



ABOUT THE BUKHARA COINS IN THE “YANGI SANGANAK” TREASURY OF THE 15TH - EARLY 16TH CENTURIES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article is dedicated to the description and analysis of 364 Bukhara minted coins out of 1810 copper coins found in “Yangi Sanganak” neighborhood, Parkent district, Tashkent region in 2021, and these coins consist of 6 types. It is noted that they were minted in 1428-1429 under Mirza Ulugbek, at the end of the 15th century during the reign of Timurid Sultan Ahmad, Boysungur Mirza, and during the first decade of the 16th century under Muhammad Shaibani Khan.

INTRODUCTION

In addition to written sources, numismatic materials play a major role in shedding light on statehood, trade and economic and commodity and monetary issues. By studying them, one can clarify political, economic and spiritual issues to a certain extent. Coins minted in Bukhara in the beginning of the 15th-16th centuries in the treasury of copper coins found in the community of citizens of “Yangi Sanganak” neighborhood, Parkent district, Tashkent region in 2021 fill the above issues. This treasure of coins was found by chance in the yard of the representative of the local population, Imomali Boymakov, in the ground excavated for the construction of a greenhouse [1: 39]. They are currently accepted into the fund of the State Museum of the History of Timurids.

There are a total of 1,810 coins in the “Yangi Sanganak” treasury, they are strongly oxidized, some of them have flattened both surfaces, and the inscriptions and decorations have fallen off. As a result of the cleaning of all the coins in this treasury from oxides using the chemical “Trilon V”, it was found that 364 of them were minted in Bukhara. These coins, minted in Bukhara, were put into circulation during a very dangerous and turbulent period, when there were internal conflicts between Timurids, struggles for the throne, and frequent changes of princes. Also, some of the coins were minted during the time of

Muhammad Shaibani Khan. On one side of the coins, the place of minting in Arabic letters, that is, "Bukhara" or "Zarb(i) Bukhara", on the other side, the date of minting is embossed with words in Arabic script and language. It should also be noted that some types of these coins do not bear the year of their minting.

RESULTS

Coins similar to those minted in Bukhara in the "Yangi Sanganak" treasury have been found in various regions of Central Asia. In their study, one of the researchers-scientists M. E. Masson [8: 110-124], E. A. Davidovich [3: 14; 4: 391], L. Yu. Shpenyova [10: 26; 11: 110-115], A. M. Kamishev [7: 176], R. Z. Burnasheva [2: 21], D. Davlathodja [5: 254-255], D. Davudi [6: 261-277] have great services. Including E. A. Davidovich's monograph on the "History of Medieval Money Circulation of Central Asia (Copper Coins of Transoxiana in the First Quarter of the XV-XVIth Century)" described and analyzed in detail the copper coins minted in Bukhara in the first quarter of the XV-XVIth century [4: 78-83]. In his study, it was noted that the coins minted in Bukhara during this period consisted of 26 types according to their characteristics [4: 78]. It is appropriate to use this and the above-mentioned researchers' work as a basis for classification, description and analysis of the coins produced at the Bukhara mint in the "Yangi Sanganak" treasury.

Coins minted in Bukhara in the "Yangi Sanganak" hoard of copper coins have embossed decorations and inscriptions on both sides. However, such forms and inscriptions on any coin have not come down completely. In addition, some of the decorations and inscriptions on the coins have been flattened due to oxidation. Therefore, it is difficult to identify them. By restoring the inscriptions on common coins, it is possible to determine the year on them. Also, the size and weight of the coins vary slightly. They can be divided into 6 types according to the unique appearance of decorations and inscriptions. Each type of these coins has the following description:

Type 1. The average diameter of this type of coins is 23-25 mm, weight is 5-7 gr. (Fig. 1). A total of 147 such coins were minted in 832 AH (1428-1429 AD), 897-899 (1491-1494 AD).

