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THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF NUMISMATICS OF THE ALMATY REGION (6th -18th centuries)

This article examines the history of the study of coins found in the city and region of Almaty. The purpose of the article is to introduce scientific data and determine the prospects for the development of numismatic research in the field of monetary circulation in Almaty and the region. Based on the stated goal, the following research tasks have been identified: collecting materials on numismatics in Almaty and the Almaty region, analyzing, and systematizing the materials. In the course of the research, three groups of basic studies were considered – primary, field studies of numismatic material, scientific literature of a monographic nature, which contains materials on numismatic material and scientific articles. The research available in Kazakhstani science on numismatic materials of Almaty and Almaty region has been studied and analyzed. The works reflecting the history of the study of numismatics in the context of Almaty and the region of different time periods are studied in detail. The historiographical analysis of scientific works on numismatic materials allowed us to determine the breadth of numismatic problems on which the works are based. Their possibilities and prospects for reproducing the picture of the history of the study of numismatics in Almaty and the Almaty region are determined. The main part of the research consists of work on archaeological materials with the inclusion of data on the study of individual coins and coin hoards. In particular, we can note that the coins found on the territory of Almaty have a more or less sufficient historiographical base compared to the coins found on the territory of the Almaty region. And it should be noted that there is no information about the location of most of the coins found. In turn, the lack of scientific fixation of coins negatively affects the peculiarity and trend of the development of the political and economic system of the state.

Key words: numismatics, coins, Almaty, Almaty region, Karakhanids, Chagataids, historiography.

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Алматы облысының нумизматикасын зерттеу тарихы (б.з. VI-XVIII ғғ.)

Бұл мақалада Алматы қаласымен Алматы облысының аумағында табылған монеталарды зерттеу тарихы қарастырылады. Мақаланың мақсаты – ғылыми білімді көрсету және Алматы қаласымен Алматы облысының ақша айналымы саласындағы нумизматикалық зерттеулерді дамыту перспективаларын анықтау. Қойылған мақсатқа сүйене отырып, Алматы және Алматы облыстарының нумизматика мәселелері бойынша материалдар жинау, талдау және жүйелеу бойынша зерттеудің мынадай міндеттері айқындалды. Зерделеу барысында негізгі зерттеулердің үш тобы – бастапқы, далалық зерттеулер, нумизматика туралы материалдар мен жинақталған монографиялық сипаттағы ғылыми әдебиеттер және ғылыми мақалалар қарастырылды. Алматы мен Алматы облысының нумизматикалық материалдары бойынша қазақстандық ғылымда бар зерттеулер зерделеніп, талданды. Алматы мен Алматы облысының түрлі кезеңдеріндегі нумизматиканы зерттеу тарихын көрсететін жұмыстар егжей-тегжейлі зерделенді. Нумизматикалық материалдар бойынша ғылыми жұмыстардың тарихнамалық талдауы бізге нумизматика мәселелерінің кеңдігін анықтауға мүмкіндік берді. Алматы мен Алматы облысының нумизматикасын зерттеу тарихының суретін жаңғырту үшін олардың мүмкіндіктері мен перспективалары айқындалды. Зерттеудің негізгі бөлігі жеке монеталар мен монеталар көмбелерін зерттеу деректерін қамтитын археологиялық материалдардағы жұмыстардан тұрады. Атап айтқанда, Алматы қаласының аумағында табылған монеталардың Алматы облысының аумағында табылған монеталармен салыстырғанда тарихнамалық базасы кен екенін атап өтуге болады. Сонымен қатар табылған монеталардың көпшілігінің орналасқан жері

мауы мемлекеттің саяси және экономикалық жүйесінің ерекшелігі мен даму тенденцияларына теріс әсер етеді.

Түйін сөздер: нумизматика, монеталар, Алматы, Алматы облысы, Қарахан дәуірі, шағатайдар, тарихнама.

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История изучения нумизматики Алматинской области (VI–XVIII вв. н.э.)

