

CATALOGUE

OF THE

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PROVINCIAL

CABINET OF COINS,

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

THE Provincial Cabinet of Coins, which is now temporarily accommodated in the Public Library, Shillong, owes its origin to a suggestion made in 1904 by Mr. H. Corkery, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Mr. Corkery's proposal that a collection of Assamese coins should be made was approved by the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) Bampfylde Fuller, and steps were accordingly taken to collect such coins. An appeal to the Deputy Commissioners of the Surma and Assam Valleys resulted in about 30 coins being acquired through their efforts, and a collection of 22 coins was also presented by Munshi Muhammad Shah, of Jorhat. Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) P. R. T. Gurdon, I.A., was placed in charge of the Cabinet, and at the beginning of 1905 a proposal to include the collection amongst those benefited in the distribution of Treasure Trove was sanctioned by the Government of India. This led to the receipt of a considerable number of coins minted by Kings other than those of the Assam Valley and Hill Tracts; and the formation of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam towards the close of 1905 naturally caused the scope of the collection to be enlarged. In the process of cataloguing the coins of the joint collections of the Indian Museum and the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for their recently published catalogue, a large number of duplicates had been discovered, and in response to a request from the Local Government, the Council of the Asiatic Society generously consented to a selection of coins of Muhammadan.

Sovereigns being made from their duplicates for presentation to the Local Cabinet. Thirty-three coins, mainly belonging to the classes found in Part II of this Catalogue, were thus obtained at the beginning of 1909. A striking accession to the class of Assamese coins had previously occurred from a find of nearly 1,000 coins at the Daflating Tea Garden (Sibsagar district) in 1906, and further accessions were obtained by the presentation of a selection of Koch coins by His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Bihar, and the purchase of a number of Assamese coins through Mr. A. W. Botham, c.s., while he was Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.

For the first three years after the collection was begun only a brief manuscript list of the coins was maintained. The present Catalogue (which has been prepared under my supervision by Maulvi Aftabuddin Ahmad, Curator of the Coin Cabinet) is due to the suggestion made by the Government of India in the Home Department Resolution No. 889—903, dated the 30th March 1907, that, in order to avoid the collection of duplicates in any of the Cabinets maintained within the Indian Empire, each Local Government should arrange for the preparation of a Catalogue of coins in their provincial collection. The publication of a Catalogue of the coins in the joint collection in the Indian Museum and the Asiatic Society, Bengal, already referred to, has greatly facilitated the preparation of Catalogues of local collections, and it is hoped that the present publication will be of considerable use, not only for the purpose for which it was originally intended, but also to all persons who are interested in the history of India.

There are still considerable gaps in the collection, *e.g.*, the Cabinet contains extremely few coins struck by the Muhammadan Governors and Kings of Bengal; but as

regards Assamese coins, the collection is second only to that of the British Museum. The series of coins struck at Jahangirnagar (Dacca) are also of somewhat more than local interest.

Now that the collection has been duly arranged and catalogued, it will be possible for systematic enquiries to be made for coins of provincial interest that are now wanting in the collection. Coins are certainly obtainable in various parts of the Province, and Government has already requested District Officers to purchase any coins of which the Cabinet is in need. Private individuals may also be found who will be willing to present coins in their possession, if they are made aware of the historical value of a properly-selected Cabinet of coins, and of the fact that a Provincial collection exists. The Curator will duly acknowledge such presentations, and a description of all additions, with the names of the donors, will appear in the supplements to the Catalogue that it is proposed to issue from time to time.

H. E. STAPLETON,

*Honorary Secretary to the Coin Committee,
Eastern Bengal and Assam.*

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„ with Phulesvari	5
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156	2 (4th Col.)	Centreat ...	Centre at.
202	1st Col., last line.	7.
239	25	reing ...	reign.
251	1 (7th Col.)	After "but" insert "R. Y."	
253	20 (7th Col.)	Āazr ...	Āzar.
265	19 (9th Col.)	L. M. ...	L. M. C.
266	9 (5th Col.)	Bunoyād ...	Bunyād.
324	4	Gaikwar ...	Gwaliar.
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ABBREVIATIONS.

Æ—Copper.

AR—Silver.

A—Gold.

B.—Billon.

B. M.—Bell Metal.

A. S. B.—Asiatic Society, Bengal.

J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal.

R. A. S.—Royal Asiatic Society, London.

J. R. A. S.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London.

B. B. R. A. S.—Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,
Bombay.

B. M. C.—Catalogue of Coins in the British Museum.

I. M. C.—Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

L. M. C.—Catalogue of Coins in the Lahore Museum by Mr.
C. J. Rodgers, 1894.

R. Y.—Regnal year.

Sq.—Square.

Cir.—Circular.