Obverse side of coins (AV):

The edge is surrounded by dots and a ring. In the middle part of the surface there is a ring-shaped border surrounded by a leafy decoration. The following two inscriptions - A and B - are written in the frame:

The inscription "Bukhara ((بخارا))" is printed on 122 coins of the A variant. 55 of them have the inscription "Zarb(i) fulus adliya (ضرب فلوس عدليه)" written around the circumference. The rest of the coins of the A variant do not have such an inscription;

B-25 coins of option B have the inscription " zarb(i) Bukhara (ضرب بخارا)"

The reverse side of the coins (RV):

The mint date of the coin is written in Arabic script and words. Including,

55 of the coins of variant A were minted in 832 AH (1428-1429 AD) and were marked with "date eight hundred and thirty two (fi al-tarikh sana samanimiaya wa salasin wa aisnaun - ثمانمائة و ثلاثين و اثنين / في التاريخ سنة)" written down. On the 10 coins minted in 898 Hijri (1492-1493 AD), "the date is eight

hundred and torkan and eight (fi al-tarikh sana samanimiaya and tisevun and samania - تسعون و ثمانية

(في التاريخ سنة / ثمانمائة و

B – 4 coins minted in 897 A.H. (1491-1492 AD) in variant “date eight hundred and ninety seven (fi al-tarikh sana samanimiaya and tisevun and sabea – ثمانمائة وتسعون وسبعة / في التاريخ سنة)”, 5 coins minted in 898 A.H. (1492-1493 AD) have “the date eight hundred and torkan and eight, (fi al-torikh sana thamanimiaya samanimiaya and tisevun and samania – ثمانمائة وتسعون وثمانية / في التاريخ سنة)”, 11 coins minted in 899 AH (1493-1494 AD) have “the date eight hundred and torkan and nine (fi al-tarikh sana samanimiaya and tisevun and tisea – ثمانمائة وتسعون وتسعة / في التاريخ سنة)” written down.

1- The Hijri year on the remaining coins of the type has been flattened. Therefore, it is difficult to determine when they were minted.

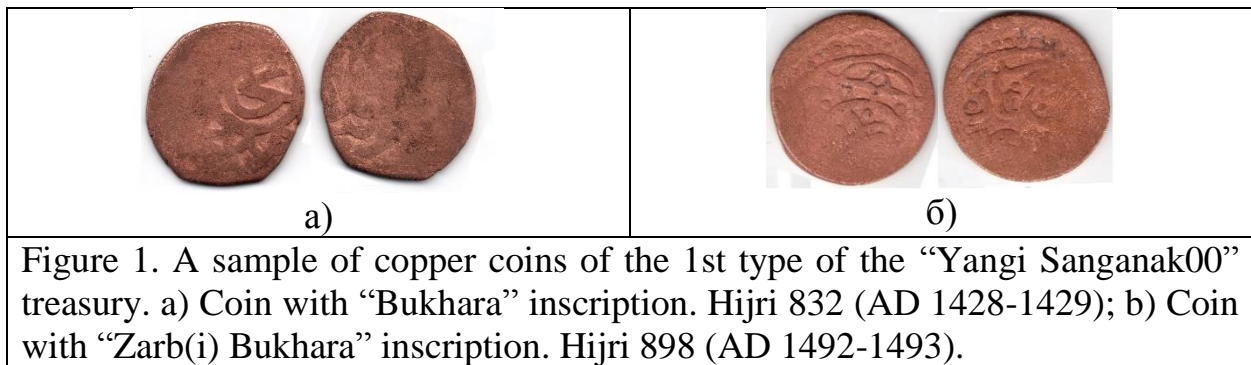


Figure 1. A sample of copper coins of the 1st type of the “Yangi Sanganak00” treasury. a) Coin with “Bukhara” inscription. Hijri 832 (AD 1428-1429); b) Coin with “Zarb(i) Bukhara” inscription. Hijri 898 (AD 1492-1493).

Type 2. The diameter of this type of coins is 21-27 mm, and the average weight is 4-5 gr. (Fig. 2). A total of 117 coins were minted in 897–901 AH (1491–1496).

Obverse side of coins (AV):

The edge is surrounded by dots and a ring. In the middle part of its surface, there is a square-shaped border formed as a result of connecting two rows of quadrangles with horn-like decorations on all four sides. None of the coins have the complete decoration on the rim surface. There are four types of frames - A, B, V and G:

A – To 80 coins in the variant “Zarb(i) Bukhara (ضرب / بخارا)”;

B – To 3 coins in option “Bukhara (بخارا)”;

V – To 3 coins in option “Bukhara zarb (بخارا / ضرب)”;

G – to 25 coins in the variant “adl Bukhara (عدل / ضرب)”, written down.

It is difficult to determine which type they belong to, as the inscriptions on the remaining 5 pieces of type 2 have been blown away.

