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COINS FROM THE TIME OF AMIR TEMUR AND THE TEMURIDS KEPT IN THE FUNDS OF THE TERMEZ ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Abstract: This article is not only about the monetary policy of Timur and the Timurid dynasty, which has left an important mark on the history of Central Asia, Asia Minor and Europe, but also about 10,000 silver and copper coins of the Timurid and Timurid period. information is given.

Key words: monetary reform, coin, amir, miri, Amir Temur, Ulugbek mirzo, Termez Archaeological Museum, numismatics fund, fulus.

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Introduction

It is known from history that in the medieval Islamic world, the founder of every state was absolutely independent, first by adding his name to the sermon and then by minting coins in his name. The activity of our great ancestor Amir Temur in this regard is also noteworthy. When Amir Temur came to power in the Chigatay ulus in 1370, there was a question of minting coins in his own name

Until that time, as a result of the monetary reform carried out by Kebekhan in 1321 in the Chigatay nation, the minting of silver dirhams weighing 1.4 grams and silver dinars weighing about 8 grams was introduced according to a single pattern. 1 silver dinar was equal to 6 dirhams [3. 27-p]. Today, a group of scholars claim that Amir Temur did not mint coins in his own name when he came to power, but in any case, the first coins minted in his name date back to 1372 [3. 27-p], other scholars say that Amir Temur minted his first coins in 774 / 1372-1373 according to the model of the Chigatay khans, but by 1380 he carried out a monetary reform and introduced a new type of money states that he tattooed on behalf of [1. 41-p]. This means that for a short period of time, the coins of the Mongol khans, which began to be minted as a

result of the Kebekhan reform, were in circulation in the kingdom. Amir Temur minted gold, silver and copper coins, but rarely minted gold coins. In particular, in 1380 he minted gold coins in Samarkand and Khorezm [1. 41-p]. The coins that Amir Temur began to mint differed from the coins of other periods in a number of features. These include stamps printed on minted coins.

They consisted mainly of round, rectangular, and flower-like (mostly pomegranate) -like patterns, and so on. Along with the name of Amir Temur, the coins are engraved with the names of the Sagti Mongol khans who came to the throne. In 1372-1388, Suyurgatmishkhan was tattooed after his death under the name of his son Sultan Mahmudkhan until 1402, that is, until his death. Amir Temur called silver coins 6 grams of coins and 1.5 grams of "amiri" or "miri" [1. 41-p].

On the coins of Amir Temur we read Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Mongolian words, for example, Arabic كالد تا سلا الله (may God perpetuate his kingdom and sultanate), Persian - عرب (zarb), Turkish - swzm (word), يه ايرل (label) -Akmnw, (akmanu-my word), we come across words like kwrka n (groom) [2. 14-2]. During the reign of Amir Temur (1370-1045) not only

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in the central cities of Movarounnahr, but also in Khorasan, Iran, Azerbaijan, including Astrabad, Ashpara, Baku, Basra, Baghdad, Bamiyan, Damgan, Darband, Yazd, Isfahan, Kashan, Karshi, Kerman, Qom. , Was minted in about 40 cities such as Mordin, Mahmudabad, Mashhad, Sova, Samarkand, Sultaniya, Tabriz, Khorezm, Shabanka, Sheroz, Shamakhi and Herat [4. 2 tom 136-s]. In addition to the above-mentioned regions, the rulers of India, Turkey, Damascus and Egypt also minted gold and silver coins on behalf of Amir Temur. For example, Ibn Arabshah states: "After the victory of the Turkish sultan over Boyazid, one of his sons Isfandiyar (Amir) came to Timur and obeyed. stabilized Isfandiyar for his position in Rome and ordered him to deliver a sermon in the name of Mahmudkhan and Amir Temur to the emirs around him and mint money." [7. 278-p]. Another historian, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, wrote in his Zafanoma: provides information [6. 271-p]. Of course, during this period, the state paid special attention to the purity and weight of gold and silver coins. At the same time, these coins retain the originality and elegance of local ornaments, and these features are clearly visible in the coins minted in Herat, Mashhad, Isfahan, Tabriz and Baghdad. Another peculiarity of Amir Temur's coins is that on March 13, 1403, his beloved grandson and Crown Prince Muhammad Sultan died. As a result, Amir Temur, deeply saddened, minted coins in his name to commemorate his deceased grandson. Coins سلطان محمد خان امير تيمور کور کان امير زاده محمد سلطان ضرب سمر قند