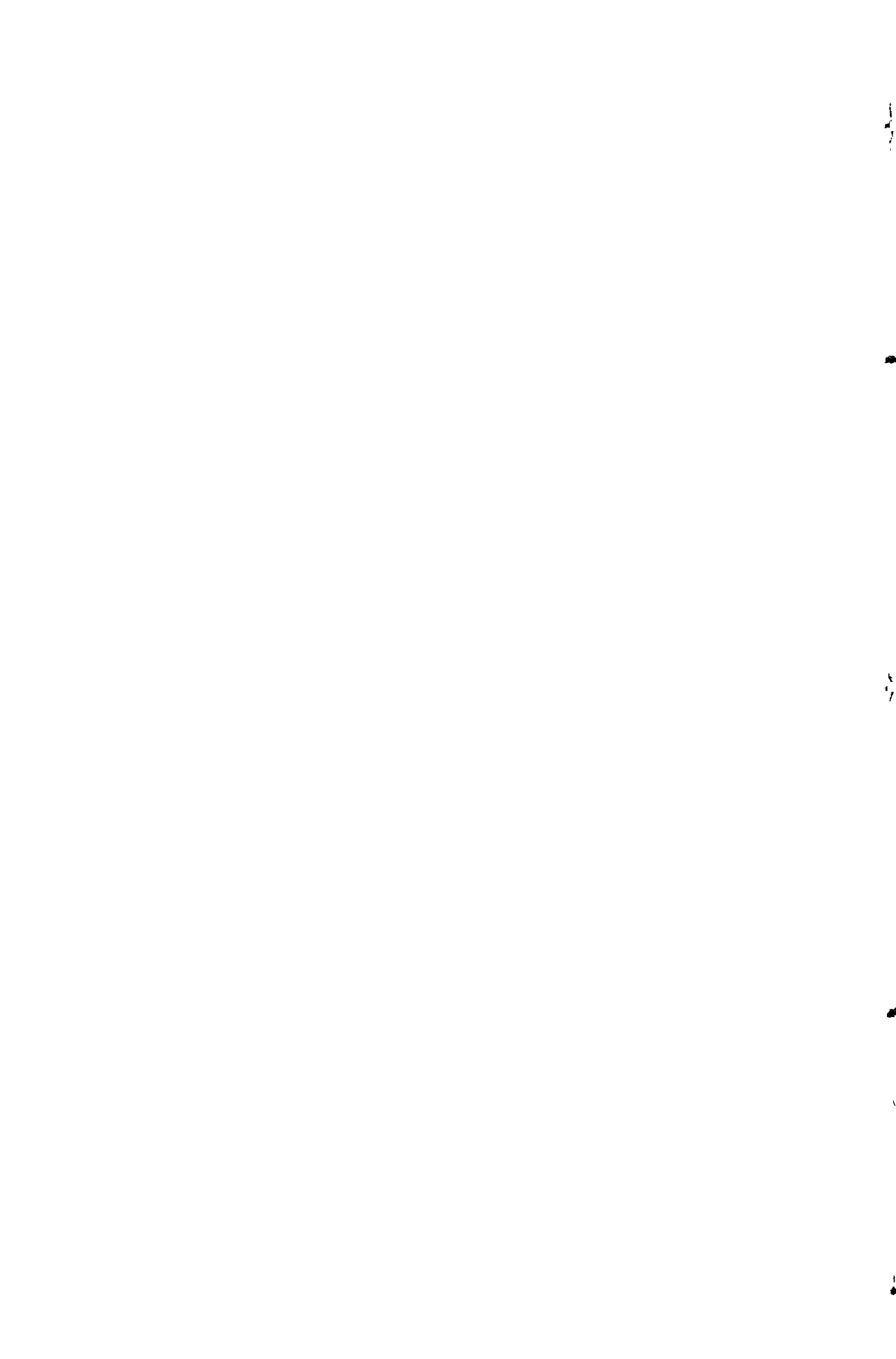
Cat.—Catalogue.

Pl.—Plate.

Th. Chron.—Thomas's *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi*,
1871.

Weight—Weight in grains.

Size—Size in inches.



PART I.

ANCIENT, MEDIÆVAL AND CERTAIN MODERN NON-MUHAMMADAN COINS.

INTRODUCTION.

OWING to the recent date of the starting of the Provincial Coin Cabinet (now temporarily accommodated in the Public Library, Shillong), it possesses few ancient or mediæval coins. The first portion of the catalogue in which these are included is subdivided into the following sections :—

- Section I.—Punch-marked Coins.
- „ II.—Indo-Bactrian and Indo-Greek Coins (*c.* 250 B.C. to 50 A.D.)
 - „ III.—Coins of the Satrap Nahapan, and his Andhra conqueror Satkarni (*c.* 126 A.D.)
 - „ IV.—The Kushan and Indo-Scythian dynasty from 45 to 220 A.D. (but similar coins continued to be minted for long afterwards, *cf.* section X).
 - „ V.—Gupta Coins (320—540 A.D.)
 - „ VI.—Traikuta King Dahragana (*c.* 456 A.D.)
 - „ VII.—Coins of Maukharis.
 - „ VIII.—Sassanian and Indo-Sassanian—(prevalent type in India from sixth to tenth centuries.)
 - „ IX.—Gadhैया Currency of Rajputana.
 - „ X.—Hindu Coinage of Kashmir.
 - „ XI.—Kings of Ohind (860—950 A.D.)
 - „ XII.—Gaharwar (Rathor) Dynasty of Kanauj (*c.* 1080—1193 A.D.)
 - „ XIII.—The Dynasty of Narwar, near Gwalior (1220—1260 A.D.)
 - „ XIV.—Kingdom of Vijayanagar (1335—1565 A.D.)
 - „ XV.—Pagodas and Fanams of Southern India, including specimens of the coins issued by the Ganga Dynasty of Kalinga (*c.* 1100 A.D.)

It appears unnecessary in this small publication to enter into a detailed history of each of the classes of coins mentioned above. Brief notes on the principal types are, however, given for the information of readers.

I.—Punch-marked Coins.

It is difficult to trace with any certainty the origin of coinage in India or to ascertain the time when coins began to be employed. It is likely, however, in the first instance, that Indian traders began to feel the necessity of convenient tokens of commercial transactions with foreign merchants and imitate their metallic currency. To begin with, it seems that coinage was a business not of the State but of private persons, such as bankers and merchants. Such a system of private coinage would account for the absence of ruler's names on the earliest coins and this suggestion also supplies a possible reason why no coins are known stamped with the names of such powerful and civilized kings as Asoka (272-232 B.C.) or any other of the ruling chiefs of the Maurya dynasty founded by Chandragupta, the first Emperor of India, in 321 B.C. The final introduction of legends and names of the reigning sovereigns on Indian coins is almost certainly an echo of Greek influence.

