

Andijan Coins From The "Yangi Sanganak" Treasury Of The 15th-16th Centuries

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Received: 31 July 2025; **Accepted:** 28 August 2025; **Published:** 30 September 2025

Abstract: The article describes 34 copper coins minted in Andijan from the "Yangi Sanganak" treasury belonging to the Timurid and Shaybanid periods, found in the "Yangi Sanganak" neighborhood of Parkent district, Tashkent region, and kept at the State Museum of the History of the Timurids, divided into 6 types. It is noted that the obverse of the coins bears the inscription "zarb Andijan" or "zarb Andigan" in Arabic letters, and the year of their minting in Arabic letters on the reverse, that the coins were minted during the reign of the Timurid prince, governor of Fergana region Umarshaykh Mirzo, and that some of these coins were re-minted and put into circulation during the coinage reform of the Shaybanid period.

Keywords: Parkent, "New "Sanganak", Andijan, Timurids, treasure, coin, copper, mint, Hijri.

Introduction: Coins play an important role in shedding light on economic life, trade, and commodity-money issues in ancient and medieval times. They through writing in sources not brought spiritual culture also aware of the issues in the sense to illuminate help Also, coins through political also known to history at the level accuracy entrance In particular, in 2021, Tashkent region, Parkent district, "New From the "Sanganak" neighborhood found in the 15th–16th centuries copper coins treasure Timurids and Shaybanis coin - money behavior of issues some aspects to fill help gives. Currently Timurids history state museum in the fund stored This is "New" "Sanganak" treasure a total of 1810 copper coins consists of divided into 655 pieces In Samarkand, 364 pieces In Bukhara, 5 pieces In Shosh (Tashkent) in the 15th–16th centuries tattoo made determined (Normurodov D. R. 2024, – P. 79-92; Normurodov D. R., 2024, – P. 64-73; Normurodov D. 2025., – P. 323-327). Next in the vein coins from oxides cleaning and them carefully study as a result this in the treasury 34 coins In Andijan tattoo made determined.

HISTORY OF STUDY

"New In the treasury of "Sanganak" In Andijan tattoo made to coins this first time in the article scientific into circulation is being pulled. However, this coins similar coins Medium Asia various city and from the villages found and they in learning Ye.A.Davidovich, I.Tokhtayev, L.Yu.Shpenyova, AMKamishv, RZBurnasheva, D.Davutov such as numismatists services is large. In particular, Ye. A.Davidovich Medium Asia in the 15th and 16th centuries first quarter coin behavior dedicated in research Andijan of coins type and options from the first become tried to determine (Davidovich E. A., 1977. – S. 7.) I. Tokhtayev In the year 890 AH (1485-1486 AD) tattoo made one piece coin own to the research entered (Tukhtiyev I., 2006. Fig. 60). L.Yu.Shpenyova, using comparative analysis methods in her research, studies the issues of monetary circulation in the Fergana region, an independent and large ulus of the Timurids in the 15th century. Copper coins study through it in the 15th century last in the quarter new local again tattoo hit coins He also identified this 15th century in the ulus end – 16th century in the heads money to the treatment related some to oneself typical features showing gave (Spain and L. Yu., 1990. – P. 100-115; Shpenyova L. Yu.,

