

## The Artifacts which are Being Preserved in the Research Section of Termiz Archeological Museum and its Study

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**Abstract** In this article the author describes the information about 27,000 gold, silver and copper coins embossed in our country and abroad, which belong to different periods and are kept in the funds of the Termez Archaeological Museum, and the historical aspect of their study. There isn't any publication paper in our country and abroad about the coins saved in the Termez Archaeological Museum. Given that the Termez Archaeological Museum was formed in 2002 on the basis of part of the archeological fund of the Surkhandarya Regional Museum of Local Lore, the exhibits in the Numismatic Funds were discovered and handed over to the fund as a result of archeological excavations in the 30s and 40s of the last century. Coins play an important role in the study of human history. Because the information obtained from them is multifaceted. In particular, coins have a place in material resources in solving a number of problems related to history, political economy, language, trade, religious beliefs, the emergence of international relations. If we pay attention to the coins of the IX-XIII centuries, we can see that the coins of this period also have their own number and weight. Given that archaeologists often rely on coins to determine the "age" of cultural layers found during archeological excavations, we can understand how important they are to science.

**Keywords:** Termez Archaeological Museums, funds, tetradrachma, drachma, public, kingdom of Kushan, Amir Temur and Temurids.

**INTRODUCTION:** Coins play an important role in the study of human history. Because the information obtained from them is multifaceted. In particular, coins have a place in material resources in solving a number of problems related to history, political

economy, language, trade, religious beliefs, the emergence of international relations. Coins are also important in determining the date of historical events, which kings ruled, how long they ruled, the borders of the state, the study of the economic standard of living of the population [8, p.11]. Given that archaeologists often rely on coins to determine the "age" of cultural layers found during archeological excavations, we can understand how important they are to science. Central Asia is not one of the places where the first coins appeared [5, p.8]. It is true that Geradod wrote that Sod, Khorezm, and Bactria paid tribute to the Achaemenids in talent, that is, in modern currency, but according to modern scholars, tribute was actually measured in money, but not in cash, but in natural goods equal to that amount. Nevertheless, our ancient ancestors raised coinage to an extremely high level of development. The Greco-Bactrian coinage art is especially noteworthy. The images of kings and gods depicted on Greco-Bactrian coins are themselves a work of art. Today, most of the numismatic sources that illuminate our history are kept in the funds of the Termez Archaeological Museum. Founded in 2001, the Termez Archaeological Museum's Fund of Numismatics and rare items preserves and displays a large number of more than 27,000 numismatic artifacts from different periods.

**METHODS AND LEVEL OF STUDY:** The article describes the generally accepted historical methods on the basis of logical analysis, the principles of sequence, objectivity. An important role in lighting, the historical aspect of the issue is shown. Dozens of works and hundreds of research papers have been written by many of our brilliant scholars on numismatics and its importance in illuminating our history. In particular, such scientists as Masson M.E., Zeymal E.V., Davidovich E.A., Kochnev B., Rtveladze E.V., Pidaev Sh.R, and Ataxodjaev A.H are among them

**Research results:** Nowadays numismatic data is playing an enormous role in the study of our country history. Central Asia is not considered one of the places where the first coins were appeared. [Rtveladze, 1987 p.8]. Herododotus mentioned that Sogdiana, Khorezm and Bactria paid tribute to the Achaemenids in "talent" however, the recent studies approve that the tribute was not the money in the form of cash, to be exact it was in the form of tangible goods equal to that amount. [Ernazarova, Kochnev, 1977 S.].

Nevertheless, our ancient ancestors raised the coin-money relationship to an extremely high level of development. The Greco-Bactrian coinage art is especially remarkable. The images of kings and gods depicted on Greco-Bactrian coins are themselves a work of art [Pidaev, 1984 p.11].

As for the coins of the Kushan kingdom, the Yue-Chji coins, the Soter Megas coins, the Sanab Geray coins are still controversial in science and have not been resolved. Today, most of the numismatic sources that illuminate our history are kept in the funds of the Termez Archaeological Museum.

Rare numismatic artifacts which aged more than 27,000 different periods are being exhibited and preserved in the department of Numismatics in Termez Archeological Museum research section and the fund is replenished in 3 different methods. [Normuminov Mansurbek Bakhtiyor o'g'li. THE NUMISMATICS FOUNDATION OF TERMEZ ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM. ISSN: 2278-4853 Vol 9, Issue 4, April, 2020 Spl Issue Impact Factor: SJIF 2020 = 6.882. 114 p].