Punch-marked coins are supposed to be the earliest currency of India, and to be an imitation of Babylonian issues after the opening of maritime trade between the two countries in the seventh or eighth century B.C. These coins generally consist of flat pieces of metal more or less rectangular in shape, the obverse side being occupied by incused symbols, while the reverse is sometimes blank and sometimes impressed with one or more smaller marks or devices. The weight of the ordinary punch-marked coins corresponds to 32 *ratis* or 58 grains. After examining a very large number of specimens, Mr. Theobald classified the devices into six heads, *viz* :—“ (1) the human figure; (2) implements, arms and works of man, including the *Stupa* or *Chaitya*, bow and arrow, etc.; (3) animals; (4) trees, branches, and fruit; (5) symbol connected with solar, planetary, or Sivite worship; (6) miscellaneous and unknown”.* The punch-marked coins are found in both silver and copper. The latter is regarded by Thomas and V. A. Smith as the older. Vincent Smith (*loc. cit.*, p. 133) considers that the bar-shaped coins perhaps date from 500 or 600 B.C., but that “in ordinary series of punch-marked coins the earliest place must be assigned to those with blank reverse, at least to those of thin fabric.”

Students desirous of studying the subject further may consult V. A. Smith's “Introduction to the collection of Punch-marked Coins” in the *Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum*, section V, pages 130-136 (Oxford, 1906); Rapson's *Indian Coins*; Cunningham's *Coins of Ancient India*; Theobald's *Notes on some* of

* V. A. Smith's *Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum*, p. 131.

the Symbols found on the Punch-marked Coins of Hindustan, J. A. S. B., Vol. LIX, Part I, pp. 181-268, Pls. VIII-XI; Thomas's Ancient Indian Weights (International Numismata Orientalia) and Elliot's Coins of Southern India. Prof. Rapson's Summary in the J. R. A. S. for 1895, p. 869, may also be read.

II.—Indo-Bactrian and Indo-Greek Coins.

In former times Bactria was a rich province, watered by the river Oxus with Zariasupa, or Balkh, as its capital. The Bactrians assimilated the elements of Greek civilization and a line of Bactrian kings began from Diodotos (*c.* 250 B.C.) who was succeeded by his son Diodotos II. Euthydemus, a native of Magnesia, succeeded Diodotos II, and his son Demetrios conquered a considerable portion of North-Eastern India, comprising Kabul, the Punjab, and Sind (*c.* 190 B.C.). One Eukratides, taking the advantage of Demetrios's absence, rebelled in Bactria, and subsequently made himself master of it (about 175 B.C.). Although Demetrios retained a hold for some time on his Indian conquests, they finally passed into the hands of Eukratides. While Eukratides was on his way back to his home from India in 156 B.C., he was murdered by his son Apollodotos, some of whose coins are catalogued below. The line of Indo-Bactrian kings soon ended, but Indo-Greek kings continued to rule in Afghanistan and the Indus Valley until 45 A.D., when the last of them, Hermaios, was conquered by the Kushan Turk, Katphises I. The position of these kings as intermediaries between Asia and Europe is shown by their bilingual coinage in Brahmi, or Kharoshti, and Greek (*Vide Gardner's British Museum Catalogue; and V. A. Smith's Indian Museum Catalogue, Part I, pp. 3-7.*)

III.—Coins of Nakapan^āanā Satkarni.

The twenty-two coins catalogued in this section formed part of the notable find made in the Nasik district of the Bombay Presidency in 1906. An exhaustive note on the find by the Reverend H. R. Scott is contained in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for the year 1907. Nahapan was a Kshaharata by clan, which seems to have been a branch of the Sakas. These Sakas are one of the three foreign tribes—the other two being the Pahlavas and Yavanas—who, after being driven from their former homes by the Turki tribes known to the Chinese as Yueh-chi, appear to have made themselves lords of Western India in the first century of the Christian era, although Saka princes had established themselves in the province a hundred years previously. The Sakas correspond to the

Scythians, the Pahlavas were probably Parthians of Persia, and the Yavanas indicate invaders coming from the Indo-Greek kingdoms of Afghanistan. Bhumaka is said to have been the first chief of the Kshaharata tribe who rose to power in Western India at the beginning of the second century A.D., by driving out the Andhras, who for three centuries previously had ruled over Central and Western India. He was succeeded by Nahapan, who extended his dominions by further encroachments on the Andhra possessions. Later, however, in 126 A.D. he was defeated and killed by the Andhras under their king Satkarni Gotamiputra I, and the counter-struck coins Nos. 16-22 are of the latter monarch. Saka Satraps seem, however, to have continued to rule in Western India until it was included by Chandragupta Vikramaditya in his empire about 395 A.D.

IV.—*The Kushan or Indo-Scythian dynasty.*

In the middle of the first century A.D., Hermaios, the last of the local Greek rulers on the Indian frontier, was subjugated by Kadphisis I., Chief of the Kushan section of the Yueh-chi, or Turki hordes of nomads. This barbarous chieftain at first shared the Kingdom of Kabul with Hermaios, coins being struck in their joint names and the bust and titles of Hermaios in Greek character being retained on the obverse. Various changes in the coinage followed, chiefly suggested by the contemporary Roman coinage of Augustus, but finally the type settled down to one with an Indian bull on the obverse and a Bactrian camel on the reverse. Kadphisis I. was succeeded by his son Wima, known as Kadphisis II. (85-120 A.D.), who "established a gold coinage suggested by the contemporary Roman *aurei*, with which it agrees in weight. He also issued an extensive copper (bronze) coinage, specimens of which are very common in the whole of North-Western India." (V. A. Smith, *Indian Museum Catalogue*, p. 63.) His coins are classified into three types, *viz.*, (1) obverse, bust of king; reverse, two-armed Siva; (2) obverse, head of king in frame; reverse, combined trident and battle-axe; and (3) obverse, standing king and altar; reverse, Siva and bull. The first two types are generally found in gold issues and the third in copper pieces of small and large sizes. "The legends which record the royal name and titles, are bilingual, in accordance with Bactrian practice. The obverse legend is inscribed in the Greek language and character, but the language of the reverse legend is a form of Prakrit or Vernacular sanskrit and the character is a form of Kharoshti alphabet, read like Hebrew from right to left." (V.A. Smith, *Imperial Gazetteer*, Vol. II, p. 139)