В данной статье рассматривается история изучения монет, найденных на территории города Алматы и Алматинской области. Целью статьи является отражение научных знаний и определение перспектив развития нумизматических исследований в сфере денежного обращения города Алматы и Алматинской области. Исходя из поставленной цели, были определены следующие задачи исследования по сбору материалов по вопросам нумизматики Алматы и Алматинской области, анализ и систематизация материалов. В ходе проведения исследования рассмотрены три группы базовых исследований – первичные, полевые исследования нумизматического материала, научная литература монографического характера, в которой собраны материалы о нумизматическом материале и научные статьи. Изучены и проанализированы имеющиеся в казахстанской науке исследования по нумизматическим материалам Алматы и Алматинской области. Подробно изучены работы, отражающие историю изучения нумизматики в контексте Алматы и Алматинской области различных периодов времени. Историографический анализ научных работ по нумизматическим материалам позволил нам определить широту проблем нумизматики, на которых основаны работы. Определены их возможности и перспективы для воспроизведения картины истории изучения нумизматики Алматы и Алматинской области. Основную часть исследований составляют работы на археологических материалах с включением данных об исследовании отдельных монет и монетных кладов. В частности, мы можем отметить, что монеты, найденные на территории г. Алматы имеет более менее достаточную историографическую базу по сравнению с монетами, найденных на территории Алматинской области. И необходимо отметить, что информация о местонахождении большинства найденных монет отсутствует. В свою очередь отсутствие научной фиксации монет негативно влияет на особенность и тенденцию развития политической и экономической системы государства.

Ключевые слова: нумизматика, монеты, Алматы, Алматинская область, караханиды, чагатаиды, историография.

Introduction

Among the issues of socio-economic history, the topic of money circulation in Kazakhstan remains practically unexplored, despite the abundance of actual numismatic materials. The complex processing of numismatic material allows us to obtain new objective data that significantly clarify some aspects of our history.

The range of archaeological sites in Kazakhstan is very wide, and, the coins found in the monuments occupy a special place. But the amount of supplemented information remains significantly small, and today there is a problem not only of coin identification, but also of the methodology of studying numismatic material. In comparison with other areas of historical science, a small amount of scientific literature is devoted to numismatics.

Within the framework of the object, the subject of the study is defined, acting as a scientific research activity reflected in the few publications devoted to

the study of numismatics of the city of Almaty and the Almaty region. The subject of the study can be divided into three groups, which in turn form the initial basis of the study. The first group includes documentary materials – primary, field studies of numismatic material. The second group is monographic scientific literature, which contains materials on numismatic material and defines the place of coin denominations in the system of historical knowledge. The most extensive, the third group, is represented by many scientific works devoted to individual, narrow problems of numismatics contained in scientific periodicals (articles, reports).

It should be noted that special works covering certain periods in the history of the study of the Ili Valley in the context of Almaty and Almaty region have been conducted. In this regard, the purpose of the article is to reflect scientific knowledge and determine the prospects for the development of numismatic research in the field of monetary circulation in Almaty and the Almaty region.

Based on this goal, research was undertaken to collect materials on the numismatics of Almaty and Almaty region, analysis and systematization of materials.

The relevance of studying the history of numismatic material research was due to the lack of historiography on numismatics of the city of Almaty and the Almaty region and a large number of coins made in the Middle Ages and imported as a result of international trade relations along the Great Silk Road from neighboring countries.

Materials and methods of research

The research of numismatics of the Ili Valley in the context of Almaty and the Almaty region, available in Kazakhstani science, is studied and analyzed. The works reflecting the history of the study of numismatics in the context of Almaty and Almaty region of different periods are studied in detail. The methodology of the research was the use of the method of historiographical analysis, comparative historical method, methods of typologization, systematization, analysis and synthesis, as well as classifications. The historiographical analysis of scientific works on numismatic materials allowed us to determine the breadth of numismatic problems based on which the works are based. The comparative method allowed us to determine the types and varieties of data used. Their possibilities and prospects for reproducing the picture of the history of the study of numismatics in Almaty and the Almaty region are determined.

Literature review

According to primary documentary studies, a considerable number of coins and coin hoards have been recorded in the territory of Almaty and the Almaty region. So, for example, T.V. Savelyeva in the report "From the history of the study of antiquities in the area of Alma-Ata" notes that in the 90s of the 19th century, silver and copper Jagatai coins and a gold coin were found in Vernoye on the southwestern outskirts (Savelyeva, 1974: 15).

