

Numismatic Material of the XVIII-XX Centuries from the Lands of the Village of Ulanovo and the Village of Kulaevo in the Pestrechinsky District of the Republic of Tatarstan

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Abstract. *Modern Russian archaeologists and other representatives of historical science are quite actively exploring ancient coins found in various regions of the Russian Federation. A fairly significant part of the research concerns the history of ancient coins discovered on the territory of the Volga region and Tatarstan, in particular. There is practically no data on numismatic material from the Pestrechinsky district, which determined the relevance of this work. The analysis of the coin collection from two settlements of the Pestrechinsky district was carried out using the methodology proposed by K.V. Gorlov and colleagues, as well as with the help of other scientific and methodological works. Coins of different denominations were described — from half a penny to 5 kopecks, issued under 9 different emperors (empresses) at 5 mints without marks and with marks of 4 mintmasters, made of copper alloy and having 4 types of edge.*

Rezumat. *Arheologii ruși moderni și alți reprezentanți ai științelor istorice explorează destul de activ monedele antice găsite în diferite regiuni ale Federației Ruse. O parte destul de semnificativă a cercetării se referă la istoria monedelor antice descoperite pe teritoriul regiunii Volga și Tatarstan, în special. Practic nu există date despre materialul numismatic din Districtul Pestrechinsky, care a determinat relevanța acestei lucrări. Analiza colecției de monede din două așezări din Districtul Pestrechinsky a fost realizată folosind metodologia propusă de K.V. Gorlov și colegii săi, precum și cu ajutorul altor lucrări științifice și metodologice. Au fost descrise monede de diferite denumiri-de la jumătate de bănuț la 5 copeici, emise sub 9 împărați diferiți (împărătese) la 5 monetării fără mărci și cu mărci de 4 monetărimaeștri, din aliaj de cupru și având 4 tipuri de margine.*

Keywords: *Ancient coins, Pestlets, Tatarstan, Ulanovo, Kulaevo, archeology.*

Introduction

Banknotes in the form of coins are widespread monuments of antiquity. According to I.G. Spassky, several million ancient coins were stored in museums of the USSR³. The coins were in various places (in the soils of rural, urban and natural territories, in the foundations and walls of buildings, etc.) in the form of collections (treasures), and separately, as efforts archaeologists, researchers, and ordinary people. The features of monetary accounting and circulation, the monetary system of the Russian state, types of coins, changes in the coin

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³ SPASSKY 1970, 5.

system and its reforms, technology and raw material base of coin production are considered in detail in monographs by Russian historians, archaeologists and numismatists^{4,5,6}. Currently, publications devoted to the description of ancient coins are also appearing⁷, but most of the research works are presented in the form of scientific articles.

Modern Russian archaeologists and other representatives of historical science are quite actively exploring ancient coins found in various regions of the Russian Federation^{8,9,10,11}. Both classical research and the application of methods of physics and chemistry are carried out^{12,13,14,15}. A fairly significant part of the research concerns the history of ancient coins discovered on the territory of the Volga region and Tatarstan, in particular^{16,17,18,19,20}. However, there is no data on numismatic material from the Pestrechinsky district, which determined the relevance of this work.

Materials and methods

The place and time of collection of numismatic material. The search for coins was carried out on the territory of private garden plots located in the villages of Ulanovo (Fig. 1a) and Kulaevo (Fig. 1b) of the Pestrechinsky district of the Republic of Tatarstan (RT)²¹. The coins were discovered during seasonal (spring and autumn) digging of the earth to a depth of 30 cm, as well as after heavy rains during visual inspection of the earth's surface. The collection was carried out during 2018-2023, as well as in the earlier period (1991-2017).

⁴ FEDOROV-DAVYDOV 1963; 1985.

⁵ SPASSKY 1970.

⁶ UZDENNIKOV 1986.

⁷ GUSEV 2021.

⁸ ABRAMZON *et alii* 2023.

⁹ BUGARCHEV, KRYLASOVA 2023.

¹⁰ GORODILOV, KONONOVICH 2023.

¹¹ TATAUROV *et alii* 2023.

¹² KURGANOV, GORLOV 2014.

¹³ KARAMBAKHSHOV *et alii* 2018

¹⁴ BAZHIN *et alii* 2022.

¹⁵ GIZHEVSKY *et alii* 2023.

¹⁶ BUGARCHEV 2021.

¹⁷ VALEEV, BUGARCHEV 2022.

¹⁸ BUGARCHEV, SHAYKHUTDINOVA 2022.

¹⁹ KOZLOV 2023.

²⁰ VOLKOV *et alii*, 2023.

²¹ KULAEVO 2006.

