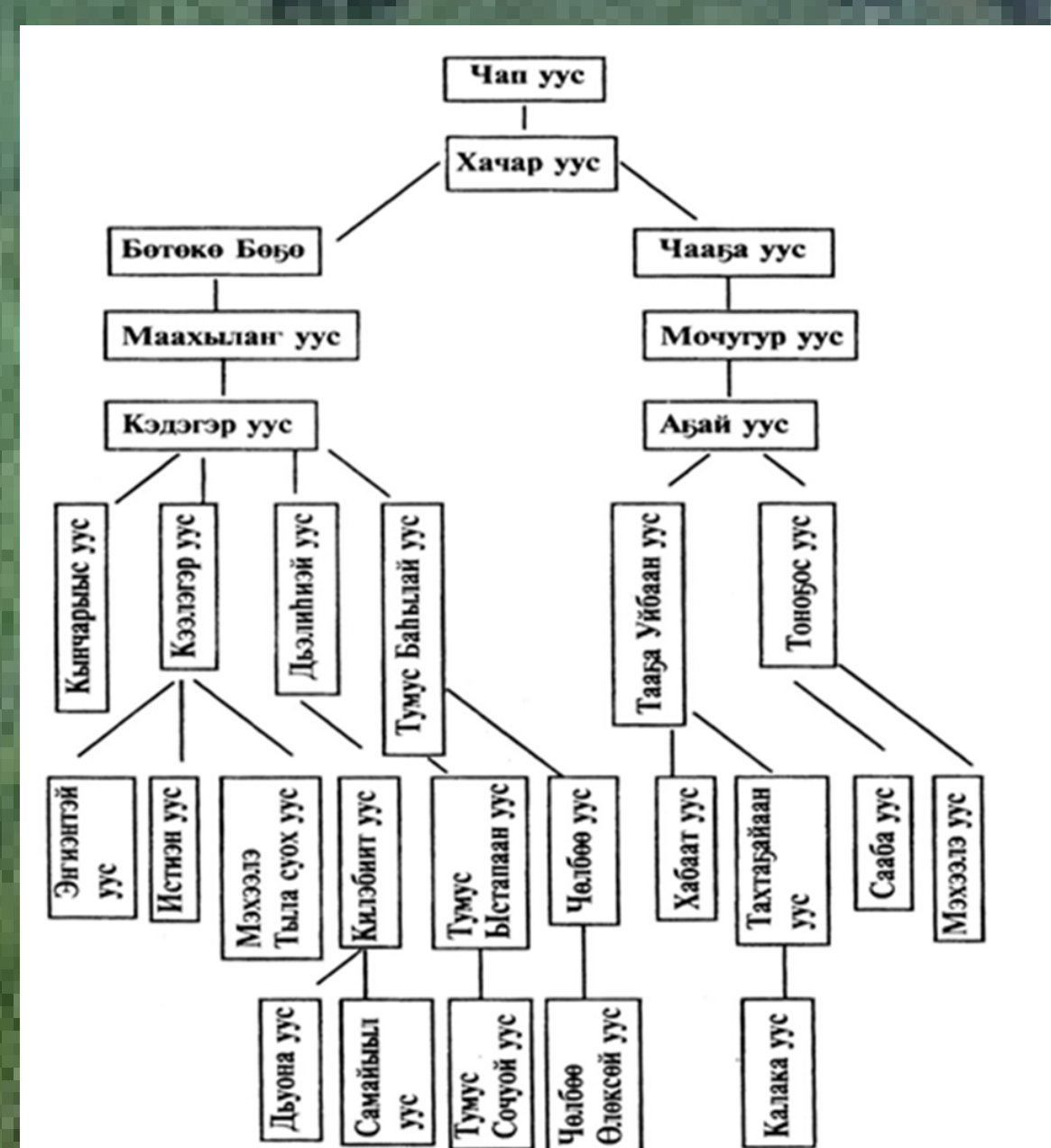
The development of the theme. While writing my work, I've used the literature that helped to get an idea of the features of the Yakut knives and the technologies for their manufacture. Those are the works of V.L. Seroshevsky, A.N. Alekseev, A.I. Martynov, I.V. Konstantinov.