The report compiled by E.I. Ageeva, A.G. Maksimova (1958: 8) based on materials for the archaeological map of the Alma-Ata region notes data on coins found on the territory of Almaty and the Almaty region. In 1903, an Ilek coin of Kadyr Khan 13 was found on the territory of the village of Bolshaya Alma-Ata, transferred later to the Imperial St. Petersburg University (Report, 1903: 170). It should be noted that in the catalog, this coin is

dated to the 17th century. In 1909, 10 Chagataid silver coins were found, identified as one coin of Sultan Senjar and Termashirin in 1331, two of Sultan Muhammad in 1346, the rest anonymous, minted in Bukhara and Termez in 1325, 1328, 1331 and 1335. Also, in 1914, a treasure of 500 silver and copper coins with Arabic inscriptions near Issyk. All the accidental finds were received by the Russian Historical Museum, the Hermitage, and the Museum of Tomsk University, some were kept in the regional museum in Almaty (Ageeva, Maksimova, 1958: 8).

The accidental discovery of Chagataid silver coins found 28 km from Almaty in the area of the village of Alekseevsky Ili district (Ageeva, Maksimova, 1958: 57). Silver Chagataid coins of the 13-14 centuries were found in the Botanical Garden of Almaty (Ageeva, Maksimova, 1958: 64). One gold, copper and 13 silver Kashgar coins, a silver coin of the Kokand Khan Muhammad Mal, were found near the Turksib rest house on the Kamenskoye plateau in Almaty (Ageeva, Maksimova 1958: 66). The authors also note obscure finds throughout the territory of the Alma Ata region: a hoard of coins of the 17-19 centuries, a copper coin in the village of Karam 50 km from Almaty, one coin from predatory excavations (Ageeva and Maksimova, 1958: 109).

As well as a silver coin found in the stratigraphic pit of the Chilik settlement 9th-14th centuries, in 1956 on the western outskirts, surveyed by the Semirechye archaeological expedition led by E.I. Ageeva (Ageeva, 1990: 8).

The reports of archaeological excavations at the settlement, conducted under the leadership of I.I. Kopylov (1965: 25), are also partially considered. According to the report, in 1964, during excavations at the Talgar settlement, 10 coins were found, and in 1965, 22 coins, 6 of them silver coins, as the author noted with barely noticeable Kufic inscriptions or with the inscription of the legend in Arabic. The found copper coins, I.I. Kopylov presumably refers to the Karakhanid coins of the 10th-12th centuries and one proto-Karakhanid coin, according to the form, refers to the Turgesh coins of the 7th-8th centuries.

K.M. Baypakov (2013: 402) in his monograph "Ancient and Medieval Urbanization of Kazakhstan" writes that in the middle of the 10th century, on the territory of Zhetyсу and part of East Turkestan, the Karakhanid state arose, which absorbed many social institutions of the state formations preceding it. Based on the system of appanages, it consisted of eastern and western possessions – Eastern and Western khaganates. During the archaeological excavations of Otrar, Kuyryktobe, Ispidzhab, Taraz,

Talgar, Aktobe, and Karakhanid coins of the 11th-12th centuries were found in large numbers. Among the interesting finds are coins issued on behalf of Karakhanid Suleiman B. Daoud, found in various places – in Zhetysu, Ferghana and Central Asia. There is an assumption that the place of their release was the medieval Talkhir (Talkhiz) – Talgar settlement.

According to the results of the excavations carried out in Talgar, K.M. Baypakov (2013: 258) dates the time of its functioning to the 8th-14th centuries. Based on the development of the city, ceramics, glass, coins, and imported items, Talgar speaks of as a large trade and craft center, which occupied an advantageous position at the intersection of caravan routes. It assumes that a mint was functioning in Talgar in the 11th century and, summarizing, says that Talgar was the capital of the left-bank part of the Ili Valley.

Kopylov I.I., Kereksha L.I. (1993:125) in the article “Talkig (Ancient Talgar) – the fork of the Great Silk Road”, two periods of the history of the life of ancient Talgar – “Talkiga” are defined: the first period from the end of the 8th century – the first half of the 9th century to the third quarter of the 11th century and the second Karakhanid-Khitani period from the end of the 11th century to the first quarters of the 13th century. The beginning of the city’s life is dated by finds in the layer of the first-lower construction horizon of the Turkic-Karluks ceramics and such objects of Central Asian import as ceramic glasses on a thick stem, which existed in Central Asia and were widespread in the Kushan Empire, silver dirhem, minted in 1003-1004 in the Uzgend of the Ferghana region.