(Sultan Mahmudkhan Amir Temur Koragon Amirzoda Muhammad Sultan, tattoo Samarkand). That is, of the three men mentioned, Mahmud Khan, Amir Temur, and Muhammad Sultan, only Amir Temur was alive at that time. Despite the fact that Mahmudkhan, the son of the late Suyurgatmishkhan, who was officially considered a khan, had died some time ago, Amir Temur did not want to bring another puppet khan to the throne, and only minted coins in the name of Mahmudkhan. As a result, in connection with the death of his beloved grandson, his name was engraved on coins along with his own name [2. 16-2]. Attention to the coins minted by another grandson, Khalil Sultan, who came to power after the death of Amir Temur. If we give, we will see such names: سلطان محمد جها نگیر امان الزمان امير خليل سلطان حلد الله ملكه (Sultan Muhammad Jahangir, the late Amir Khalil Sultan, may God bless him and grant him peace. 807 / 1404-1405). This means that Khalil Sultan, who conquered Samarkand, did not sit on the throne himself, but brought to the throne Jahangir

Mirza, the son of the late grandson of Amir Temur, the heir to the throne Muhammad Sultan [1. 56-b]. When Amir Temur's son Shahrukh Mirza took power, the words of faith on the front of the coins and the names of the 4 caliphs, and on the back ر حلد الله ملكه و سلطان شاه سلطانن الاغظم شاهرا ح بها د (Sultan az-zamon Shohrh bahodir khaldollah mulikuhu wa sultanahu) [1. 60-p]. Of the Timurids, only the coin of Shahrukh Mirzo's son Mirzo Ulugbek mentions the seal of his grandfather Amir Temur and the name of Sahibkiran. تيمور کور کان همتي دين الغ بك کور کان سو زم ضرب سمر قند ۸۵۳ (Timur Koragon Himmatidin Ulugbek sozim: zarb Samarkand 853/1449) [1. 64-p]. Mirzo Ulugbek, like his grandfather, was as attentive to coinage as he was to reform money. 1428 Previous copper coins were banned from commercial use and a decision was made that it could be replaced with new copper coins. In Andijan, Tashkent, Shohkuhiya, Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi, Termez and Gissar, new coins will be minted in a single copy to make it easier to exchange old coins. Upon completion of the exchange process, all mints except Bukhara will be closed [5. 34-p]. The reason why coins minted in Bukhara in 1428-1429 were widespread not only in Bukhara but in the whole of Central Asia Coins were also minted in [1. 65-p]. Today, the Termez Archaeological Museum has a total of 28,000 exhibits in numismatics, the largest of which are coins from the period of Timur and the Timurids. Most of the numismatic exhibits of Timur and the Timurid period, when the museum was established, consisted of coins received from the numismatics department of the Museum of Local Lore. From this it can be concluded that these exhibits have been enriched as a result of archeological research and random findings conducted in the region since the 1940s. To date, most of these coins not studied at all and no catalogs compiled. Due to the lack of specialists, the coinage is kept under a common name in the income books and fund documents only on the basis of initial data. As an example, when the author examines several coins with the inscription "Silver coins struck by Amir Temur in Samarkand" in the relevant documents kept under the number KK 11999, it is known that these coins were minted by Suyurgatmishkhan and Amir Temur, Mahmudkhan and Amir Temur in Samarkand, Khorezm, Tabriz and Isfahan. Was In conclusion, it can be said that by studying the coins kept in this fund, one can find the answer to many unknown pages of our history related to the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids.

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Table 1.