Kadphisis II was succeeded by Kanishka (c. 120-150 A.D.), who, after completing the conquest of Kashmir, waged successful war against China, and is famous as the convener of the last Buddhist Council. He appears to have issued numerous gold and copper coins from mints at Kabul and Peshawar, his capital. His *aurei* differ from those of his predecessor in design and legend. The legends on both sides are in Greek characters only, but the language in some is Greek and in others old Persian. He adopted the standing king and altar type of Kadphisis II on the obverse, while the reverse devices on his coins consist of various Greek and Zoroastrian gods and goddesses on his earlier coins, and Buddha on the later coins. The Kushan empire appears to have broken up about 200 A.D. at the end of or during the reign of Vasudeva, the second Kushan king after Kanishka, but coins bearing Vasudeva's name continued to be struck long after his death. These show signs of influence by the Sassanian coinage of Persia, which began to be produced in c. 226 A.D., and seem to have been issued by the chiefs of States formed out of the fragments of the Kushan empire. Vasudeva adopted the obverse of standing king and altar and the reverse devices of Siva and bull, the legend being corrupted Greek characters. The two coins in the cabinet are of Sita and Sena, who appear to have been chiefs of the Panjab and the neighbouring countries at some period during the third and fourth centuries A.D. The Kashmir coins of much later date are also degraded copies of Kushan coins.

V.—Gupta Coins (Circa A.D. 320-540).

Little is known of the events that attended the break-up of the Kushan and Andhra dynasties, but in the fourth century we again reach authentic history. Three hundred years before Christ, Pataliputra (Patna) had been famous as the capital of Chandra Gupta Maurya, and 620 years later another king of the same town and name came into prominence. His marriage with the princess Kumara Devi of the Lichchavi clan of Tirhut enabled him to extend his dominions westward to Allahabad. Chandra Gupta I established a new era, commencing from February 26, 320 A.D., the probable date of his coronation, and he also struck coins bearing the image of his queen in the joint name of himself and the Lichchavis. His son, Samudra Gupta, and grandson, Chandra Gupta II. (Vikramaditya, 375-413 A.D.) extended the Gupta empire to the Narbada in the south and to the Arabian Sea in the west. It was not until the end of the long reign of Kumara Gupta I (413-455 A. D.), the son and successor of Chandra Gupta II,

that any diminution of the Gupta power was experienced. The first invasion of the White Huns was successfully met by Skanda Gupta, Kumar Gupta's son, and for the first ten years of his reign India had peace. In 465 A.D., however, the Huns again burst through the passes, and by the time of Skanda Gupta's death (c. 480) the Gupta empire had disappeared, and India quickly reverted to the normal condition of petty states.

"The gold coinage of the early Gupta kings was based on that of the Kushans, and ultimately on the Roman money. When Chandra Gupta II annexed Gujarat and Surashtra, he recognised the convenience of the small silver currency of the Satraps, based on the Greek hemidrachmæ, and imitated it closely."—(V. A. Smith, I. M. C., p. 97.) The Gupta coins bear legends in Sanskrit, and are of many types, e.g., king and queen, Asvamedha (struck in commemoration of the "Horse sacrifice" performed by Samudra Gupta), "Lyrical" "Spearman," "Archer," "Goddess on lotus seat," "Elephant rider," "Peacock," etc.

VII.—Coins of the Maukharis.

These coins are of special interest not only as supplying an important link in the morphological pedigree of Indian coins, but also because the collection includes samples of the mintage of Harsha Siladitya, the famous paramount king of India who reigned in Kanauj and Thaneshwar in the first half of the seventh century. Hiuen Tsang describes the great assemblies held by Harsha in 611 A.D. at Kanauj and Prayaga (Allahabad) in honour of the Buddhist faith, which are of special provincial interest, owing to the fact that the principal vassal-king who attended was Kumara Bhaskara-Varman, Raja of Kamrupa. The coinage of Harsha Siladitya and his immediate predecessors follows in type the silver coinage of the Guptas, and that of the Western Satraps, e.g., Nahapan, upon which the Gupta coinage was based. Details will be found in a paper by Mr. R. Burn in the J. R. A. S. for 1906, pp. 813-850. Harsha was the son of Prabhakara-Vardhana, who was descended from the Gupta kings through his mother, Mahasena Gupta.

VIII.—Sassanian and Indo-Sassanian Coins.

The Sassanian dynasty ruled Persia from 226-651 A.D. and a list of its twenty-one kings will be found in V. A. Smith's *Indian Museum Catalogue*, p. 217.

The Sassanian coins are broad and thin, and bear the king's bust, facing right, on the obverse, and a fire-altar with attendants and various accessories on the reverse. The legends were originally in the old Persian language and Pahlavi script, but the latest issues bore additional inscriptions in the Arabic language and Kufic character. The notes on the Muhammadan coins in Part II of this Catalogue may also be read in this connexion. The Sassanian type of coin was adopted both by the White Huns (rulers of Northern India, *c.* 500 A.D.) and the Muhammadan Governors of Persia at the end of the seventh century, and a barbarous imitation of it was the prevalent type of coin in India in the sixth to tenth centuries (*vide* next section).

The Shillong Cabinet possesses three silver Persian coins of Khusru II (*c.* 600 A.D.), and five of unidentified local Indian rulers, based on the Sassanian style.

IX.—The Gadhaiya Coins of Gujarat.

