

TREASURE OF COINS FOUND QIRQQIZ MONUMENT

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses 10 copper coins accidentally found in a new monument during the next archeological excavations carried out by scientists of Termez State University. The organization and location of these coins are analyzed. The area where this excavation was carried out has been a major strategic location, the only salt deposit in Central Asia, and has been under-exploited by humans since antiquity, at least since the Bronze Age. As an example, we can cite the fact that Ulanbulaksay, which laid the foundation for its culture and, in turn, caused the crisis, is located on the very edge of consciousness.

KEYWORDS: *Coins, Archeological Excavations, Ulanbulaksay, Copper Coin Treasure, Vasudeva I, Vasudeva II Or Kanishka III, Qirqqiz.*

INTRODUCTION

At the end of the current 2020-2021 academic year, the team of Termez State University conducted the next student practice and archeological excavations in a completely new area and monument. According to the plan, it was carried out in May-June at the Kattabulak monument of the Bronze Age, located southwest of the village of Chorbog near the Salt mine in the Sherabad district. Archeological excavations have revealed a great deal of news and information about this period.

Archaeological excavations were carried out in the foothills adjacent to the neighboring villages of Chorbog, Aktash and Goz.

REFERENCES AND METHODOLOGY

The area where this excavation was carried out has been a major strategic location, the only salt deposit in Central Asia, and has been under-exploited by humans since antiquity, at least since the Bronze Age. As a result, the first archeological excavations in the region were carried out by LI Albaum in the 70-80s of the last century, and later by academician A.Askarov. At the same time, excavations were carried out in a number of areas of the district under the leadership of SHR Pidaev [3]. During the years of independence, Uzbek-German and Uzbek-Czech scientists have been conducting expeditions in the region, including several years of research by Uzbek-

Czech scientists. Coins of the Kushan period found in this area were perfectly organized by EV Rtveldze and SHR Pidaev, and several scientific works were published [4].

THE RESULT

A search in the southern part of the village of Goz revealed a hill on the southeastern side of the village, called Kyrkiz kyz by the locals. When the sides and top of the hill were formed, it was estimated that pottery fragments were found around it, and based on these pottery, it was assumed that the hill belonged to the I-VII centuries AD. The hill coordinate where the monument is located is 37.625345, 66.743080.

During the sampling process, 10 naturally affected copper coins were found in the western part of the monument, under the spool flange, about 1/5 of which was buried in the ground. Coins were cleaned in the restoration department of the Termez Archaeological Museum. As a result, it was determined that all these coins belonged to the period of the Kushan kingdom and were classified. 10 coins were conditionally divided into 3 groups:

- a) Coins of Kushan king Vasudeva I. Total 2 pieces.
- b) Coins of Kushan king Vasudeva II - Kanishka III. A total of 7 pieces.
- c) An unknown coin whose period could not be determined due to severe damage to the images on the reverse and reverse sides as a result of a strong natural impact. Total 1 piece.

DISCUSSION

1-TABLE

№	the name of the ruler	short story	weight	diameter	status
a-1	Vasudeva I	Aversi: A king standing upright in the center, facing the sacred altar on the left. Reverse: An image of the holy god Visha-Shiva standing next to a bull	6.44	23	archaeologically complete, good
a-2	Vasudeva I	Aversi: A king standing upright in the center, facing the sacred altar on the left. Reverse: An image of the holy god Visha-Shiva standing next to a bull	5.78	21	archaeologically complete, good
b-3	Vasudeva II-Kanishka III	Aversi: A king standing upright in the center, facing the sacred altar on the left. Reverse: The image of the goddess Ardox sitting on a throne with a symbol of animal husbandry on the left hand and a wreath on the	4.33	23	archaeologically complete, good