According to the authors, Talgar ceased to exist in the third quarter of the 11th century. In connection with the fratricidal battles of Bagra Khan with his brother Arslan Khan in 1056. It dates from the dirham of the third quarter of the 11th century, found under the hollow living quarters of the second period of the city’s life (Kopylov, Kereksha 1993:125).

Here, the authors suggest that there was a mint in the jeweller’s house, which minted mainly copper and bronze dirhams (Kopylov, Kereksha 1993:126).

Burnasheva R.Z. (1972:183) in the article “The coin of Suleiman b. Daoud from the Talgar settlement” casts doubt on the assumption of the existence of a mint in Talgar but does not deny the fact that the discovery of the coin of Suleiman b. Daoud speaks of the extensive trade relations that existed in the 11th century between the cities of Semirechye, Central Asia and the Middle East. To give an ex-

ample, the discovery of a famous dish from Iran.

Later, T.V. Savelieva (1994:74-77) mentions the coin of Suleiman B. Daoud based on the materials of the excavations of the Talgar settlement as one of the well-preserved coins among ten and refers to coins issued in the vassal estates of Maverenakhr.

Petrov P.N., Baypakov K.M., Voyakin D.A. (2014: 15) in the work “Coin business and monetary circulation in the Great Mongolian Empire, the states of the Chagataids and Jochids on the territory of Kazakhstan” it is noted that Talkhir (Talgar) existed in the 13th century based on the cultural layer on the site of the settlement belonging to this period. It is also mentioned that in the second half of the 13th century, the city of Almaty, located next to Talgar, minted silver Chagataid dirhams.

In the article by B.A. Zheleznyakov and A. Kembayeva (2021) “Numismatic materials from the funds of the museum-reserve “Esik”. Finds at the settlements of Sauran and Samsy” examines the accidental finds of coins of the ancient settlement of Samsy, found by local residents in different years. The coins date from the Karakhanid period of the second half of the 11th century, without the possibility of determining the place of minting.

New data on coins distributed in the territory of the Almaty region are considered in the joint work of P.N. Petrov, N.A. Atygaev, J.M. Beltenov (2023: 377) “Money on the Silk Road”. The study presents coins minted in Almalyk and found in large quantities near the village of Dikhan in the Uygur district and silver dirhams of the Chagataid period found in the area of Malovodny on the Kuldzhinsky tract near the road in 2021.

In the work of K.M. Baypakov and T.V. Savelieva (2004: 150) “The ancient history of Almaty and Zhetysu” it is noted that Almaty and the medieval cities of Zhetysu were the center of active trade – local, regional and international. Many cities had their own mints, where copper and silver coins were minted, as well as silver-plated copper coins. On the territory of modern Almaty, there are coins of the last third of the 13th century with an indication of the place of minting – the mint of Almaty and the date.

Baypakov K.M. (2012: 159) in the study “Ancient and medieval urbanization of Kazakhstan (based on the research materials of the South Kazakhstan complex archaeological expedition)” notes that one worn coin was found at the Almarasan settlement, located in the southwestern part of the modern city.

An interesting result of the research of Almaty in 1928, when B.N. Dublitsky and A.I. Mordukhai-Boltovskoy, when opening a small mound from a

chain along the left bank of the Almaty River, discovered among the finds a copper coin, which was identified in the Hermitage as the coin of King Mrenas of northwestern India (1st century BC) (History of Almaty, 2006: 36). And at the beginning of the twentieth century, reports of accidental finds from the Ili Valley appeared in archaeological publications. A coin of the 13th century was discovered in the area of Verniy, and then in 1906 – a treasure of Jagataid silver coins (Baypakov, Savelyeva, Chang, 2005: 102).

In 1979, two silver coins were found in Almaty on the territory of the former Frontier School. In appearance, the metrology and the technique of minting the coin resembled the products of Central Asian and East Turkestan cities of the last third of the 13th- early 14th centuries. In 1990, two more coins with the same tamgas (Baipakov, Savelieva, Chang, 2005: 103).

