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# ABOUT SAMARKAND COINS FROM THE HOUSE OF THE XV -EARLY XVI CENTURY FOUND IN THE "YANGI SANGANAK" **MAHALLA**

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## ABSTRACT

This article provides a description and analysis of 655 coins minted in Samarkand, which were part of 1810 copper coins, from a treasure found in the Yangi Sanganak mahalla, Parkent district, Tashkent region in 2021. It is shown that these coins are divided into 11 types based on their origin. Some of them were minted in 1420 by Mirza Ulugbek, the rest - at the end of the 15th century during the reign of the following Timurids: Sultan Ahmad, Sultan Mahmud, Boysungur Mirza, Sultan Ali Mirza, Babur Mirza. And 171 coins were produced in the first decade of the 16th century during the reign of Muhammad Shaybani Khan.

# **K**EYWORDS

Tashkent, "Yangi Sanganak", copper, coin, Samarkand, coinage, Timurids, Shaibani Khan, hijra, Christian era.

## NTRODUCTION

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The State Museum of the History of the Temurids of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan was opened in 1996. The museum is 27 years old. During this time, the fund was replenished with a numismatic collection in the amount of 2302 coins. Of these, there are 108 silver coins. The museum also received 24 gold coins from the Superior Company. The majority of the collection is occupied by copper coins. Some of the silver and copper coins were received by decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 26, 1997 No. 259 from various museums of the Republic. These are the State Museum of the History of Culture and Art of Samarkand, the Institute of Archeology of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Surkhandarya Regional Museum of Local Lore, the Andijan Regional Museum of Local Lore, the Kokand City Museum of Local Lore, and the House-Museum of Sergei Borodin. The collection was also replenished with coins donated to the museum from residents of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The collection of copper coins was replenished due to archaeological expeditions conducted by museum archaeologists in the Tashkent region at the ruins of the Shahrukhiya fortress in various years. A resident of the village of "Yangi Sanganak", Parkent district, Tashkent

region, Imomali Baymakov dug a hole in his yard, 1.8 m deep, for a greenhouse measuring 20x10 m. On the northwestern side of this territory, at a depth of 50-60 cm, a jug with copper coins was found. During the excavation work, the jug broke and the copper coins scattered. Having guessed that this was a valuable find, the owner of the house, I. Baymakov, reported this to the State Museum of Temurid History on March 11, 2021. After which a working group was created and verification work began at this address. As a result, it was established that Sh. Dustov and M. Ubaydullaev were present during the discovery of the find; 2 (two) working parts of sickles, fragments of ceramic products with and without enamel were found in different places of the territory. Over the years, the coins have been in a humid environment and have become heavily oxidized and corroded. Then, to hand them over to the state, they were counted in front of witnesses. When it was established that there were 1810 of them, the coins were brought to the State Museum of Timurids History. The citizen who found the treasure of coins was awarded by the decision of the commission.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

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The new collection accepted into the museum was named "Yangi Sanganak", taking into account the place where it was found. When the treasure was found and accepted into the museum, it was difficult to determine the inscriptions and patterns on it. After treatment with the Trilon chemical, it was determined that 655 coins were minted in Samarkand. Judging by the dates on the coins, they were minted and circulated during difficult and turbulent times. The last minting for them was in 909/1503-1504. At the end of the 15th century, as a result of internecine wars for the throne and internal disagreements between the Temurids, the powerful state of Amir Temur was divided into parts. In Samarkand, which became the formal capital, rulers changed every year. It became known that coins of the same type were issued into circulation. Only the place of minting: "zarb Samarkand" and the date are written in raised. Arabic letters in Arabic.

As a result of studying the treasure of copper coins "Yangi Sanganak", which were minted in Samarkand, it became known that the convex patterns and inscriptions were made by doublesided minting. On none of the coins does the coinage have a complete form, and this incomplete form is in most cases erased and

difficult to identify. On some small coins, dates are also written in numbers. There are also many coins on which there are no dates at all.

