

Coins of shahrukh (808-850A.H-1405-1446A.D) khwarizm mint

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Abstract: -

This research deals with a study and a publishing for seven pieces of Shah Rukh Khwarizm Mint coins that neither have been studied nor published. These pieces of coins are six dirhams stored at Hamburg University in Germany and one dirham stored at Hermitage Museum in Russia. In addition to other several pieces published in auctions and international catalogs.

The importance of the study lies in shedding light on Shah Rakh coins. Shah Rakh was the fourth sultan in for the Timurid state. After the death of Timurenk, Iran and lands beyond the river lived in commotion. Shah, son of Timurlenk, could rule his father's lands.

Shah Rukh is considered the most significant ruler in Tumirid period. He was portrayed as a courageous moderated ruler who liked peace and at the same time did not hate war. He did not follow his father's footsteps. He disregarded Yassa, an oral law code of Mongols, declared by Genghis Khan and modified by Timur to be called Tuzukat. He ordered to put the Islamic rules into practice.

His age was the best. He was fond of science and scientists. He was knowledgeable, fair, and religious. He was known for his good behavior and reputation. It was a golden age of culture, arts, beside policy.

Each one of the seven pieces was studied in particular including its shape, text, decoration, and textual analysis.

The coins are sorted by their types firstly dinar, secondly silver, thirdly copper. Each coin is described accurately. Then, we read and the text on it and record and analyze it. I explain the text and the decorations. At last, I clarify the unique qualities of each coin.

After that, I dealt with other models of these coins that are published for the first time, then, comes the models that were published before. The study ends with a conclusion about many results and charts. The research proved that the seven coins enriched Shah Rukh coins.

Keywords: coins, khwarizm, Dirahm

Introduction

Islamic coins are an important source of Islamic history and culture. They are irrefutable official documents because they were issued from the state house. The importance of the coins attributed to be a sign of power that rulers strove to get as soon as they had at on throne. Shah Rukh was keen on stamping his name on the coins. He was born in August 1377. While his father Timurlenk Shah was playing chess, he informed of the delivery of his son Shah Rukh. Timurlenk Shah was holding in hand two pieces of chess the king "Shah" and castle "Rukh". So, he called him Shah Rukh.

Shah Rukh is considered one of the best rulers of Iran and Lands beyond the River. He was portrayed as religious, fair, generous, science lover, and art keener. He encouraged the art and constructing. He repaired much of the damage caused by his father. He was a patron of poetry and art. In his age, Howrah was a center for scientist, writers, poets, calligraphers, and painters gathering. He also had a huge library built. His Goharshad, one of Shah Rukh's women, had many buildings constructed for charity in Howrah, Mashhad, and Tous, the most famous one of these buildings is Goharshad Mosque in Howrah.

Shah Rukh could rule Howrah, Kharsan, and lands beyond the river after having fights with his family that lasted for a year. Shah Rukh was one of the most educated kings who ruled Iran. The country flourished during his reign. He ruled the eastern portion of Iran from the capital city Howrah until 1447.

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He defeated Qoyunlu in Tabriz and expelled them to Armenia, but at the end, he had to leave them take over the western region of Iran. Early in 1412, Shah Rukh headed to take control of Khwarizm after Chagatai occupied it in the death of Timur but he failed. By the end of the same year, he sent another army under the command of Shah Malik and other great princes. He succeeded to take it over. Early in 1413, Shah Rukh appointed Shah Malik a ruler for Khwarizm

Research Objectives: -

1-There is no comprehensive independent study in Arabic dealing with the coins of Shah Rukh khwarizm Mint, where previous studies have been limited to the publication of a limited number of pieces published in the global catalogs of Coins.

2-The research aims to study new collections of Shah Rukh khwarizm mint, which has not been published or studied before which distributed among Arab and international museums, they are six dirham reserved at the University of Hamburg, Germany, and one dirham preserved in the Hermitage Museum in Russia, in addition to the publication of several other pieces published in international auctions and catalogs, which is a new addition to Numismatics in particular and Islamic monuments in general

Research importance: -

1-The lack of such specialized studies on the Shah Rukh khwarizm mint, in the Arabic Library.

2-highlight the models of coins minted by Shah Rukh.

3-The study shows the economic importance of the coins according to their weight and category which varied between Tange and fils.

Research Methodology: It is worth mentioning that the methodology adopted by this research is descriptive and analytical**First: the descriptive study:**

I dealt with these coins according to the type of metal. I stated with golden coins followed by the silver ones, then copper coins and finally the bronze ones, after that I divide the coins minted by Shah rukh into different styles in terms of the general shape, content of the writings and arrangement and decorations. I described the general shape of the model, and then I mentioned the texts of his writings. After that, I started with the obverse followed by the reverse.

Secondly: Analytical study

This is followed by analytical study to the text over each category according to the historical events for the ruler; I also clarified the features that make every category unique. After that I dealt with the models of each category that have not been published before followed by the models that were published before.

Research Limits:

The research is limited for dealing with the Coins of ShahRukh in terms of different styles and the content of the writings, arrangement and decoration.

Conclusion:

1-The study showed the lack of golden coins since we have not received any golden coins during the reign of Shah Rukh sultan.

2-Methods of documenting the date on Shah Rukh which issued in Khwarizm varied. sometimes, it was carved in numbers. Other times, it was carved in Arabic letters.

3-The study proved the variation of geometrical decorations as there were some circles and squares on Shah Rukh's coins.

4-Religion values appeared on the coins as the declaration of Islam, prophet Mohammed's message, and names of the caliphs appeared on the coins which reflects the Sunny doctrine of Shah Rukh.

5-The study shows the economic importance of the coins according to their weight and category which varied between Tange and fils.

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