1991. – S. 207-210 ; *Spain or L. Yu ., 1987. – S. 66-68 ; Spain and L. Yu ., 2000. – S. 103-104.)* L. Yu. Shpenyova this to the period related Andijan of coins to decorate according to from each other a little difference 7 types of things to do determined (*Shpenyova L. Yu ., 1991. – S. 209. - Ris . 1:1.)* A. M. Kamyshev Timurids and Shaybanis to the period related Andijan coins learn them relevant to groups become scientific analysis did (*Kamyshev A. M. , 2011. – S. 12-14 ; Kamyshev A. M. , 2013. – S. 21.)* . She is Farg's mother and Hurry coins to types , as a result L.Yu.Shpenyova Ye.A.Davidovich by working issued from coins different new types of coins determined and them scientific into circulation entered . His to the oath see Tumors period Andijan coins four : 1st round - AH 818 (AD 1415–1416) ; 2nd round - AH 819 (AD 1416–1417) , 3rd round - AH 832 (AD 1428–1429) , 4th round - AH 898–899 (AD 1492–1494) tattoo made coins type own inside takes . Of them the last 4 types of decorations according to from each other 7 different options consists of showing gave (*Kamyshev A. M. , 2013. – S. 8 .)* . R. Z. Burnasheva South From Kazakhstan found Andijan coins scientific into circulation entered (*Burnasheva R. Z. , 2006. – S. 15, 29, 112 .)* . D. Dovutovlar Tajikistan from the territory found coins treasure study during treasure between Andijan also a tariff on coins and description gave (*Dovutov D. , 1994. – S. 262 ; The state owner Davudi ., 2009. – S. 201, 213-214, 221.)* . Above research through Timurids during Fergana capital of the province In Andijan coins tattoo to do good on the road to be placed accuracy to enter opportunity including copper coins at the market increasing going demand satisfy for the purpose In 823 AH (1420–1421 AD) and 832 AH (1428–1429 AD) Bukhara , Samarkand, Karshi , Termez , Shahrukhiya , Balkh , Merv and Hisar in the cities such as Coins in Andijan too tattoo made known was (*Kamyshev A. M. , 2013. – S. 12, 14 .)* .

MAIN PART

I. " New In the treasury of "Sanganak " In Andijan tattoo made of coins types

" New In the treasury of "Sanganak " In Andijan tattoo made to coins various decoration and Arabic records relief in the form lowered is , their on the surface decorations according to into 6 types as follows divided into :

Type 1. There are 19 coins of this type, some of which were minted in AH 898 (AD 1492-1493). The decoration around the edge of one of them is slightly different from the others. According to this difference, type 1 coins can be conditionally divided into variants A and B.

A – variant . A total of 18 coins of the 1st type A – variant have a weight of 3.0-5.3 g., diameter – 21–26 mm . 5 of them were re-struck. This is discussed in the

issue of re-struck coins (Figures 1:1 – 1:18).

Obverse : The inscription "zarb Andijan ()" is engraved inside a ring depicting اندجان/ضرب four petal-shaped flowers arranged one after another in a circle and a bud of a rose standing next to it (Figure 2:1A) .

Back side : After the inscription " fi altarih sana (فى التاريخ سنة) " , the year the coin was minted is written in words.

B – variant. The coin in this variant is a single piece, its weight is 4.6 g, and its diameter is 21–22 mm (Figure 1:19).

Front side : Similar to variant A. However, the edges of the border are embossed with a four-petaled flower and a rose bud-like decoration, with the spaces between them being open (2:1 B - image) .

Reverse : As in variant A, after the inscription " fi altarih sana (فى التاريخ سنة) " the year of minting of the coin is written in words. However, some of the inscriptions have been flattened, and some have not been included on the coin.

Coins similar to type A - variant 1 were studied by AM Kamyshev in the Kyrgyz Republic in the Changit treasure, 8 in the Laylak treasure, 6 in the Aksi treasure, and 5 in the Aksi treasure, and some of them were found to have been minted in 898 AH (1492-1493 AD). (*Kamyshev A.M. , 2013. – P. 123. № 28 (4b), – P. 139. № 84.– P. 161. № 60.)* . Some of the coins of this type in the "Yangi Sanganak" treasury are dated 898 AH (1492-1493 AD). Based on this, it can be said that the year of their minting coincides with the reign of the Temurid prince Umarshaikh Mirza, the grandson of Amir Temur, the fourth son of Abu Said Mirza, the father of the king and poet Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, over the Fergana ulus.

Type 2. There is one grain of this type of coin in the treasury, its weight is 6.0 g., diameter is 21–22 mm. (Figure 1:20).

Front side : Inside the ring, surrounded by a two-row "three-leaf" ornament, 8 in each row, 16 in total, overlapping each other, اندجان/ضرب is an inscription in Arabic letters "zarb /Andijan ()" as in type 1 (Figure 2: 2) .

Back side : After the inscription " fi altarih sana (فى التاريخ سنة) " , the year of minting of the coin is written in words. However, some of the inscriptions did not appear on the coin, and some of them were flattened.