"Sakha" knives according to the style of manufacture and use are divided into twelve varieties:

1. Oyuu byhychchata - a knife for drawing patterns on wooden products.
2. Otohut byhychchata - a doctor's knife, healer.
3. Uol ogo kychchanar byhychchata - a knife for a boy.
4. Die - uot byhaga - home knife.
5. Tabahyt bysa5a - a knife for cutting a deer carcass.
6. Kyra bult byha5a - a small hunter's knife.
7. Balyksyt byha5a - a fisherman's knife.
8. Bult byhaga - a hunting knife.
9. Mas uuhun byhychchata – woodcraft's small knife. For cutting figured parts of furniture and other wood products.
10. Mas uuhun byhaga – woodcraft knife. For processing large parts, with a wide, thin blade.
11. Badaaay - a large knife.
12. Bolo byhah - larger and heavier knife. These two types of knives are long ones, designed for heavy work.

There are many regional kinds of the Yakut knife, but in the classic version, the knife is consists of blade from 110 to 170 mm long, mounted on a wooden handle made of birch burl with a leather sheath. The Yakut knife looks like as an ordinary working tool of ancient people. It differs from the other types of knives by its incredible practicality.



Completed: student of 10 "B" class
Aldan secondary school №1
Zarovnyaeva Alexandra Semyonovna

Manufacturing technology of the Yakut knife

All blacksmiths had their own ways of making knives. Some craftsmen tempered objects by immersing them in cold water with ice. For greater strength, sometimes they were sprinkled with powder of slightly burnt horn and salt before heating. In practice, modern technologies are widely used. Variants of galvanic methods have found the greatest application.

The technology of using the galvanic method for applying a pattern on a knife blade has its advantages:

1. Such technology does not require expensive equipment and materials;
2. It does not damage the physical and chemical properties of the part;
3. It gives a strong pattern on the knife blade;
4. It works at room temperature;
5. One can change the size of the pattern oneself;
6. Follow the safety precautions of the process method.



My great-grandfather Vasily Afanasyevich Kornilov was the first knife maker in the village of Khatystyr in Aldan district. He taught his skills to many men, who later began to continue this

craft. No one taught him how to forge knives; he was self-taught.

But he saw the process of making knives in his childhood with geologists, it was interesting for him to observe how a beautiful knife was made from a piece of metal. As he said, being a hunter, knowing well the whole process of skinning an animal, he tried to bring his knives to perfection so that they were very convenient for use by hunters. He had his own unique handwriting and method, so his knives were distinguished by a special shape, the width of the blade, the presence of a recess for releasing the blood of the hunted animal.

Conclusion

The high level of mastery of blacksmiths' technology created a special social position for them. The blacksmith was treated with special honor and respect. A skilled blacksmith knows how to process not only iron, but also gold and wood, silver, copper, lead, also fur, bone carving. In order to work efficiently, a blacksmith needs diligence, perseverance and patience.

Thus, during the implementation of our research, we came to the following conclusions:

- This is the value of the people of Sakha, sacredly kept and revered thing;
- The Yakut knife is a hallmark of Yakutia, its national treasure.

Success consists of 3 factors:

- depends on the quality of the material;
- from manufacturing technology, heat treatment, etc.;
- from a good sharpening.

So, if the knife falls into the hands of an inept owner, its resource will only be used by half. You need to know for what purposes the knife is – if it is for hunting, or for carpentry, or for planing fish, etc.



THE SKILL OF YAKUT BLACKSMITHS IS THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE ANCESTORS.

Relevance of the research topic.

For the people of Sakha, a knife is an indispensable tool in their life. A knife for Sakha is a great value and a powerful amulet. From the ancient time, Yakut craftsmen have been famous for their art of metalwork and the manufacture of steel tools for hunting. One of the early origins of the history of metal processing by the Yakuts is folklore and the most valuable part of which is the heroic epic - Olonkho.