The history of the study of the Almaty mint begins with V.N. Nastich's (2000:267) article "Almaty – the 13th century Mint", where he notes that in the last quarter of the 13th century, during the radical monetary reform in the Chagataid state, organized around 670/1271-1272 by a prominent Central Asian figure of the Mongolian era Mas'ud B. Mahmud al-Khvarizmi. A mint operated in a city called Almaty, the localization of which coincides with the modern Almaty, supplying the markets of the city and its districts with silver coins. The coinage of silver dirhams was short-lived, but quite intensive: it is represented by different pairs of stamps and even different coin types and was intended primarily to provide the means of circulation of the local market, which is sufficiently remote from the main economic centers of Transoxiana. The latter, by the way, easily explains the absolute rarity of the described coins, and their absence in large treasures and among individual finds of that period in other places of the vast yurt of Chagatai, except for the Almaty region, located on the most remote north-eastern outskirts of the state (Nastich, 2000:259). Archaeological finds of earlier times known on the territory of Alma-Ata indicate that the settlement existed here already in the Karakhanid era.

The history of studying the mint of Almaty was not limited only to the research of V.N. Nastich but was supplemented by a joint article by P.N. Petrov and A.M. Kamyshev (2005:162) "Almaty – the mint of the Chagataid state" about two coins of the Chagataid period discovered in Almaty in 2004 in a private collection. According to the authors, the beginning of coinage is always associated with the economic needs of the region in the coin, and the de-

veloped system of denominations only emphasizes the fact that the need for coinage was dictated by the economic needs of the city and its district, since small fractions of silver coins did not go far from the place of their issue. But they leave open the question of who ruled the city of Almaty in the 13th century from the heirs of the Genghis Khan family.

Data on the mint of Almaty is updated by the work of P.N. Petrov (2021:178) "New Year of coinage of silver dirhams at the mint of Almaty". According to the author's research, the mint of Almaty did not work for a long time and the volume of issue of silver dirhams in the state of Chagataids was scanty in terms of the scale of state needs for such products. To date, the following years of coinage of the mint of Almaty have been established: 684 AH /1285-1286; 685 AH /1286-1287; 686 AH /1287-1288. However, an accidental discovery in the Silym area near Shymkent expands the chronological boundaries of the coinage of Almaty dirhams. Based on the modification of the tamga on the denominations of the mint of Almaty, it is assumed that the beginning of the functioning of mint production is not earlier than 679 AH /1280-1281 and until possible completion no later than 704/1304-1305, since at the moment the author states the work of the mint only in the 680s AH / 1280s.

In the work of P.N. Petrov, J.M. Beltenov (2023: 376) "The Third Almaty 2021: a hoard of silver coins of the 14th century of the Chagataid Khanate", a treasure trove of coins found on the territory of the sanatorium "Al-Farabi" in Almaty is recorded. The work notes that about 1000-1200 copies of coins minted during the Great Mongol Empire, Chagataidsky ulus, Golden Horde, and the Hulaguid state are taken into account. The bulk of the coin was minted in Otyrar, Bukhara, Samarkand, Termez, Almalyk (Petrov, Beltenov 2021:239). The authors suggest that, according to the location of the three Almaty treasures found, the medieval city of Almaty was located or existed as a city administratively uniting several neighboring settlements at the end of the 13th century.

Results and discussion

The status of the history of the study of numismatics as one of the scientific directions opens up the possibility of choosing to study various topics of numismatics. In this regard, the historiography of numismatics in Kazakhstan currently includes a layer of scientific works that differ in the choice of objects and subjects of research, as well as spatial and temporal aspects of research. The main part of

the research consists of work on archaeological materials with the inclusion of data on the study of individual coins and coin hoards. In particular, we can note that the coins found on the territory of Almaty have a more or less sufficient historiographical base compared to the coins found on the territory of the Almaty region. It should be noted that there is no information about the whereabouts of most of the coins found. In turn, the lack of scientific fixation on coins negatively affects the peculiarity and trend of the development of the political and economic system of the state.

According to the data in the reviewed studies, Chagataid coins are found in the largest number, followed by coins of the Karakhanid, Ugedeid and Juchid periods in equal parts. The widespread use of Chagataid coins confirms the economic development and, consequently, monetary circulation in the ChagataidUlus. The name of the frequently found

Almalyk, Parab, Termez, Bukhara, Uzgend and Khorezm mints on the coinage indicates the close development of trade and cooperation between the cities (Table 1).

Hoards with a large number of coins were found on the territory of Almaty and its district, it is interesting that there are no denominations with the mint "Almaty" in these treasures. Based on this, it is possible to state with confidence about the established economic relations between the cities and the advantageous location on the caravan routes (Table 1).