The reverse side of the coins (RV):

The edge is surrounded by dots and a ring, and the following years are written according to the variation of the inscriptions on the front: A, B, V, G:

A – 11 coins minted in 899 Hijri (1493-1494 AD) in the version "date eight hundred and ninety and nine (fi al-tarikh sana samanimiya and tisevun and tisea – *في التاريخ سنة / ثمانمائة وتسعون و تسعة*)", minted in 900 A.H. (1494-1495 AD) 1 grain "date nine hundred (fi al-tarikh sana tiseumia – *تسعمائة / في التاريخ سنة*)", written down;

B – 1 coin minted in 900 A.H. (1494-1495 AD) in variant "date nine hundred (fi-al tarikh sana tiseumia – *تسعمائة / في التاريخ سنة*)", 2 coins minted in 901 AH (1495-1496 AD) have a history of nine hundred and one (fi al-torikh sana tiseumiya va vahid – *في التاريخ سنة / تسعمائة واحد*)", written down.

V – 2 coins in the variant "date ...? (fi al torix sana ...? – *في التاريخ سنة ...?*)" was saved. The rest of the records are difficult to identify.

G – 2 coins minted in 901 Hijri (1495-1496 AD) in the variant have the date nine hundred and one (fi al-torikh sana tiseumiya va vahid – *في التاريخ سنة / تسعمائة واحد*).

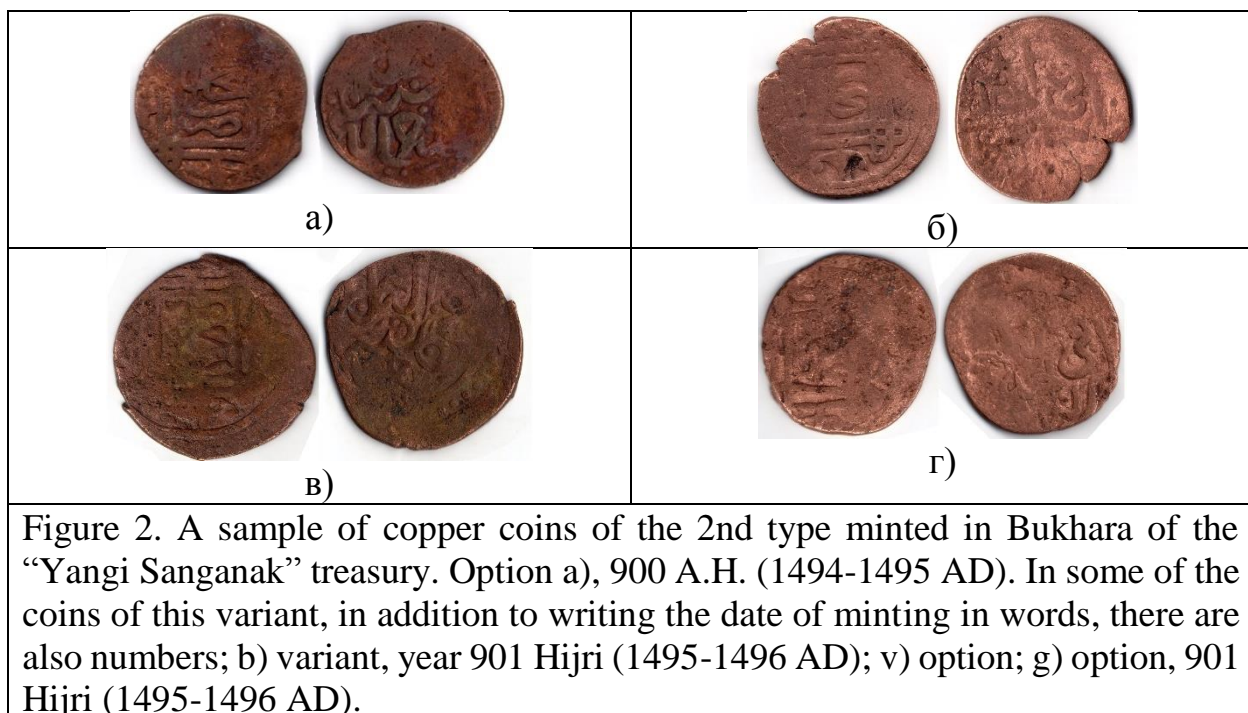


Figure 2. A sample of copper coins of the 2nd type minted in Bukhara of the "Yangi Sanganak" treasury. Option a), 900 A.H. (1494-1495 AD). In some of the coins of this variant, in addition to writing the date of minting in words, there are also numbers; b) variant, year 901 Hijri (1495-1496 AD); v) option; g) option, 901 Hijri (1495-1496 AD).

Type 3. This type of coin is 1 piece and was minted in 900 AH (1494-1495 AD). Its diameter is 20-22 mm, weight is 3.35 gr. (Fig. 3).