Coins similar to the 2nd type coins minted in Andijan in the "Yangi Sanganak" hoard were also discovered

among the Changit and Laylak hoards, and it is recorded that they were minted in 984 AH (1576-1577 AD) or 904 AH (1498-1499 AD) (Kamyshev A. M., 2013. – P. 123. No. 31, – P. 139. No. 86).

Type 3. There are 8 coins in the hoard. 5 of them have the inscription Andijan, and 1 has the inscription Andikon (Andigon). On the remaining two coins, the place where the letter "j" or "k (g)" was inscribed has faded. Type 3 coins can be conditionally divided into two: variant A with the inscription Andijan and variant B with the inscription Andikon (Andigon).

A – option. 3rd round As mentioned above, there are 6 coins in variant A, their weight is 4.4-5.2 grams, and their diameter is 21-25 mm (Figures 1:21–1:27).

Obverse : Inside a ring surrounded by six triangular ornaments, as on coins of types 1–2, **ضرب / اندجان** the inscription "zarb Andijan ()" is engraved (Figure 2: 3A).

Reverse : After the inscription "fi altarih sana (**فى التاريخ سنة**)", the year of minting of the coin is inscribed in words. However, some of the inscriptions did not appear on the coin, and some of them were flattened. Therefore, it was not possible to determine the year they were inscribed.

Variant B. The weight of one coin in variant B of type 3 is 4.6 grams, and the diameter is 21-26 mm (Figure 1:28).

Front side : As in the A-variant of type 3, inside a frame surrounded by six triangular ornaments, there is the inscription "zarb Andikon (or "zarb Andikon") (**ضرب / اندكان**) is inscribed (2: 3B - picture).

Back side : Like the coins mentioned above, **فى التاريخ سنة** the year of minting of the coin was inscribed with the words "fi altarih sana ()" after the inscription . However, some of the inscriptions did not appear on the coin, and some were flattened. Therefore, it was not possible to determine the year inscribed on this coin.

similar to the 3rd type of coins of the " New Sanganak " hoard were found by L. Yu. Shpenyova to have been minted in 898–899 AH (1492–1494 AD) (Шпенёва Л. Ю., 1991. – P. 207-210.) . However, it should also be noted that although it was not possible to determine the year of minting on the coins studied by A.M. Kamyshev, he determined the dates identified by L. Yu. Shpenyova by the years on the coins (Камышев А.М., 2013. – P. 8.) .

Type 4. There are two coins of type 4 in the hoard (Figures 1:29 – 1:30), one of which weighs 4.6 g., diameter – 24–26 mm., the other weighs 5.1 g.,

diameter – 22–27 mm.

Front side : edge It is surrounded by dots and a ring along the entire length. In the middle part, inside a border surrounded by four plant-like ornaments, **ضرب / اندجان** the inscription "zarb Andijan ()" is inscribed, as on coins of types 1–3. However, the main part of the inscription and ornaments has been flattened (Fig. 2 : 4).

Back side : After the inscription " fi altarih sana (**فى التاريخ سنة**)", the year of minting of the coin is written in words. However, some of the inscriptions did not appear on the coin, and some of them were flattened.

The obverse decoration of the coins of the 4th type minted in Andijan in the treasury is exactly similar to the coins of Samarkand, Bukhara and Tashkent minted in the years 898–900 AH (AD) (Davidovich E.A., 1983. – P. 79. Fig. 9:4b.) . This suggests that the 4th type coin was minted between the above years.

Type 5. There are 3 coins of this type, their weight is 4.3-5.2 grams, diameter is 21-25 mm (Figures 1:31 – 1:33).

Front side : surrounded by a ring along the edge. In the middle, there is a decoration in the form of a plant leaf with branches rising from the middle and twisted to both sides, located one after the other around the circumference, and a ring with a double wavy "X"-shaped border separating these decorations from each other, and **ضرب / اندجان** the inscription "zarb Andijan ()" is engraved inside (2: 5 - picture).