The Gadhaiya coins are degraded copies of the Sassanian type of coin. Mr. G. P. Taylor in his note of this coinage (*J. A. S. B.*, 1904, Numismatic Supplement No. 4, p. 372) considers them to have been issued during the time of Chavada (A.D. 746-942), Chalukya (A.D. 942-1243) and Vaghela (A.D. 1244-1297), kings of Gujarat, and that the coins were copies of imitations of Sassanian coins issued in Marwar and Rajputana by the White Hun king Toraman, the destroyer of the Gupta empire, in the first quarter of the sixth century. Unlike their Sassanian prototypes, which are thin laminæ of silver, the Gadhaiya coins are thick and dumpy, and, owing to degradation the type is often almost unrecognisable. Mr. Taylor (*loc. cit.*) gives the following account of the origin of their names: "The name of Gadhaiya, or as sometimes pronounced Gadhiya, is said to be derived from the Sanskrit Gardhabiya, 'Asinine'—'of the Ass dynasty.' How so strange a designation came to be attached to the coins is not very evident, but I venture to suggest the following as a possible explanation: For some twenty years after the settlement of the Hunas on the banks of the Oxus, the reigning Sassanian king was Varahran V: (A.D. 419-438), who, from his devotion to the chase, and especially to the chase of the wild ass, gained the nickname of the Varahran Gur, or Bahram, the Ass (hunter). Now, when the coins of this king began to circulate amongst his enemies, the Hunas, these, by a very evident *jeu d'esprit*, may have dubbed the thin, insignificant-looking silver pieces, 'Ass-money,' a name that would readily 'stick.' Later on, when imitations of the coin of the same

Sassanian type were struck by the Hunas themselves in India, the name would fall to be translated by some Prakrit form of the Sanskrit equivalent Gardhabhiya, and this designation by a process of phonetic degeneration, proceeding *pari passu* with the more and more degraded workmanship of the coins themselves, finally dwindled down to Gadhaiya, the term in use to-day by the common people."

X.—Hindu Coinage of Kashmir.

XI.—Hindu Kings of Ohind.

The Brahmin kings of Ohind (Waihind) are commonly called the "Hindu Kings of Kabul," but this is erroneous, as at the period (A.D. 860-950) during which they ruled, Kabul was in the hands of the Muhammadans. The Ohind kings belonged to the "Hindu Shahiya" dynasty, founded by the Brahmin minister of Lagaturman, who was probably the king of the Turki, or Kushan, dynasty of Kabul, when this city was occupied by the armies of Islam. The new Shahiya (Shahi) family established itself in the Punjab with its capital at Ohind (Udabhandapura) on the Indus above Atak. Here they reigned until Trilochana Pala, the last representative of the dynasty, was crushed by Mahmud of Ghazni about 1013 A.D. The Spalapati Deva of coins Nos. 1 and 2 of the Shillong collection is identified by Thomas and Cunningham with Kallar, whom Albiruni states to be the founder of the dynasty, but Vincent Smith is inclined to regard Spalapati as identical with Samanta, as both words mean "Military Commander." The commonest type of these coins is the "bull and horseman" (bull on one side and horseman on the other), but "elephant and lion" and "lion and peacock" are also found. Although the family lasted till 1013 A.D., the Deva series terminated about 950 A.D., and rulers with names ending in Pal take their place. The "bull and horseman" type was copied by the Tomara and Chauhan kings of Delhi and Ajmir, the Rajput dynasty mentioned in the next two sections, the Rajas of Kangra and the early Muhammadan Sultans of Delhi.

XII.—Gaharwar (Rathor) Dynasty of Kanauj (c. 1080-1193 A.D.)

The Gaharwar Rajput clan is one of the principal mediæval dynasties of Northern India, the chief kings of the line being Chandra Deva (end of the eleventh century), Madanapala (*circa* A.D. 1080—1115), Govinda Chandra (A.D. 1112—60), Vijaya Chandra (about A.D. 1160-69), and Jaya Chandra (A.D. 1169-

1193). After the capture of Kanauj in 1193 A.D. by Mu'izzuddin Muhammad Ibn Sam Ghorî, the great majority of the clan retreated to Marwar (Rajputana), where their descendants are now known as Rathors. The coins of the Gaharwars are modelled chiefly on the "bull and horseman" type of Ohind, but also follow those of the Chedi dynasty of Central India, *i.e.*, the obverse has the Raja's name in bold characters, and the reverse a rudely-executed image of a goddess sitting cross-legged.

XIII.—The Dynasty of Narwar (1220-1200 A.D.)

Narwar, or Padmavati, a famous city near Gwalior, was originally the capital of Gunapati Naga, one of the kings of Northern India whom Samudra Gupta of the Imperial Gupta dynasty "forcibly rooted up" about 330 A.D. Without proceeding further to trace the history of Narwar, it will suffice to note that before the conquest of Narwar by Balban in 1251 A.D., Chahara Deva, one of the kings whose coins appear in this Catalogue, was described by the contemporary historian Minhaj-us-Siraj as "the greatest of the kings of Hindustan."

XIV.—Kingdom of Vijayanagar.

Some time after 1327 A.D., when Muhammad Ibn Tughlaq was Sultan of Delhi and the whole Dakhan had passed into the hands of the Muhammadan conqueror, the terror-stricken Hindus of the south united under the leadership of two Kanarese brothers—Bukka and Harihara. These two brothers founded the kingdom of Vijayanagar, round the capital city of the same name situated on the Tungabhadara river, a tributary of the Krishna. The kings of this line called themselves by the Kanarese title of Raya, instead of Raja, and the first king Bukka probably began to reign about 1335 A.D. About 1490 A.D. the dynasty founded by the two brothers came to an end, and was replaced by a second dynasty, with Nara Sinha, a usurping minister, as its first king. Again, in 1542, on the death of Achyuta-deva, the weakest king of the second dynasty, the Government passed into the hands of three brothers—Rama, Tiromala, and Venkatadari,—the first-named subsequently coming to the throne. By his arrogance he caused such offence to the Sultans of the five kingdoms into which the Bahmani kingdom had split up that they combined together to crush him. Rama Raya was defeated and slain in 1565 at a battle near the capital, which was then sacked "so effectually that it has ever since remained a ruin." For a hundred years more the family of Rana Raya continued to

exercise some sway over the Hindus of the south, but ultimately the territories of Vijayanagar passed into the hands of Aurangzeb. The coinage of the Vijayanagar kingdom, which consisted chiefly of gold, followed the southern types of pagoda and fanam, which will be dealt with in the next section. The Shillong collection includes only three gold specimens of Deva Raya II of the first dynasty, and one of Krishna Deva Raya of the second dynasty.