		right hand of the forward mind.			
b-4	Vasudeva II-Kanishka III	Aversi: A king standing upright in the center, facing the sacred altar on the left. Reverse: The image of the goddess Ardox sitting on a throne with a symbol of animal husbandry on the left hand and a wreath on the right hand of the forward mind.	5.40	18	archaeologically complete, good
b-5	Vasudeva II-Kanishka III	Aversi: A king standing upright in the center, facing the sacred altar on the left. Reverse: The image of the goddess Ardox sitting on a throne with a symbol of animal husbandry on the left hand and a wreath on the right hand of the forward mind.	4.39	20	archaeologically complete, good
b-6	Vasudeva II-Kanishka III	Aversi: A king standing upright in the center, facing the sacred altar on the left. Reverse: The image of the goddess Ardox sitting on a throne with a symbol of animal husbandry on the left hand and a wreath on the right hand of the forward mind.	7.52	23	archaeologically complete, good
b-7	Vasudeva II-Kanishka III	Aversi: A king standing upright in the center, facing the sacred altar on the left. Reverse: The image of the goddess Ardox sitting on a throne with a symbol of animal husbandry on the left hand and a wreath on the right hand of the forward mind.	5.51	18	archaeologically complete, good
b-8	Vasudeva II-Kanishka III	Aversi: A king standing upright in the center, facing the sacred altar on the left.	5.12	20	archaeologically complete, good

		Reverse: There is an image of the goddess Ardox sitting on the throne with a wreath on the left hand and a wreath on the left hand of the forward mind.			
b-9	Vasudeva II-Kanishka III	Avers: A king standing upright in the center, facing the sacred altar on the left. Reverse: The image of the goddess Ardox sitting on a throne with a symbol of animal husbandry on the left hand and a wreath on the right hand of the forward mind.	6.94	22	archaeologically complete, good
c-10	"unknown" coin	Aversion: Images are not preserved due to external influences. Reverse: Images have faded from being in circulation for a long time.	4.40	21	archaeologically complete, satisfactory

Coins minted by the Kushan king Vasudeva I (a-1, a-2) usually have the same meaning as the images on all gold and copper coins [3]. The ruler's plot, standing next to the sacred altar on the Avers, repeats the style, tradition, in the coins of almost all the Great Kushan kings (except the Khuvishka coins). In depicting the reverse, we can see that Vima Kadfiz mimicked the plot of the coins. It is found in the territory of southern Uzbekistan and southern Tajikistan in archeological excavations and random finds, separately and as part of the treasury [5].

2-TABLE

Copper coins of the Kushan kingdom found as a result of archeological excavations in Dalvarzintepa and Kholchayon palaces.			
The name of the ruler	Dalvarzintepa		Kholchayon Palace. Found separately.
	Found separately	Found in treasures	
Soter Megas	12	-	16
Vima Kadfiz	7	4	2
Kanishka I	10	7	8
Xuvishka	8	-	6
Vasudeva I	14	21	16
Vasudeva II-Kanishka III	7	3	5

In the case of Vasudeva II or Kanishka III, which is currently being debated in numismatic scholars, in our opinion, E.V.

The coin of Kanishka III above (b-3, b-4, b-5, b-6, b-7, b-8, b-9) also depicts a king facing the sacred altar on the left, standing upright on the obverse. On the reverse is the image of the goddess Ardox, sitting on a throne with a symbol of animal husbandry on the left and a wreath on the right hand of the forward mind. III served as the main patron goddess for the coins. Like many Kanishka III coins, these coins do not have inscriptions. As we can see in the table above [4], Table 2, even in the largest Buddhist centers and palaces of the Surkhandarya oasis, Kanishka III coins were not found as such a large amount of treasure.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can assume that the kata part of these coins belonged to the same ruler (Kanishka III) and if we analyze the geographical point of discovery, we can assume that the kata was probably one of the seven strategic points before the Kushan-Sassanid period. As an example, we can cite the fact that Ulanbulaksay, which laid the foundation for its culture and, in turn, caused the crisis, is located on the very edge of consciousness. We intend to focus on the monument where this treasure was found in the upcoming 2022 summer archeological field research.

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