Back side : After the inscription " fi altarih sana (**فى التاريخ سنة**)", the year of minting of the coin was written in words. However, some of the inscriptions did not get on the coin, some were flattened. When restoring the inscriptions on common coins, it was possible to identify the inscription " **ثمانمائة تسعون** (thanimiaya – eight hundred) (and) **و تسعون** (tisewun – ninety) (and) ...?"

Type 6. This type of coin is one piece. Its weight is 4.5 grams, diameter is 23-26 mm.

Front side: the inscription "zarb Andijan ()" is engraved inside a ring surrounded by a decorative leaf-snake-shaped branch (**ضرب / اندجان** Figure 2: 6).

On the reverse: After the inscription "fi altarih sana (**فى التاريخ سنة**)", the year of minting is written in words. But it has disappeared.

II. Re-coinages of the "New Sanganak" treasury coins minted in Andijan.

Some coins minted in Andijan in the "New

Sanganak" treasury were re-minted in three types:

reprints with a حوب square ()-shaped border. Inside the border of this shape  is written "xub ()" in Arabic letters (Figures 3:1a – 3:1b);

2-  Restrike with a border in the shape of a three-leaf (). The main part of the border in this shape has disappeared, and the number ٩٩٨ (998) is preserved on one of its inner edges (Figure 3:2);

Restrike with a border in the shape of a four-leaf clover (). This type of restrike has the inscription "...mon kon"

in Arabic letters inside the border (Figure 3:3). 

Re-strucks were made on 5 coins of the A-variant of the 1st series, 4 of which were re-struck once on one side, and 1 coin was re-struck once on both sides. Also, one coin of the A-variant of the 3rd series and one coin whose inscription could not be determined were re-struck once. Of the re-coinages, the first type  with the inscription "xub ()" in a square frame was minted on four coins, and the remaining types were minted on one coin each. Studies have shown that  re-coinages with the inscription "xub ()" in a square frame were minted between 907–914 AH (Davidovich E.A., 1979. – P. 370; Davidovich E.A., 1983. – P. 111–113.) . The presence of this type of re-coinages on Andijan coins also indicates that they were re-circulated during the Shaybanid period.

CONCLUSION

From the above, it becomes clear that the coins minted in Andijan from the "Yangi Sanganak" hoard, found in the Parkent district of the Tashkent region, were minted and put into circulation in the last years of the 15th century. The period of minting of these coins coincides with the last stage of the reign of Umar Sheikh Mirza (1466–1494), one of the famous princes of the Timurid state, the father of the shah and poet Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, in the Fergana region. At the same time, the minting process in Andijan was carried out simultaneously with the introduction of new monetary units, as in other regions of the Timurids. Interestingly, these coins were not immediately canceled after Muhammad Shaybani Khan seized power in Central Asia, but were left in circulation. As a result of the monetary reforms carried out by the Shaybani dynasty, the coins minted in Andijan during the reign of Umar Sheikh Mirza were re-minted, eliminating the shortage in the monetary system. According to the results of the study of the geography of the distribution of these coins produced in Andijan, they were widely used not only in the Fergana Valley, but also in cities in the territories of present-day Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and

Kyrgyzstan, as well as in villages located along trade routes. This indicates the economic importance of Andijan at that time and the place of monetary units in trade circulation. The main source of information is the "Yangi Sanganak" hoard, which allows us to understand the economic and political importance of Andijan in the 15th-16th centuries in more detail.