- a. By receiving the findings found during the excavation expeditions being conducted locally
- b. Items confiscated as material evidence as a result of attempts to smuggle, import or sell by the regional law enforcement agencies and handed over to the museum on the basis of a court decision.
- c. By receiving as an heritage or sudden findings from the local population for the purpose of preserving temporarily or permanently

The exhibits in the section "Numismatics and rare items" can be divided into 2 groups:

1. Coins and paper money (for all periods).
2. Jewelry, antiques and jewelry (for all periods).

While 531 coins belong to group 1, the remaining 27,000 coins can be periodically divided into 6 major groups:

1. Silver and copper coins of the antique period and the kingdom of Kushan These include silver and copper coins minted by various Greco-Bactrian kings, ranging from Alexander the Great's silver coins. Copper coins minted in imitation of the coins of the Greco-Bactrian kings. Kushan kings copper coins, Kushan kings coins include imitation copper coins.
2. Kushan-Sasanian and early medieval coins. These include: copper coins of the Kushan-Sassanids, gold and copper coins minted by the Sassanids in Iran, and silver coins minted by the Hephthalites.
3. Medieval period Coins from the beginning of the VIII century to the beginning of the XIII century. These include: Common Khalifa silver coins, silver and copper coins minted during the Samanid, Qarakhanid, Ghaznavid and Khorezm dynasties.
4. Coins of Amir Temur, Temurids and khanates. These include Amir Temur's silver coins, copper coins minted by almost all Temurids in various cities, and copper coins belonging to the Shaybani and Mangit dynasties. [Normuminov, M. B. (2020). Coins from the time of Amir Temur and the Temurids kept in the funds of the Termez archaeological museum. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 07 (87), 336-342.].
5. Gold, silver, copper coins, and paper money from the first half of the nineteenth century to the first quarter of the twentieth century. These include: silver coins of Amir Abdullah and Said Alimkhan, silver and copper coins of the rulers of the Romanov dynasty, silver coins minted in Iran and Afghanistan.
6. From the second quarter of the twentieth century to the present day. These include: Coins and paper money from many countries in Europe and Asia.

If we pay attention to the coins of the IX-XIII centuries, we can see that the coins of this period also have their own number and weight.

In Movoraunnahr, and therefore in the territory of Uzbekistan, in the early days after the Arab conquest, along with the coins of the Khilafah, local old coins were also in circulation, and the Arabs minted such coins in Arabic with the names of their deputies. [Ernazarova, Kochnev, 1977 P.14]. Gradually, the coins of the common Khalifa - dirhams and fals coins - were minted here as well. Most importantly, the coins of this period began to be inscribed on the coins, which ruler struck the coin, when and in which city [Kazantsev A.G. *Islamic coins of the 7th-16th centuries*. P.43]. From the VIII and IX centuries similar coins were minted in Bukhara, Samarkand and Shosh, and in 759-760 in Termez. [Ataxodjaev A.X. 1998. 15]. As a result of archeological excavations carried out in the Surkhandarya region in different years, the number of coins accidentally found by the local population and handed over to the museum has increased.

Among them are 682 silver and copper coins minted during the Samanid dynasty, kept under the numbers SVAM 35138-35140, 30793, 34279, 34280, 27684 CVAM 8549, 9317, 9845, 10405, 10708, 19751, 25322, 25346, 25754, 26487, 27593, 27942, 27992, 29837, 29845. 1519 copper coins minted during the Karakhanid dynasty, 609 coins minted during the Karakhanid dynasty, SVAM 602 coins minted during the Karakhanid dynasty coins.

There are great numbers of coins which date back to that period in the museum, however, there is still a room to do more research on study of the coins and learn the secrets behind them.

The fate of the coins belonging to the Karakhanid dynasty is even worse, that is, some of them consist only of broken coins, while others have been in use for a long time. Although there are many coins which have been being preserved in better conditions and the inscriptions can be read, unfortunately, there has not been enough research carried out on them.

Coins belonging to the Khorezmshah dynasty have hardly been studied, only about 200 have been

included in the artifacts keeping- books as "Coins of the Khorezmshahs minted in Samarkand", but there is no information as to which scholar read these words.

When the author of this article examined several of these coins, it became clear that some of them were not minted in Samarkand.

The reason for such a large number of numismatic artifacts is that the Termez Archaeological Museum was established in 2002 on the basis of part of the fund of the Surkhandarya "Ulkashunoslik" museum. [Normuminov, M. B. (2020). Coins from the time of Amir Temur and the Temurids kept in the funds of the Termez archaeological museum. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 07 (87), 336-342.],

The exhibits kept in the numismatic funds date back to the period when they were found as a result of archeological excavations in the 30s and 40s of the last century and were handed over to the fund. This means that these coins also need to be re-examined by experts. We hope that in the near future these coins will be studied by our young scientists and will serve to illuminate the history of our country, which is still dark.

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