The history of the Vijayanagar coinage is contained in articles entitled "The Coins of the Kings of Vijayanagar" by Professor Hultzsch, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, 1891, p. 301; *ibid.*, Vol. XXI, p. 321; *ibid.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 24; and Vol. XXV, p. 317. For the history of the dynasty itself, Mr. Sewell's article in Volume II of the *Imperial Gazetteer* may be consulted, as well as his book "A Forgotten Empire." A discussion of the kings of the three dynasties will also be found in Sir Walter Elliot's *Coins of Southern India*, p. 93.

XV.—Pagodas and Fanams of Southern India.

Southern India was the refuge and is still the home of the Dravidian races. Unlike the plains of the north, the difficult nature of the country preserved it to a great extent from foreign influence, and this isolation had a marked effect on its coinage. It appears that in the earliest times of which there is any record the ancient punch-marked coins of silver and copper were current in the south. Later on, the southern coinage was principally gold. It is not known when the punch-marked coins ceased to be current, and when or how this gold coinage originated, but the earliest specimens of the gold currency are mere globules of metal. Gradually, these were flattened and became die-struck coins. The larger pieces, subsequently known to the English traders as *pagodas*, were called by the natives, *pon*, *hon*, or *varaha*, while the smaller pieces were known as *fanams*. A *pagoda* weighed approximately 52 grains, and was based on the weight of the *kalanju* seed ("Molucca bean"), while the *fanam* had one-tenth this weight. A silver coin of the same weight as the *fanam* was called a *chakram*, and the copper *kasu* or "cash" represented in weight multiples of the *fanam* and are to be regarded as the equivalent of the cowries used in Bengal. This currency continued in use till 1833.

The Vira Raya *fanam* catalogued below was a very common type of the series. Sir Walter Elliot remarks (*Coins of Southern India*, page 14')— "They derive their origin from the rulers of

the small principalities on the Malabar coast, who first rose to eminence on the partition (c. 400 A.D.), of the Kerala (the coast district from Cape Comorin to Goa) amongst whom the Zamorin was conspicuous. In this view, I am supported by Buchanan's *Journal*, Vol. II, page 310, who states that they were struck at Calicut, the capital of that prince." The symbols and devices found on these *fanams* are almost unrecognisable. The outline of indistinct curved lines found sometimes on the obverse may be explained as a crude standing figure or as traces of *sankha* shell.

The capital of the Ganga dynasty of Kalinga, some of whose coins are also included in the collection, was in the Ganjam district, south of Cuttack.

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION
PUNCH-MARKED

1-3	...	Æ Irregular oblong 49·4, 49·6, 36·7; ·69, ·57, ·61.	...	Various unrecognisable symbols.
4	...	As. 24 gr. ·45 × ·15 (bar-shaped)	...	Concave side shows parts of a wheel.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

I.

COINS.

Two blank, one with unrecognisable symbol.	Received in 1905 from the Government of the United Provinces.
Plain	Received in 1909 from the A. S. B. (one of a selection of duplicates).

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION—

APOLLODOTOS II, PHILOPATOR.—PROBABLY SON OF EUKRATIDES

1	...	Ag 34.5 .65	...	Legend in Greek character round the bust of King, who wears a diadem— <i>Basileos Sōtēros kai Philopatoros</i> ; below <i>Apollo-dotou</i> .
2	...	Ag 38.4 .67	...	Similar, but almost illegible, and head much bigger.
3	...	Ag 30.8 .65	...	Similar, but <i>Philopatoros</i> only visible to right.
4	...	Ag 35.6 .67	...	Similar to No. 1 above; legend <i>Basileos...toros</i> ; below <i>Apollo-dotou</i> .
5	...	Ag 28.5 .61	...	Similar to No. 3 above, but head bigger. Legend <i>Basileos</i> behind head, but the rest illegible.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

II.

KING OF THE NORTH-WEST INDIAN FRONTIER, c. 156—140 B.C.

<p>Pallas holding ægis in left hand and with right hand hurling thunderbolt. Legend in Kharesthī script—<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apaladatasa.</i></p>	<p>Found in the Dera Ghazi Khan District; presented by the Government of the Punjab (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1419, dated the 27th May 1907)</p>	<p>Similar to <i>B. M. C.</i> No. 2, page 37, but different monograms.</p>
<p>Similar; mint mark is same as <i>B. M. C.</i> No. 6, page 37.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Ditto but legend [<i>Maharajasa</i>—cut-off] <i>tradatasa</i> [<i>Apala</i>] <i>datasa</i>; mint mark is same as <i>B. M. C.</i> No. 3, page 37.</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Probably identical with <i>B. M. C.</i> No. 3, page 37, as mint mark is similar.</p>
<p>Same as (1)</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Apparently identical with <i>B. M. C.</i> No. 7, page 37, except for a mark to left.</p>
<p>Ditto ; legend <i>Mahara</i> <i>sa</i> <i>ladatasa.</i></p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION III.—				
EARLY PART OF THE				
1	...	AR 35.03 .60	...	<p>Bust of king facing right, with a flat, brimless cap on head intersected by a number of upright strokes; hair gathered up in bobwig style close under the cap and a knot of hair extending over the ear and behind the head. The king, who has a pronounced Semitic nose, is clean shaven. Inscription in Greek and Roman characters (correct) round the bust:—</p> <p>PANNIWTAHAP... AC NAHATANAC <i>(Rannio Kahar as Nakapanas).</i></p>
2	...	AR 42.4 .59	...	<p>Same as above but bust differs, and reading PANNIWTAHAPT.... (remainder cut away).</p>
3	...	AR 36.9 .67	...	<p>Similar to No. 1, but upper part of head obliterated and inscription PANNIWTAHAPTAC NAHA (cut off).</p>
4	...	AR 34.4 .63	...	<p>Ditto, but AC of the second word defaced.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8


NAHAPAN'S COINS.