The purpose of the work: to show the combination of the established traditional methods of making knives of the Sakha people and new modern technologies.

Tasks: 1. To study the literature on Yakut knives;
2. Collect material about the Yakut masters;
3. Draw conclusions about what types of Yakut knife making are relevant today.

The object of this research work is to study the manufacture of the Yakut knife.

The subject of the research is the traditional method of making a Yakut knife using modern technologies.

The development of the theme. While writing my work, I've used the literature that helped to get an idea of the features of the Yakut knives and the technologies for their manufacture. Those are the works of V.L. Seroshevsky, A.N. Alekseev, A.I. Martynov, I.V. Konstantinov.

Manufacturing technology of the Yakut knife

All blacksmiths had their own ways of making knives. Some craftsmen tempered objects by immersing them in cold water with ice. For greater strength, sometimes they were sprinkled with powder of slightly burnt horn and salt before heating. In practice, modern technologies are widely used. Variants of galvanic methods have found the greatest application.

The technology of using the galvanic method for applying a pattern on a knife blade has its advantages:

1. Such technology does not require expensive equipment and materials;
2. It does not damage the physical and chemical properties of the part;
3. It gives a strong pattern on the knife blade;
4. It works at room temperature;
5. One can change the size of the pattern oneself;
6. Follow the safety precautions of the process method.



My great-grandfather Vasily Afanasyevich Kornilov was the first knife maker in the village of Khatystyr in Aldan district. He taught his skills to many men, who later began to continue this

craft. No one taught him how to forge knives; he was self-taught.

But he saw the process of making knives in his childhood with geologists, it was interesting for him to observe how a beautiful knife was made from a piece of metal. As he said, being a hunter,

knowing well the whole process of skinning an animal, he tried to bring his knives to perfection so that they were very convenient for use by hunters. He had his own unique handwriting and method, so his knives were distinguished by a special shape, the width of the blade, the presence of a recess for releasing the blood of the hunted animal.

Conclusion

The high level of mastery of blacksmiths' technology created a special social position for them. The blacksmith was treated with special honor and respect. A skilled blacksmith knows how to process not only iron, but also gold and wood, silver, copper, lead, also fur, bone carving. In order to work efficiently, a blacksmith needs diligence, perseverance and patience.