Copper coins of the Timurids and Shaybanids era, as well as the "Yangi Sanganak" collection, were found in different parts of Central Asia and archaeologists and numismatists M.E. Masson [1], Davidovich [2], L.Yu. Shpeneva A.M.Kamishev [4] made a great contribution to R.Z. Burnasheva their study [5], D. Davlatkhodzha [6]. For example. monograph by E. A. Davidovich "History of monetary relations in Central Asia in the Middle Ages (copper coins of Transoxiana in the 1st quarter of the 15th - 16th centuries)" copper coins are described and analyzed in detail 47 types of the 1st quarter of the 15th - 16th centuries Samarkanda [1]. All scientific works of the above-mentioned researchers were taken as a basis in the work on the "Yangi Sanganak" collection.

Also their sizes and weights have slight differences. These coins are divided into 11 types according to their appearance. Each type has the following description:

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1-type. Coins of 1-type in the amount of 3 pieces, minted 823g.x/1420g.). Diameter 18-22 mm, weight 4.26-4.56 g.

#### **Obverse of coins:**

The shape is convex, a five-pointed star is created from two triangles. The ends of the star are triangular with one point inside. Inside the star is a hexagon, in the center of which is a point from which six lines go to six corners. Between each line there is one point, six in total. Along the edges of the star it is written in Arabic letters "Zarb Samarkand" (ضرب سمر قند)". But these inscriptions are not completely minted, even the minted letters are erased.

#### Reverse:

The date of the coin is minted in words.

2-type. Coins of the 2nd type in the amount of 181 pieces, of which 47 pieces 898 AH / 1492–1493), 38 pieces 899 AH / 1493-1494) (1-2 figure) The date of the remaining 96 coins could not be determined since the minting dates have not been preserved. Diameter 23 - 25 mm, weight 4.6 -4.7g.

Obverse (AV):

There is a large circle with dots along the edge, in the middle there is a frame surrounded by leafy patterns with the inscription inside: "zarb(s) Samarkand" (Arabic font) (ضرب سمرقند)".

#### Reverse (RV):

There is a large circle with dots along the edge, the date of minting is written in the middle.

3-type 3-type coins in the amount of 118 pieces, of which 4 pieces are from 899/1493-1494, 68 pieces are from 900/x. /1494-1495 year of minting. The dates of 46 coins could not be determined. The diameter of coins of this type is about 21–27 mm, the average weight is 4–5 g.

### Obverse (AV):

Along the edges there are dots and a semicircle. In the middle part, surrounded by branch patterns, there is a square frame consisting of quadrangles, with the inscription inside "zarb (i) Samarkand ."(ضرب سمرقند)

#### Reverse (RV):

The edge is surrounded by a circle and dots, inside there is an inscription of the date of minting of the coin in words (option -a), and in words and numbers (option-b).

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4-type. Coins of 4-type in the amount of 11 pieces, made in 906 AH. /1500-1501. Diameter 23 - 25 mm., weight 6.4 g.

Obverse (AV):

An oval frame surrounded by leaves, surrounded by a circle and dots. Inside the oval frame there is the inscription "zarb Samarkand (i) (ضرب/سمر/قند)". Coins of two variants: a) the date 906 AH/1500-1501 is written in the frame; b) without date inscription.

Reverse (RV):

Patterns in the form of crossed branches with leaves.

5-type 5-type coins in the amount of 10 pieces. Date 906 AH / 1500 - 1501. The average weight of this type of coin is 4.5 grams. and diameter 20-24mm.

Obverse (AV):

Along the edges there are dots and a semicircle. In the middle part, surrounded by branch patterns, there is a square frame consisting of quadrangles, with the inscription inside "zarb (i) Samarkand (ضرب سمرقند)", date 906/1500-1501.

(option-a) without date inscription (option-b)

Reverse (RV):

The edge is surrounded by a circle and dots, inside there is an inscription of the date of minting of the coin in words.

6-type. 19 pieces, They were minted 906g/1500-1501g. The average weight of this type of coin is 4.6g and diameter is 22-25mm.