It should also be noted here that the mints of the capital city of Almalyk and Almaty are represented as two separate mints. According to research data, we can see that Almalyk coins were found on the territory of the Uygur district of the Almaty region, and Almatu coins on the territory of Almaty, and according to the latest data on the territory of Shymkent.

Table 1 – Distribution of coins

Name	Place of discovery	Quantity	Material	Dynasty	Chronology	Minting centar	Year of discovery
Coin	The southwestern outskirts of Vernoye	-	copper	The Chagataids	-	-	20 th centuries 90
		-	Silver				
		1	gold				
Ilek coin	The village of BolshayaAlmatinka	1	copper		13 th or 17 th century		1903
Coin	Unknown	10	silver	The Chagataids	1331	Bukhara Termez	1910
					1346		
					1325		
					1328		
					1331		
					1335		
A hoard of silver and copper coins with Arabic inscriptions	Near Issyk	500	Silver Copper	-	-	-	1914
Coin	Alekseevskoye settlement	-	Silver	The Chagataids	-	-	-
Coin	Botanical garden	-	Silver	The Chagataids	13 th -15 th century	-	-

Continuation of the table

Name	Place of discovery	Quantity	Material	Dynasty	Chronology	Minting center	Year of discovery
Coin	Almaty, Tursib holiday home on the Kamenskoye plateau	1	Gold	-	-	-	-
		1	Copper				
		14	Silver				
A hoard of coin	The village of Koram	-	Copper	-	-	-	-
Coin	Chilik settlement	1	Silver	-	-	-	1956
Coin	Talgar (Talkhiz)	39	Copper	Karakhanids	10 th – 12 th centuries	-	1964
		7	Silver		1003-1004	1 coin – Uzgend	1965
Coin	Samsy	-	Copper	Karakhanids	11 th centuries	-	-
A hoard of coin	the village of Dikhan Uygur district	75	Silver	Karakhanids	the end of the 12 th century – the beginning of the 13 th century	1 coin – Parab	2021-2022
				The Chagataids		61 coins – Almalyk	
						13 coins – unclear	
Coin	Almaty, Malovodnoe	-	Silver	The Chagataids	-	-	-
Coin	Almaty, Almarasan	1	-	-	-	-	-
Coin	Almaty, The left bank of Malaya Almatinka	1	-	-	-	-	1928
First Almaty hoard	Almaty, GornyGigant (intersection of Minaev and Akhmedyarov streets)	1386	Silver	There are Juchiddangs present	The latest 730h.y., 14 th century	Otyrar Khorezm	1978
Second Almaty hoard	Almaty, Border guard School	10-12	Silver	The Ogedeids	13 th century	Almatu	1979
Third Almaty hoard	Almaty, «Al-Farabi» Sanatorium	Approximately 1000-1200	Silver	615 eks – The Chagataids	The latest is 734 h.y.	-	2021
Coin	Almaty	2	Silver	The Chagataids	13 th century	Almatu	2004
Coin	Sizym district, Shymkent		Silver	The Chagataids	13 th century	Almatu	2021
A hoard of coin	Kaskelen	-	-	-	The latest is 760 h.y./1360	-	1892

Conclusion

In the article, we examined the history of the study of numismatics in Almaty and the Almaty region. An analysis of the bibliography accumulated over the entire period of research activity allows us to conclude that research in the field of the history of archaeology related to the study of numismatics in Almaty and the Almaty region has not yet been fully developed.

Thus, mentions of the study of coins in primary documentary research have been found since the 50s of the twentieth century, and in scientific articles since the 1970s. According to the scientific works, the most ancient coin is the coin of King Mrenas, which indicates a developed system of international relations.

Prior to the introduction into circulation of denominations of Proto-Karakhanid coins, other coins of the early Middle Ages period in the territory of the city of Almaty and the Almaty region were not recorded in studies. The finds of Karakhanid copper dirhams indicate the beginning of economic and political development in this region and, as a result, scientists have suggested the likely functioning of

the mint in Talgar during the Karakhanid period. The prevalence of silver Chagataid coins indicates that the region, and precisely the territory of the city of Almaty, played a political role during the reign of the Mongol khans.

Also, to date, there is no special monograph on numismatics of this territory in the historiography of the study of numismatic material of the city of Almaty and the Almaty region. Information about numismatics is found in the context of individual monographs on archaeological finds or on urbanization. In this regard, it should be noted that articles and monographs mentioning individual coins were considered together, since some articles have a broader attribution of the coin.

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