The obverse side of the coin (AV):

The edge is surrounded by dots and a ring. The inscription "Bukhara (*بخارا*)" is written inside a triangular border decorated with a floral pattern in the middle part of the surface.

The reverse side of the coin (RV):

The edge is surrounded by dots and a ring, and the inscription "the history of nine hundred (fi al torix tiseumiya – *في التاريخ / تسعمائة*)" is written on the surface.



Type 4. It is difficult to determine the year of their minting. The average diameter of coins is 24-27 mm, weight is 4.5-5.5 gr. (Fig. 4). They consist of 94 pieces.

Obverse side of coins (AV):

The edge is surrounded by dots and a ring. In the center is a border of six leaves and an ornament surrounding it. The inscription “Zarb(i) Bukhara (ضرب/ بخارا)” is written inside the border. According to the appearance of the decorations around the border, it is divided into two types - A and B:

A – the border of the 88 pieces of coins in the variant is surrounded only by the leaves of a variegated plant (Fig. 4a);

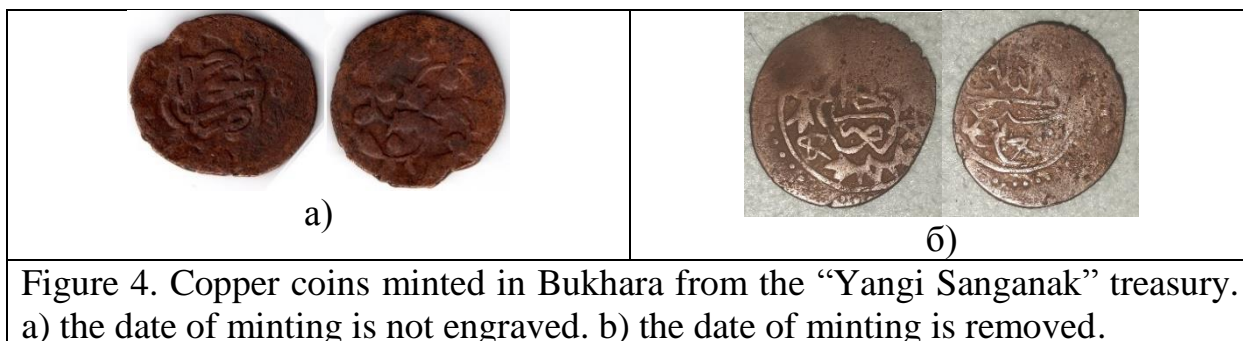
B – the border of the 6 coins in the variant is surrounded by various plant leaves and among them there are flower (bow) decorations (Fig. 4b).

The reverse side of the coins (RV):

The edge is surrounded by dots and a ring. They are divided into two types - A and B, in accordance with the above-mentioned difference in the front side:

A - the year of minting is not printed on the coins of the variant. In the middle of their surface, branched leaves are scattered from four sides in a clockwise direction from the four-sided leaves (Fig. 4a);

B – on the coins with the year of minting in the variant (Fig. 4,b) “history nine hundred ...? (fi al torix tiseumiaya...? – ... في التاريخ / تسعمائة)”, written.



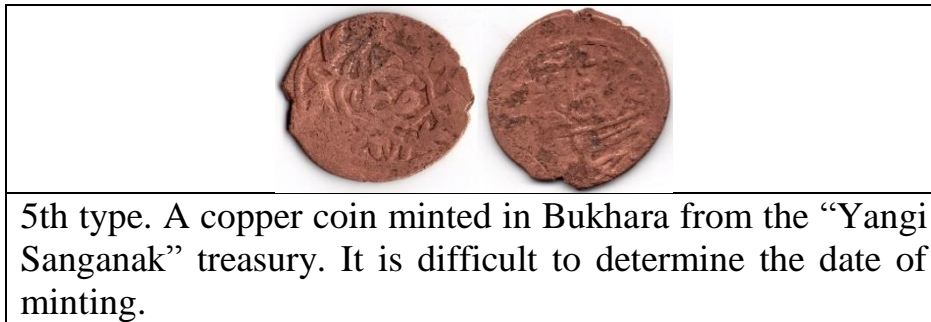
Type 5: It is difficult to determine the date of minting. The average weight of this type of coins is 4.6 grams, and the diameter is 22-25 mm (Fig. 5). They consist of 4 pieces.

