

## The Gemstones Through The writing of Mughal Indian Emperor Jahangir "Tuzuk Jahangiri (1014-1037A.H /1605-1627 A.D)

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### **Abstract:**

India was still famous for all kinds of precious and semi-precious stones, which has had the greatest impact in the lives of the Indian community classes since ancient times, and this is evidenced by the remains of us the material effects and artifacts of the world's museums, as evidenced in the writings of emperors during the era (932-1274 AH / 1526-1858 CE), in particular the writings of the Mughal Emperor Jhangir (1014-1037 AH / 1605-1627), who was fond of these stones and mentioned them, referring to their role in the life of the Mughal court in particular and the life of the kings And Indian princes in general. Some of the Indian regions were characterized by the presence of their lands, rivers or mountains on certain types of precious stones and gems such as the kingdom of Karnataka in southern India, which was rich in diamonds, onyx, crystal and emerald rubies, while the ambassador was extracted from Punjab and Kashmir. Although the Indian subcontinent is considered the world's most precious gemstone and gemstone, these memoirs notes proved that they imported some precious stones from other countries, especially the jade, which came from Kashgar, East Turkistan, and turquoise from Iran, emeralds and a Coptic stone from Upper Egypt. Egypt and the good garnet from Yemen. Some of the Mughal emperors mastered this craft and produced many artifacts in their own hands, including the son of the Mughal emperor, Jahangir Shah Jahan. Thus, the study of this art during this historical period is a new addition in the field of arts and archeology Islamic in general and Indian in particular.

**Keywords:** *India, Jahangir, Memoirs, Stone, Ruby*