Obverse (AV):

Along the edges there are dots and a semicircle. In the middle in an oval frame there is the inscription "adl shirmard" (عدل شير مرد) and around the frame it is written "zarb balad Samarkand (سمرقند بلد صرب)", in a quadrangular frame (the corners are extended outward) the inscription "zarb(i) Samarkand (ضرب سمر قند)", The date 906 AH/1500-1501 is written in numbers. (option-a) and without date (option-b).

Reverse (RV):

The edge is surrounded by a circle and dots, inside there is an inscription of the date of minting of the coin in words.

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7-type. Consists of 171 pieces, of which 99 pieces were minted in 907/1501-1502, 7 pieces in 908/1502-1503, 4 pieces in 909/1503-1504. The dates of 61 coins could not be determined. The average diameter of this type of coin is 23-25 mm, weight 4.6-4.7 g.

### Obverse (AV):

A triangular frame surrounded by foliage patterns, with the inscription inside: "zarb(i) Samarkand (ضرب سمرقند). "(ضرب

#### Reverse (RV):

The edge is surrounded by a circle and dots, inside there is an inscription of the date of minting of the coin in words. Some, in addition to the inscription of the date in words, also have an inscription in numbers (907 AH).

8-type. Consists of 126 coins, their minting date is unknown. Average diameter size 23-25mm, weight 4.6-4.7g.

#### Obverse (AV):

In a six-petal frame surrounded by foliage patterns, it is written "zarb(i) Samarkand (ضرب ."(سمرقند

### Reverse (RV):

In the middle there are four petals, surrounded by leaves, taken in a ring and dots along the edge of the coin.

9-type. 7 pieces, minting date unknown. Average diameter size 20-25mm, weight 2.6-2.7g.

#### Obverse (AV):

Along the edges there are dots and a semicircle. A square frame in the form of a chain surrounded by leaves, inside which there is the inscription "zarb (i) Samarkand (صرب سمرقند)".

### Reverse (RV):

Along the edges there are dots and a semicircle. In the middle there is a five-petal flower surrounded by foliage.

10-type. 2 pieces, minting date unknown. The weight of coins of this type is 4.69-4.7 g and diameter is 22-25 mm.

#### Obverse (AV):

In a convex frame surrounded by leaves, the inscription "zarb (i) Samarkand (ضرب سمرقند)".

Reverse (RV):

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Decorated with leaf patterns.

11-type. 7 pieces, minting date unknown. The weight of coins of this type is 4.6-4.7 g. and diameter 22-25 mm.

#### Obverse (AV):

There are dots and a semicircle along the edges. In an oval frame, elongated on the sides, and decorated with leaves at the bottom and top, the inscription "zarb(i) Samarkand (ضرب سمرقند)".

### Reverse (RV):

The edges are surrounded by a circle, inside there is a four-petal pattern.

From the above, it is clear that during excavation work in the village of "Yangi Sanganak", Parkent district, Tashkent region, copper accidentally found date back to the 1st decade of the 15th-6th centuries. The 1st type of them dates back to the reign of Mirzo Ulugbek in Samarkand and was minted in 1420. Such coins were widely used in Transoxiana. In particular, several coins of this type were found in Southern Kazakhstan. The most numerous of the annotated coins, type 2 coins, were minted in Samarkand 72 years later than type 1 coins. Their weight was 0.4

- 0.5 grams heavier than type 1 coins. It was established that coins of this type were minted in 897/1491-1492. Type 2 coins, minted in 1491-1494, correspond to the reign of Sultan Ahmad (1469–1494), son of Abu Said. Type 3 coins (3rd in quantity), minted in 901 AH. /1495-1496, found in different regions. Coins of this type were minted after the death of Sultan Ahmad, during the era of his brother Sultan Mahmud Mirzo the (1494-1496),who became ruler Samarkand. In 1496, after the death of Sultan Mahmuday, his son, Boysungur Mirzo, who was appointed by him as the ruler of Bukhara, captured Samarkand twice. But his reign was not long, because at that time the struggle for the throne intensified between the Timurids. But even in this short period of time, Baysungur, when he ruled Samarkand, like his father, minted coins of the 3rd type. Coins of 4-6 types were minted in 1500-1501, this is due to instability on the throne of Samarkand. It is known that during these times Samarkand was under the rule of the son of Sultan Mahmud, Sultan Ali Mirzo (1496-1501), Babur Mirzo (for a short time) and Muhammad Shaybanikhan. In one year, 3 types of coins were minted. Type 7 coins (2nd in quantity) were minted 1501-1504. during the reign of Muhammad Shaybani Khan. The remaining coins

