

BUKHORO MUSEUMIDAGI ERON TANGALARI

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This article provides information about the collection of Iranian coins stored in the Bukhara Museum. The article highlights the history of the arrival of these exhibits in the museum and the description of numismatic materials.	Bukhara Museum, Numismatics, exhibit, coin, fund

Introduction

Numismatics is an auxiliary branch of science in the study of history, with the help of coins minted by rulers, you can get information about a certain period of the past. In this regard, the collection of numismatics, consisting of more than 40,000 items stored in the Bukhara Museum, is of particular importance. This collection makes up more than 30% of the total number of museum exhibits. They mainly consist of artifacts discovered during archaeological excavations and transferred to the museum as a result of scientific research. This collection can include coins not only minted in Central Asia, but also issued outside its borders by other states and dynasties. Examples of such coins include those minted in various periods in Iran, Afghanistan, India, the Middle East, Asia Minor, and Turkey. The accounting of numismatic materials began after the creation of the museum and was included in the general inventory book or the book of receipts. The number of such books exceeds 50, and from Book No4 it became possible to write them down regularly¹. As an example of such coins, we can cite coins minted during the reign of several dynasties in Iran.

The first items minted on Iranian soil and received the status of a museum exhibit are coins minted during the reign of the Qajar dynasty during the reign of Sultan Ahmad Shah in 1913-1926. In the AV part, there is an image of a bust of the ruler, in the upper part of which the name of the ruler and the name of the dynasty are written in Arabic script. At the bottom of the image of the ruler there is a wreath. In the RV part, there is a lion image in the center. The lion's head is turned straight, the front right paw is slightly raised and is depicted with a sword in his hand. In the background, there is an image of the sun (with an image of a face inside). The coin is surrounded by a wreath. In the upper part there is an image of a crown. Below the image of the lion is the Arabic nominal figure in Persian: 2,000 dinars. The material of the coin is silver, the diameter is 27-28 mm.

¹ KP of the Museum-Reserve No4



There are several other coins minted under Sultan Ahmadshah, with a face value of 500 dinars. Coins minted in 1332 (1914) are also similar to coins from the previous period. It differs only in slight differences in size, year of minting and images.

Similar coins were minted in Iran in 1895-1903 and date back to the reign of Shah Muzaffariddin of the Qajar dynasty. These coins were regularly put into circulation. The total weight of the coins is 9 grams, the diameter is 28-29 mm. Part of the AV contains the name of the ruler Shah Muzaffariddin and the dynasty, as well as the mint inscription of Tehran. The side of the coin is surrounded by a wreath. The middle part of the inscription has faded a little. The RV part contains images similar to the previous coin, with some differences: the image of a man and a lion inside the Sun is almost invisible. Among the lion's paws was the year of minting the coin: 1320 (1902). Below the line is the name of the mint - Tehran.



The other coin is a silver coin minted during the reign of Shah Muhammad Reza. Weight - 23 g. Diameter - 36 mm. AV part depicts a bust of the ruler. The king stood facing left, wearing a headdress and a military uniform. In the upper part there is the name of the ruler, and in the lower part - a wreath. On the side of the image of the ruler, the year and the name of the mint are indicated.



In addition, the numismatics collection of the Museum-Reserve contains dozens of coins from other countries. Coins minted in Iran have been accepted into the museum since the 30s of the XX century. Unfortunately, not all of them provide detailed information about the history of their arrival at the museum.

In conclusion, it can be said that it will be possible to get additional information through the coins of Iranian rulers in the Bukhara Museum. Also, on the basis of a comparison of various epigraphic inscriptions and patterns, it is possible to determine the changes in the minting of coins and the stages of their development.

References

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