№	KK number	The name of the item	Material of the item	Number of items	Item weight (grams)	Item size (cm)	Color photo of the item	
							Аверс	Реверс
	7586	Ulugbek coins minted in Samarkand and Bukhara	Мис	486	4,29-7,28	2-3,4		
	8030	Ulugbek coins minted in Samarkand and Bukhara	Мис	444	3,20-8,08	2,2-2,8		
	8348	Ulugbek coins minted in Samarkand and Bukhara	Мис	318	4,19-5,9	2,2-2,6		
	9469	Ulugbek coins minted in Samarkand	Мис	152	3,51-5,08	2,1-2,5		
	9713	Ulugbek coins minted in Gissar	Мис	244	9,07-13,87	2,1-2,5		
	10118	Ulugbek coins minted in Samarkand and Bukhara	Мис	273	3,0-5,30	2,2-2,8		
	10215	Coins minted in Bukhara	Мис	97	2,11-3,17	2,4-3,3		
	10355	Timurid coins minted in Gissar	Мис	140	5,0-9,63	2,1-3,0		
	10914	Timurid coins minted in Bukhara and Samarkand	Мис	134	3,24-8,06	2,1-2,8		
	11171	Timurid coins minted in Bukhara and Samarkand	Мис	61	4,56-5,80	2,3-2,8		

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11221	Timurid minted in Bukhara	coins in	Мис	50	3,67- 5,20	2,1- 2,5		
11379	Timurid minted in Bukhara	coins in	Мис	158	3,31- 5,47	2,0- 2,5		
11699	Timurid minted in Bukhara and Samarkand	coins in and	Мис	320	3,17- 7,34	2,0- 3,0		
11999	Timurid minted in Samarkand	coins in	White metal	300	1,30- 1,80	1,5- 1,8		
12086	Timurid minted in Samarkand	coins in	White metal	87	1,22- 1,77	1,4- 1,9		
12171	Timurid minted in Samarkand	coins in	White metal	85	4,97- 6,32	2,4- 2,8		
12861	Timurid minted in Bukhara and Samarkand	coins in and	Мис	370	2,13- 7,61	2,0- 2,8		
13621	Timurid minted in Bukhara and Samarkand	coins in and	Мис	760	3,39- 7,56	1,8- 2,9		
15021	Timurid minted in Samarkand, Bukhara and Gissar	coins in and	Мис	1400	2,83- 7,54	2,0- 3,0		
17293	Timurid minted in Bukhara and Samarkand	coins in and	Мис	2272	3,67- 8,90	1,5- 2,5		
19729	Timurid minted in Bukhara and Samarkand	coins in and	Мис	2436	2,30- 9,17	2,0- 2,9		

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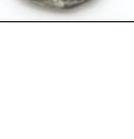
24769	Timurid coins minted in Bukhara and Samarkand	Мис	482	3,53-6,30	1,5-2,5		
25065	Timurid coins minted in Bukhara and Samarkand	Мис	296	3,39-7,30	1,3-2,8		
25075	Timurid coins minted in Bukhara and Samarkand	Мис	10	4,0-6,72	2,2-2,7		
25200	Timurid coins minted in Bukhara and Samarkand	Мис	125	3,59-7,33	1,9-3,0		
25379	Amir Temur coin	White metal	25	4,90-6,11	2,4-2,8		
26422	Самарқанд, Бухоро ва Хисорда зарб қилинган Темурийлар тан Timurid coins minted in Samarkand, Bukhara and Gissar галари	Мис	668	3,56 – 6,75	2,2-2,8		
26830	Samarkand, Bukhara and Gissar coins	Мис	239	2,96 – 5,65	2,1-2,7		
27526	Timurid coin	Мис	440	3,08-5,09	1,8-2,6		
27538	Bukhara coins	Мис	12	3,28-7,20	2,0-2,8		
27590	Bukhara coins	Мис	52	3,24-6,77	2,2-2,8		
27810	Timurid coin	Мис	14	4,11-6,84	2,1-2,8		

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27829	Ulugbek's coin	Мис	19	3,86-8,27	2,3-2,6		
27851	Abu Said coin	Мис	22	3,93-9,21	2,2-2,6		
27901	Sultan Ahmad coin	Мис	50	4,22-5,80	2,3-2,5		
27964	Timurid coin	Мис	22	3,79-8,40	2,3-1,8		
27982	Timurid coin	Мис	18	4,60-10,50	2,3-3,1		
34461	Timurid coin	White metal	19	5,16-6,20	2,5-3,0		
34462	Timurid coin	White metal	34	1,45-1,60	1,5-1,8		
29784	Timurid coin	Мис	80	3,36-9,92	2,1-3,0		
29826	Timurid coin	White metal	3	4,32-5,75	2,2-2,4		
31924	Timurid coin	White metal	2	1,83-1,90	1,6		

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