Obverse side of coins (AV):

The edge is surrounded by dots and a ring. In the middle part, the inscription “Zarb(i) Bukhara (بخارا / ضرب)” is written in a triangular border surrounded by a variety of plant leaf-shaped decoration.

The reverse side of the coins (RV):

The edge is surrounded by dots and a ring. On the surface “history ...? (fi al-torikh ...? – ...? في التاريخ ”, it is possible to restore the inscription. Unfortunately, the main part of the year written on them has been flattened.



Type 6. It is difficult to determine the date of minting. The average weight of this type of coin is 2.83 gr., and its diameter is 21-23 mm (Fig. 6). This type of coin consists of 1 piece.

The obverse side of the coin (AV):

The inscription “Bukhara (بخارا)” in Arabic letters is written in a hexagonal geometrical frame decorated around it. Some of the decorations around the rim have been flattened, and some have not fallen on the coin.

The reverse side of the coin (RV):

On the surface “history ...? (fi al-torikh ...? – ...? في التاريخ ”, the inscription has been preserved. Unfortunately, the year on the coin has been flattened. Therefore, it is difficult to determine the year of its minting.



From the above descriptions, it is known that the coins minted in Bukhara in the treasury of copper coins found by chance in “Yangi Sanganak” Neighborhood, Parkent district, Tashkent region belong to the Timurid era. Among them, coins of the 1st type minted in 832 AH (1428-1429 AD) belong to the reign of Mirza Ulugbek (1409-1449), son of Amir Temur’s youngest son Shahrukh Mirza (1409-1449 years) [9: 6], 897-899 AH (1491-1494 AD) those minted belong to the reign of Sultan Ahmad Mirza

(reigned 1469–1494), son of the Timurid prince Abu Sa'id Mirza, Sultan of Transoxiana [9: 19]. Coins similar to type 2 coins were minted by E.A Davidovich in 897 (1491-1492 AD), 899-901 (1493-1496 AD) [4: 78, 188-189]. However, the identification of coins of this type minted in Bukhara in the treasury of "Yangi Sanganak" in 898 AH confirms that these coins were minted continuously in 897-901 AH (1491-1501 AD). Coins of this type correspond to the reigns of Sultan Ahmad and his brother, Sultan Mahmud Mirza, who became governor of Samarkand after his death (reigned 1494–1496) and his son Boysungur Mirza (killed at the age of 22 in 1499), who became the governor of Bukhara during his lifetime. Although it seems that in a short period of time, Boysun'ur Mirza minted coins in the same way as those minted in Bukhara during his father's rule [4: 189]. The 1494–1495 type 3 coin also appears to have been minted during Baysungur Mirza's rule of Bukhara. Most of the type 4 coins do not bear the year of mintage, and those with dates are flattened and invisible. However, the coins that are exactly similar to them, with the year of minting a number on the front, are from Ohangaron district, Tashkent region [4: 72. Type 11 i S. 69. Ris. 4/11], from the Sughd (Lelinabad) region of the Republic of Tajikistan and the village of Nuriyak, Ganchin district [3: 14; 6: 255] found. They were minted in 901-902 AH (1495-1497 AD). Some of the coins without this date were minted after these years, i.e. after 906 AH (1500-1501 AD). This darv shows that it was minted during the occupation of Bukhara by Muhammad Shaibani Khan. Although it was not possible to determine the inscription on the type 5 coin, the similarity in its decoration and design can be observed in the coins of the beginning of the 16th century. Based on this, it can be said that this type of coin belongs to the Shayban period. It should also be said that so far it has not been determined that coins exactly similar to the 6th type have been subjected to scientific discussion. Perhaps, in further research, it will be possible to give full accuracy to coins of types 5 and 6. Perhaps coins of the 6th type will be the reason for a separate study in the future.

CONCLUSION

So, "Yangi Sanganak" copper coin hoard consists of 6 types. Coins minted in Bukhara were minted during the reign of Transoxiana, including Timurid princes who ruled Bukhara - Mirzo Ulughbek, Sultan Ahmed Mirzo, Boysungur Mirzo and Muhammad Shaibani Khan, according to the coin-monetary policy of these dynasties. helps to expand the range of information. In addition, it is interesting that the decorations on the tangala, especially those of the 5th and 6th types, are decorated with plant leaves, which does not correspond to the Islamic religious traditions that prevailed during the state administration at that time. This also means that the representatives of the ruling circles, who were involved in the minting of these coins, did not completely abandon the religion of Islam. Also, the discovery of these coins in the Tashkent oasis serves as a basis for saying that they were widely circulated in these areas as well.

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