SECOND CENTURY, A.D.





<p>Thunderbolt and arrow with a small dot between, which probably stands for the sun. <i>Rajño ksaharatasa</i> (<i>Naha</i> cut away) <i>panasa</i> in Brahmi character; <i>Rāno chaharatasa Nahapanasa</i> in Kharoshthi character, <i>i.e.</i>, (coin of) "the King Nahapana, the Ksaharata."</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in the Nasik district; presented by the Government of Bombay (B. B. R. A. S. letter, dated the 26th June 1907.)</p>	<p>Thin coin.</p>
<p>Similar, but slightly obliterated and legend reads <i>Rajño ksaharatasa . . .</i> (<i>Nahapanas</i> defaced) <i>Rāno chaharatasa Nahapanasa</i> not distinctly visible.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Similar to No. 1, but legend in Brahmi character is complete, that in Kharoshthi character reads <i>Rano chaharatasa . . .</i> (defaced).</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Same as No. 1, but inscription in Brahmi character reads <i>Rajno ksaharatasa sa</i>, while that in Kharoshthi is complete.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	



Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5
5	...	A 28.8 .61	...	Similar to No. 1, but the letter N written as W and H changed to E and inscription runs thus PAMW TABAA AAAFNAA
6	...	A 34.6 .70	...	Similar to No. 1, but inscription PAMW TAMAAC EIAAFNAACE and face appears to be younger w.
7	...	A 34.4 .65	...	Similar to No. 1, but PAM W TAMAANACCE W; face younger ('aughing).
8	...	A 33.5 .64	...	Similar to No. 1, but PAM TAMBAACCEMAAF NAACEE and younger face.
9	...	A 33.3 .67	...	Similar to No. 1, but PAM W TAVAAACCE MAAFNA (defaced).
10	...	A 31.8 .62	...	Similar to No. 1, but PAM W TABA'A'ACEE WA...NAA and older face.
11	...	A 30.2 .63	...	Similar to No. 1, but PAM W TABAA...NAA ...wrinkled face.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	
<p>Similar, but <i>Rajño ksaharatasa Naha</i> in Brahmi and <i>Rāno chaharatasa Naha</i> in Kharoshthi scripts.</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in the Nasik district; presented by the Government of Bombay (B. B. R. A. S. letter, dated the 26th June 1907.)</p>	
<p>Similar to No. 1, but Brahmi inscription complete.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Similar to No. 1, but (<i>Raj</i>) <i>no ksaharatasa</i> remainder defaced.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Same as No. 6</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	
<p>Similar to No. 1, but arrow defaced <i>haratasa Nahapanasa</i> in Brahmi script legends in Kharosthi complete but partly obliterated.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Same as No. 6. [Both Brahmi and Kharosthi inscriptions complete, and very clear.]</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Similar to No. 1, but legend defaced, except <i>Nahapanasa</i> both in Brahmi and Kharosthi characters.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5
12	...	AR 32.4 .70	...	Upper part of the head defaced. Marginal legend, ... AMBA AACCC K AA P W AA
13	...	AR 33.8 .60	...	Same as No. 1, but younger and better nourished. Legend :— PMMW ENAA remain- der cut away.
14	...	AR 35.8 .62	...	Same as No. 13, but PAM KIWEA...NAM
15	...	AR 31.7 .65	...	Same as No. 13, but perforated, having two holes. Legend is partly defaced and fragmentary.
<i>Coins of SATKARNI I, counter-struck</i>				
16	...	AR 34.2 .63	...	On the reverse of Nahapan, a <i>chaitya</i>  counter-stamped in the centre, surrounded by the inscription in the Brahmi characters <i>Rāno Gotamiputasa</i> (original inscription faintly visible) [<i>Sri Satakar</i>] <i>nisa</i> .

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8
<p>Same as No. 1, but about half of the marginal inscription defaced; and the portion which is visible reads . . . <i>tasa Nahapana</i> (in Brahmi) and . . . <i>sa Nahapanasa</i> (in Kharosthi scripts).</p>	<p>Found in 1906, in the Nasik district; presented by the Government of Bombay (B. B. R. A. S. letter, dated the 26th June 1907).</p>	
<p>Same as No. 1, but <i>Rajno</i> . . . cut off; <i>Rāno Chaharatasa</i> in Kharosthi scripts.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Same as No. 1, but <i>Rajno Kshaharatasa Naha</i> in Brahmi, and <i>Rāno Chaharatasa</i> character.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Same as No. 1, but Brahmi and Kharosthi legends are all complete and easily readable.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p><i>on the Nahapan Coins.</i></p>		
<p>Ujjain symbol  counter-struck on the centre of the bust of Nahapan without any inscription. Original inscription not completely obliterated.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5
17	...	AR 34.0 70	...	<i>Chaitya</i> as in No. 16, but counterstamped on the obverse of Nahapan and the Brahmi inscription ... <i>tasa Sri Satukarni (sa)</i> .
18	...	AR 35.1 69	...	Same as No. 16, but <i>Chaitya</i>  and counterstamped inscription <i>tamipata</i> . Original legend both in Kharosthi and Brahmi distinctly visible.
19	...	AR 35.1 65	...	Same as No. 16, but inscription ... <i>miputasa Sri Seta</i> .
20	...	AR 39.7 72	...	Same as No. 17, but <i>Chaitya</i>  and inscription <i>ta</i> Original inscription not totally effaced.
21	...	AR 28.5 63	...	Same as No. 17, but <i>Chaitya</i>  and absence of counterstamped inscription.
22	...	AR 34.5 62	...	Ditto but <i>Chaitya</i>  and inscription <i>Gota</i> .