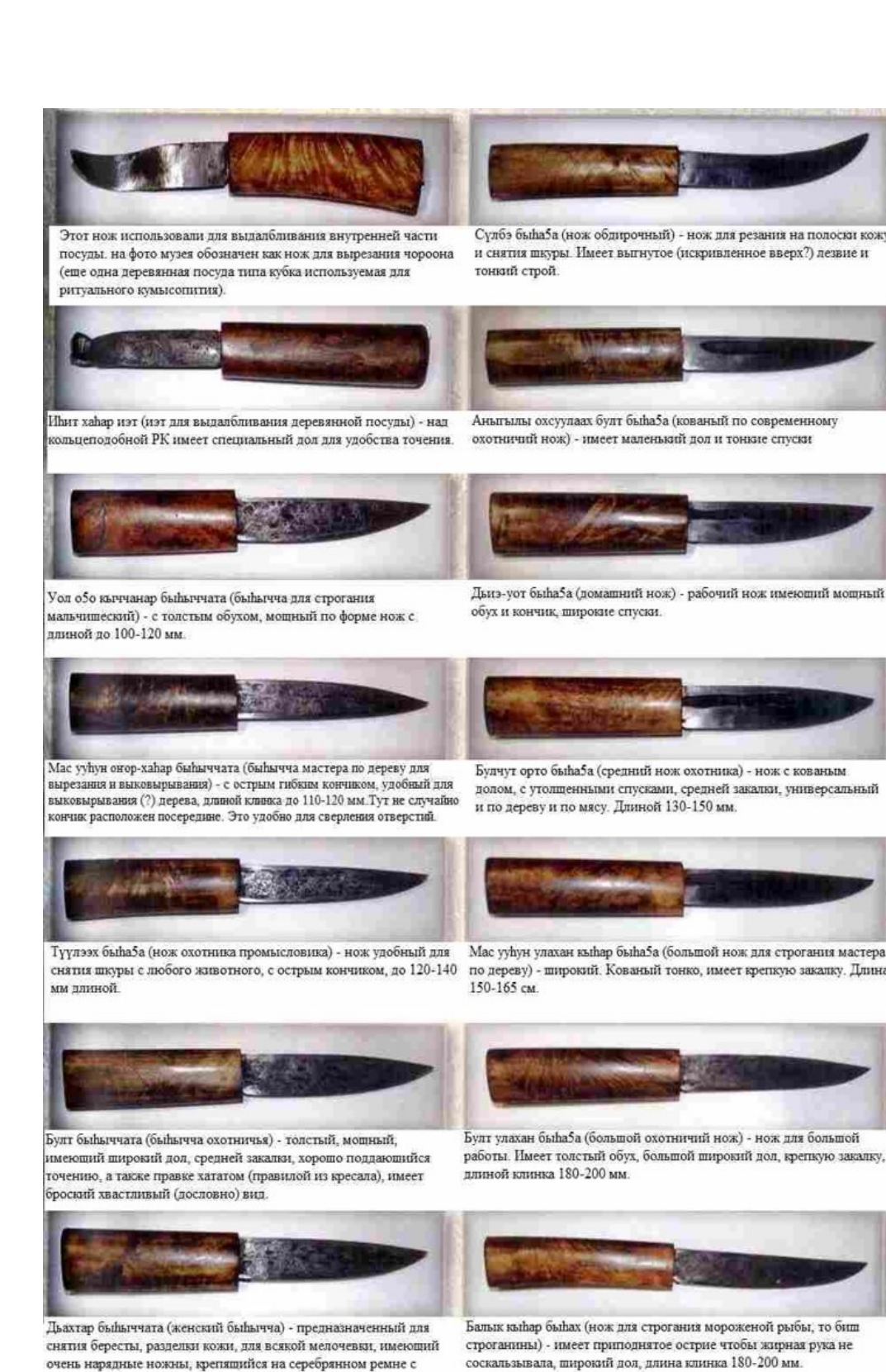
Thus, during the implementation of our research, we came to the following conclusions:

- This is the value of the people of Sakha, sacredly kept and revered thing;
- The Yakut knife is a hallmark of Yakutia, its national treasure.

Success consists of 3 factors:

- depends on the quality of the material;
- from manufacturing technology, heat treatment, etc.;
- from a good sharpening.