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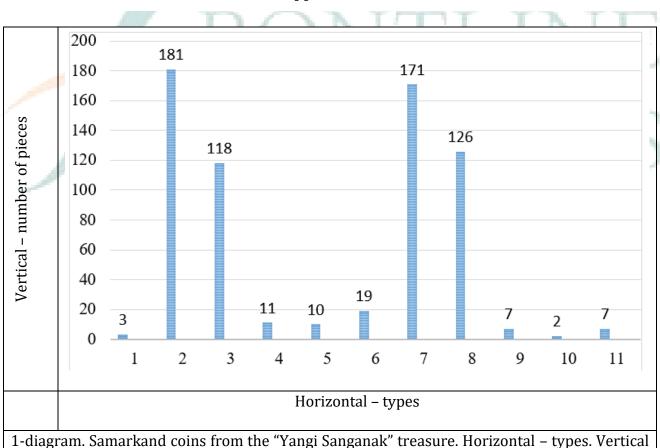


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of types 8-11 do not have a minting date. But they are similar to type 11 coins and have minting dates in numbers on the obverse. They were found in the Tashkent region, Akhangaran region, Tajikistan, Sughd region and Ganchi region in the village of Nuriyak. They were minted in 901 - 902 AH. /1495-1497 There is an assumption that some of them were minted later in 906 AH. /1500-1501 Subsequent studies may provide clarity on this issue.

So, the collection of copper coins "Yangi Sanganak", consisting of 11 types, minted in Samarkand by the Temurids who ruled in Transoxiana and during the era of Muhammad Shaybani, will help expand information about the monetary policy of these dynasties. Also, when the coins take a place at exhibitions or expositions of the State Museum of Timurids History, it will be possible to use the data of this study.

### **Applications**



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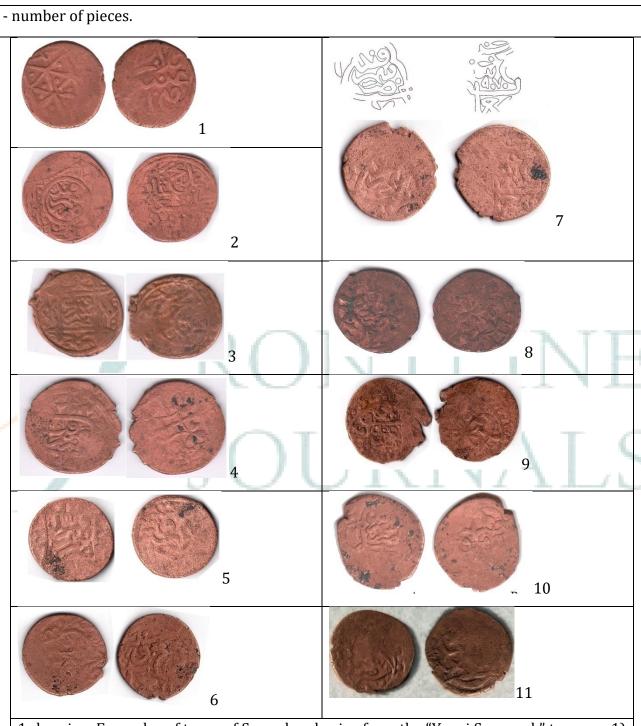








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1-drawing. Examples of types of Samarkand coins from the "Yangi Sanganak" treasure 1) 823/1420; 2) 898/1492-1493; 3) 900 AH/1494-1495; 4) 906 AH / 1500-1501; 5) 906/1500-1501; 6) 906/1500-1501; 7) 907/1501-1502; Dates 8-11 unknown.

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