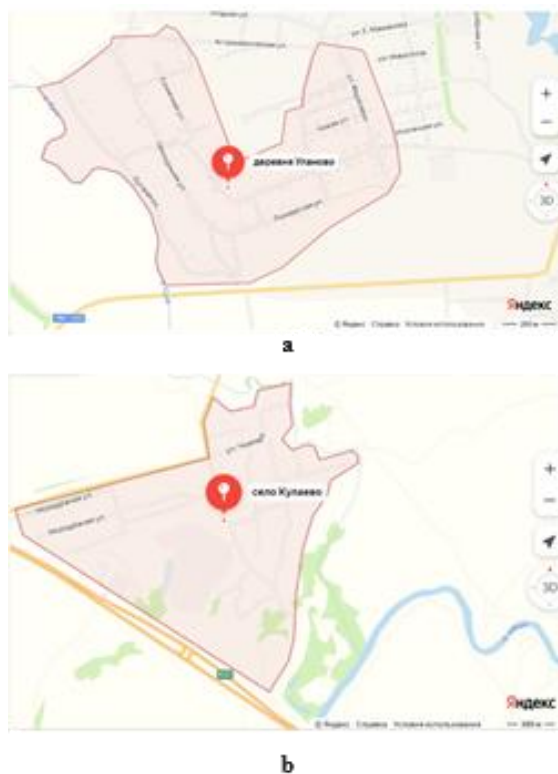


Figure 1. The layout of the settlements of Ulanovo and Kulaevo in the Pestrechinsky district of the Republic of Tatarstan.

Cleaning of coins from dirt deposits was carried out by mechanical processing – washing in a soap solution, surface treatment of coins with a toothbrush and a soft abrasive (toothpaste) was carried out. Harder deposits (patina – a thin corrosive layer: on the surface of the coins were removed using a Hammer MD050B mini drill (rotation speed – 15,000 rpm) and two nozzles (Fig. 2).

The analysis of the collected collection of coins was carried out using the methodology proposed by K.V. Gorlov and colleagues²² as well as with the help of other scientific and methodological works by Spassky, Uzdenikov, Golovchenko²³ and Gusev.

²² GORLOV *et alii* 2023.

²³ GOLOVCHENKO 2020



Figure 2. A tool for cleaning coins from solid deposits (Hammer MD 050 B mini drills with nozzles). (photo by the authors).

Results and discussion

Description of the numismatic collection. The total number of coins found was 25. They were characterized by the material of manufacture (type of metal), denomination, date of minting, mint, mintsmeister, herd and other parameters (Table 1).

Table 1. Description of the numismatic collection from the lands of the village of Ulanovo and the village of Kulaevo in the Pestrechinsky district of the Republic of Tatarstan.

№	The Issuer	Nominal value	Date of minting, years.	Place of coinage	Material	Edge	The Mintsmeister	The Mint	Place of detection
1	The Russian Empire / Peter the Great	Denga	1700	Moscow	Copper Alloy	Smooth	Not specified	The embankment	Ulanovo
2	The Russian Empire / Anna Ioannovna	Polushka	1735	Yekaterinburg	Copper Alloy	Шнуровидный	Not specified	Yekaterinburg	Ulanovo

3	The Russian Empire / Anna Ioannovna	Denga	1736	Yekaterinburg	Copper Alloy	Сетчатый	Not specified	Yekaterinburg	Ulanovo
4	The Russian Empire / John III (?) Elizabeth Petrovna (?)	Polushka	1741	Yekaterinburg	Copper Alloy	Шнуровидный	Not specified	Yekaterinburg	Ulanovo
5	The Russian Empire / Elizabeth Petrovna	Denga (3 pieces)	1748	Yekaterinburg	Copper Alloy	Сетчатый	Not specified	Yekaterinburg	Ulanovo
6	The Russian Empire / Catherine II	Polushka	1767	Yekaterinburg	Copper Alloy	Рифленый	Not specified	Yekaterinburg	Ulanovo
7	The Russian Empire / Catherine II	5 kopeck	1790	Anninskoye village of Perm province	Copper Alloy	Mesh	Not specified	Anninsky	Ulanovo
8	The Russian Empire / Catherine II	1 kopeck	1793	Yekaterinburg	Copper Alloy Mesh	Mesh	Not specified	Yekaterinburg	Ulanovo
9	The Russian Empire / Paul I	Polushka	1798	Lower Suzun	Copper Alloy	Cord-shaped	Not specified	Suzunsky	Ulanovo
10	The Russian Empire / Alexander I	1 kopeck	1814	Yekaterinburg	Copper Alloy	Smooth	NM (Nikolai Mundt, 1810-1821)	Yekaterinburg	Kulaev
11	The Russian Empire /	1 kopeck	1820	Lower Suzun	Copper Alloy	Smooth	AD (Alexander	Suzunsky	Kulaev