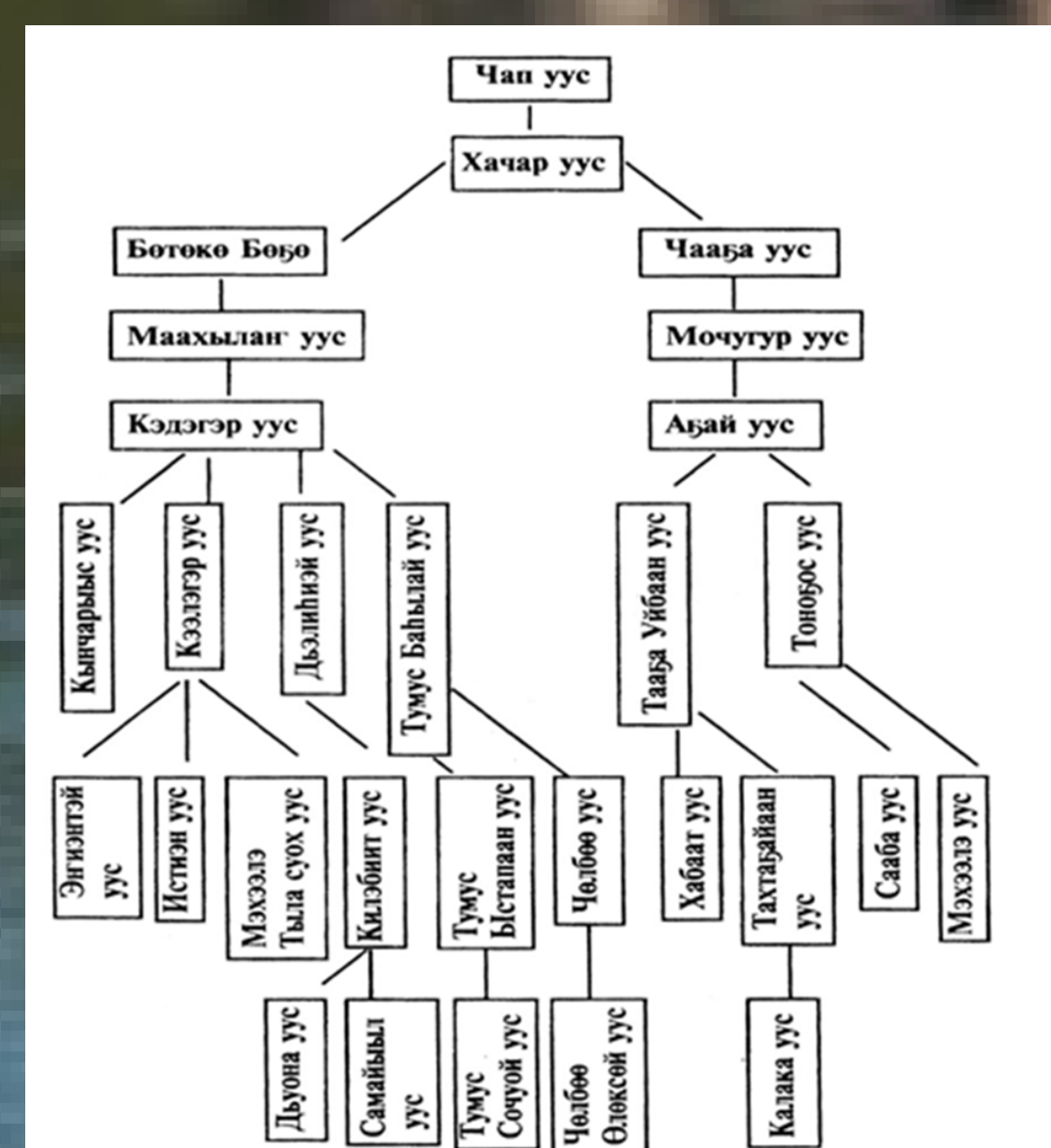
So, if the knife falls into the hands of an inept owner, its resource will only be used by half. You need to know for what purposes the knife is – if it is for hunting, or for carpentry, or for planing fish, etc.



"Sakha" knives according to the style of manufacture and use are divided into twelve varieties:

1. Oyuu byhychchata - a knife for drawing patterns on wooden products.
2. Otohut byhychchata - a doctor's knife, healer.
3. Uol ogo kychchanar byhychchata - a knife for a boy.
4. Die - uot byhaga - home knife.
5. Tabahyt bysa5a - a knife for cutting a deer carcass.
6. Kyra bult byha5a - a small hunter's knife.
7. Balyksyt byha5a - a fisherman's knife.
8. Bult byhaga - a hunting knife.
9. Mas uuhun byhychchata – woodcraft's small knife. For cutting figured parts of furniture and other wood products.
10. Mas uuhun byhaga – woodcraft knife. For processing large parts, with a wide, thin blade.
11. Badaaay - a large knife.
12. Bolo byhah - larger and heavier knife. These two types of knives are long ones, designed for heavy work.

There are many regional kinds of the Yakut knife, but in the classic version, the knife is consists of blade from 110 to 170 mm long, mounted on a wooden handle made of birch burl with a leather sheath. The Yakut knife looks like as an ordinary working tool of ancient people. It differs from the other types of knives by its incredible practicality.



Completed: student of 10 "B" class
Aldan secondary school №1
Zarovnyaeva Alexandra Semyonovna