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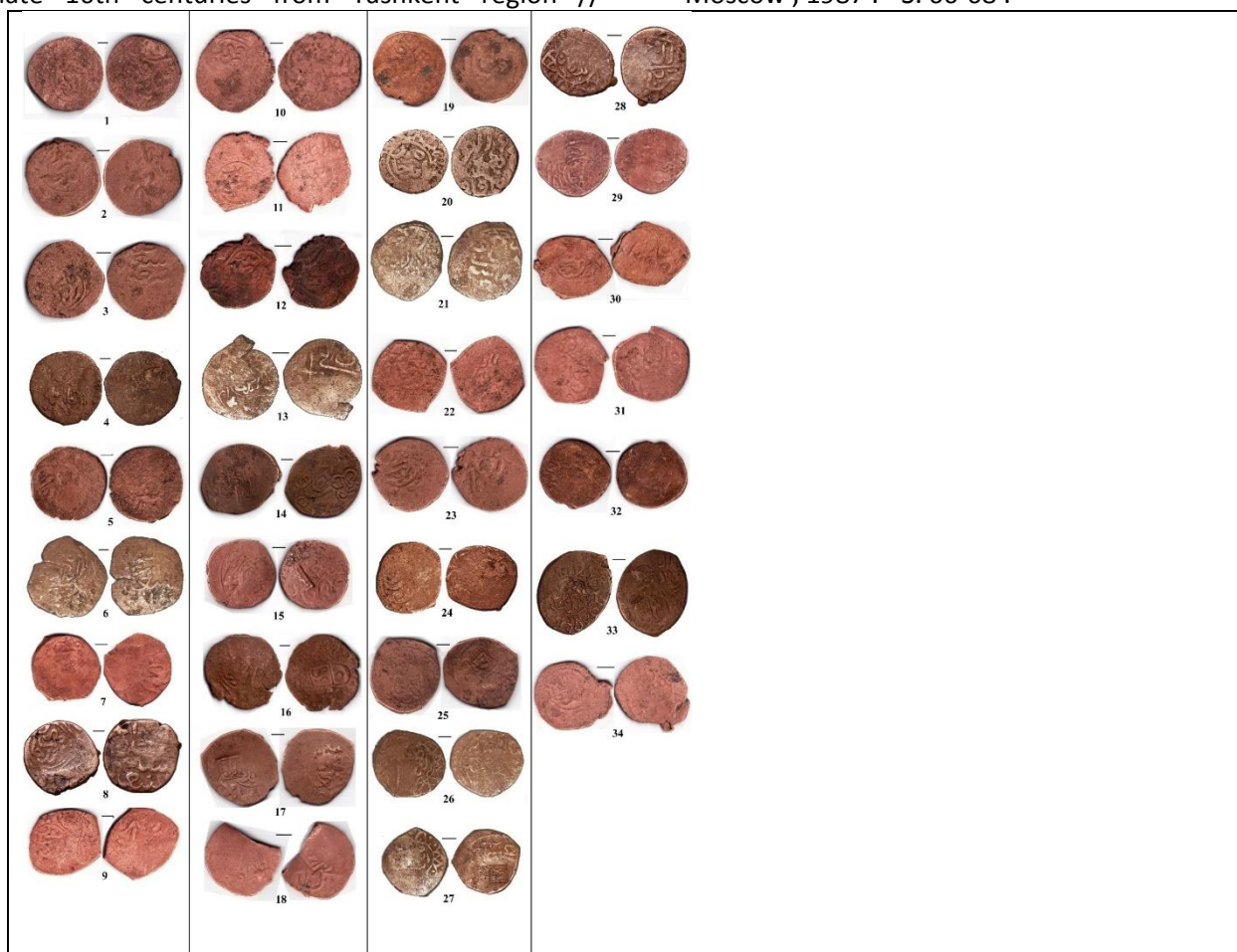
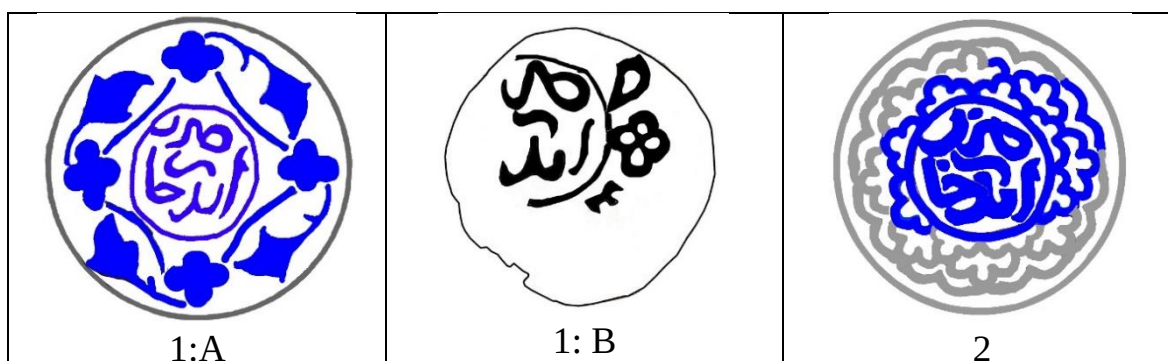


Figure 1. “ New In the treasury of "Sanganak " In Andijan tattoo made coins .