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	Alexander I						Deichman, 1818-1821)		
1 2	The Russian Empire / Alexander I	2 kopeck	1822	Yekaterinburg	Copper Alloy	Smooth	FG (Franz Hermann, 1818-1823)	Yekaterinburg	Ulanovo
1 3	The Russian Empire / Nicholas I	2 kopeck	1827	Yekaterinburg	Copper Alloy	Smooth	IK (Ivan Kolobov, 1825-1830)	Yekaterinburg	Ulanovo
1 4	The Russian Empire / Nicholas I	2 kopeck	1838	Lower Suzun	Copper Alloy	Smooth	Not specified	Suzunsky	Ulanovo
1 5	The Russian Empire / Nicholas I	1 kopeck	1843	Yekaterinburg	Copper Alloy	Smooth	Not specified	Yekaterinburg	Ulanovo
1 6	The Russian Empire / Nicholas I	Denezhka	1851	Yekaterinburg	Copper Alloy	Smooth	Not specified	Yekaterinburg	Ulanovo
1 7	The Russian Empire / Alexander III	2 kopeck	1889	St. Petersburg	Copper Alloy	Corrugated	Not specified	St. Petersburg	Ulanovo
1 8	The Russian Empire / Nicholas II	1 kopeck	1900	St. Petersburg	Copper Alloy	Corrugated	Not specified	St. Petersburg	Ulanovo
1 9	The Russian Empire / Nicholas II	1 kopeck	1905	St. Petersburg	Copper Alloy	Corrugated	Not specified	St. Petersburg	Ulanovo
2	The Russian	½	1911	St.	Copper	Corr	Not	St.	Ulanovo

0	Empire / Nicholas II	kopeck		Petersbu rg	Alloy	ugat ed	specifi ed	Petersb urg	vo
2 1	The Russian Empire / Nicholas II	3 kopeck	1913	St. Petersbu rg	Copper Alloy	Corr ugat ed	Not specifi ed	St. Petersb urg	Ulan vo
2 2	The Russian Empire / Nicholas II	1 kopeck	1916	St. Petersbu rg	Copper Alloy	Corr ugat ed	Not specifi ed	St. Petersb urg	Ulan vo

Thus, the collection included coins of different denominations – from half a penny ($\frac{1}{4}$ kopeck) to 5 kopecks, issued under 9 different emperors (empresses) for 5 mints without marks and with marks of 4 mintsmasters, made of copper alloy and having 4 types of edge.

As noted above, there is no data in the scientific literature on collections of ancient coins collected on the territory of the Pestrechinsky district. The only mention of the discovery of an ancient coin in 1811 to the east of the Pestretsov border is the work of A.V. Lyganov and colleagues²⁴ on the survey of the Pestrechinsk parking lot. The coin itself was not described. It is interesting to compare our data with the results of colleagues analyzing ancient coins from the village of Rozhdestveno in the Laishevsky district of Tatarstan²⁵. A.I. Bagarchev and E.F. Shaikhutdinova describes a collection of 170 coins of the XIII-XV centuries, including coins of the Suzdal-Nizhny Novgorod Principality. The authors conclude that there was active trade in these places (the village of Rozhdestveno is located 45 km south of Kazan) by the XV century, that is, before the capture of Kazan by Ivan IV Vasilyevich. As for the collection presented in this work, its coins belong to a later period. As noted by local historian V.A. Sergeev²⁶, the villages of Ulanovo and Kulaevo (since 1735 - Spasskoye Kulaevo) The Kazan district with migrant peasants from Uglich and Kostroma were transferred to the "serving people" by Lyutkin in 1553 (the oldest coin described in this work dates back to 1700).

In **conclusion**, it should be said that the vast majority of the described coins are finds from D. Ulanovo and only two coins were discovered on the territory of the modern village of Kulaevo. This fact can be explained as follows. The village of Kulaevo, located mainly on the left bank of the Shimelka River, gradually shifted to the right bank (most of the population of the left bank were Old Believers and the peasants were bought out by Kazan merchants-Old Believers in 1861), currently not a single house remains on the left bank of the Shimelka River.

²⁴ LYGANOV *et alii* 2012.

²⁵ BUGARCHEV, SHAYKHUTDINOVA 2022.

²⁶ SERGEEV 2016.

No coin searches were conducted in these places. However, the discovery of coins from the era of Alexander I (1814 and 1820) indicates that the settlement of the right bank of the Shimelka River took place already at the beginning of the XIX century.

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