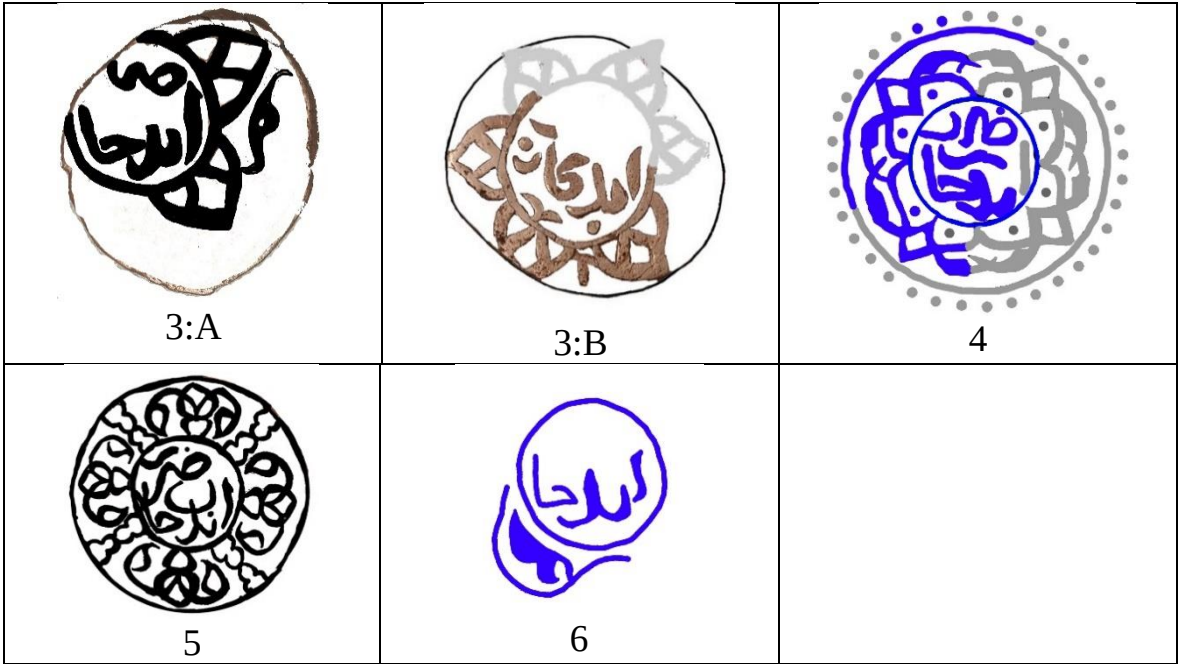


Figure 2. Graphically restored view of the obverse of the coins minted in Andijan from the “Yangi Sanganak” treasury. 1:A) type 1 option "A"; 1: B) type 1 option "B"; 2) type 2 ; 3 :A) type 1 option "A"; 3 : B) type 1 option "B"; 4) type 4; 5th round; 6th round.

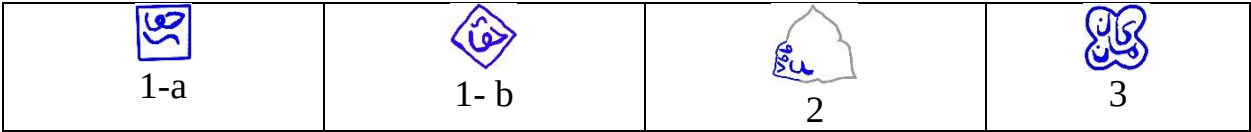


Figure 3. Types of re-coinages on coins minted in Andijan in the “Yangi Sanganak” treasury. 1-a) Type 1 variant “A”; 1-b) Type 1 variant “B”; 2) Type 2; 3) Type 3.