Reverse.	Provenance	References and remarks.
6	7	8
As No. 6, but counterstamped on the reverse.	As of No. 1.	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Same as No. 17, but symbol 	Ditto.	
Same as No. 17, but identically counterstamped. Only this  part of the symbol is visible.	Ditto.	
Not counterstamped at all ...	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION

KUSHAN

SITA, ONE OF THE RULING CHIEFS IN THE PUNJAB AND NEIGHBOURING

1	...	^{AJ} 119·5 ·78	...	King at altar wearing coat and pointed cap ; long sceptre adorned with ribbons in his left hand ; trident with ribbons over altar. Legends vertically arranged, <i>shaka</i> on the right margin, under arm <i>Sita</i> and on the left <i>Bka</i> for mint town.
				SE
2	...	^{AJ} 119·2 ·75	...	Similar (coarser workmanship), but <i>Sena</i> instead of <i>Sita</i> and <i>Vi</i>  for mint town.

SECTION

COINS OF THE GUPTA DYNASTY—

SKANDA GUPTA,

1	...	^{AR} 128·1 ·77	...	King standing, grasping bow with left hand, and right hand extended across Garuda standard. Legend <i>Skanda</i> vertically under left arm ; marginal legend <i>Sri</i> defaced.
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

IV.

COINS.

COUNTRIES DURING THE THIRD AND FOURTH CENTURIES A.D.

Throned goddess <i>Ardochsho</i> facing and holding cornucopia.	Found in the Peshawar district (A. S. B.'s letter, No. 1983, dated the 8th April 1907).	Ref. Cunningham, Class B, Numismatic Chronicle, 1898, and p. 89 of I. M. C., Vol. I.
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NA.

Similar, instead of cornucopia a flower.	Ditto ...	<i>Cf.</i> Notes on Indo-Seythian coinage by R. D. Banerji, <i>J. A. S. B.</i> —Numismatic Supplement, Vol. IV, No. 3, 1903, page 91.
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V

ABOUT 320-540 A.D.

ABOUT 455-480 A.D.

Goddess on lotus seat with noose in right and lotus in left hand. Legend <i>Sri Vikra ma (ditya)</i> —'Sun of strength.' Monogram to left 	Found in the Midnapur district; received in 1906 from A. S. B.	Similar to No. 8, pl. 16. <i>I. M. C.</i> Vol. I, in which the reading of reverse should be as here.
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SECTIONS VI AND VII—

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION

THE TRAIKUTA

ABOUT A.D.

1, 2 & 3	...	<p>Æ (base) 34·3, 33·6 34·6</p>	...	Bust of king
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SECTION

COINS OF THE MAUKHARIS—

AVANTI


1	...	<p>Æ (base) 34·1 ·47</p>	...	Head of king facing left, with a crescent on the back of his head. No traces of date before the face.
2	...	<p>Æ (base) 34·5 ·58</p>	...	Same as above; crescent with knobs at each end; traces of date before face.

Reverses.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

VI.

DAHRAGANA (DHARSENA).

456.

<p>A circle of dots enclosing legend <i>Maharajendra (datta) putra parama (Vaishnava) Sri Maharaja (Dahragana)</i> and a <i>Chaitya</i>  at centre.</p>	<p>Found in the Poona District.</p>	<p>Similar in appearance to the coins of Naba-pan and the later Satraps of Western India, and also to the silver series of Gupta coins, which were modelled on those of the Satraps.</p>
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VII.

SIXTH CENTURY A.D.

VARMAN, c. 556—570 A.D.

<p>A peacock with tail spread facing left. Inscription beginning above the peacock's head runs (<i>Vajitavani</i>) <i>Avanipati Sri [d] vanti Varman Deva j (ayati)</i>. Sri Avanti Varman, lord of the earth, having subdued the earth, is victorious.</p>	<p>Found in the Bara Banki district; presented in 1906 by the Government of the United Provinces.</p>	
<p>Peacock with tail spread facing left. Legend <i>Vijitavanir Avanitpati</i>....., but the name of king is not discernible. Probably the same as No. 9 of Bara's Maukhari, Pl.</p>	<p>Found in the Fyzabad district; presented in 1903 by the Government of United Provinces.</p>	<p><i>Cf. Burn, J. R. A. S., Oct. 1906, pp. 843-850.</i></p>

Serial no.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5
MAUKHARI				
PRATAPA SILA (PRABHAKARA-				
3	...	AR (base) 31.3 ·50	...	Same as No. 2 ...
SILADITYA (HARSHA),				
4	...	AR 34.7 ·50	...	As No. 2, but crescent without knobs.
SECTION				
SASSANIAN AND				
<i>Sassanian King—</i>				
1	...	AR 56.5 1.3	Aham ...	Bust of king; crown surmounted by spreading wings enclosing star in crescent; three similar stars and crescents on margin. Legend in old Persian <i>Afzud</i> (increase) <i>Khusrub</i> (also read <i>Khusrui</i> or <i>Hūslūi</i>). Illegible figures on margin, probably indicating 33.
2	...	AR 58.0 1.26	Ral ...	Ditto, but head different and looks younger; this is perhaps due to its being of different mint. Marginal figures are absent.

* *Vide* also Historical Notes in the

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

COINS—*contd.*

VARDHANA) c. 600 A.D.

<p>Same as No. 2 606—648 A.D.</p>	<p>Found in the Fyzabad district; presented in 1906 by the Government of United Provinces.</p>	<p><i>Cf.</i> Burn, <i>J. R. A. S.</i>, Oct. 1906, pp. 843-850.</p>
<p>Ditto; the same as Burn's No. 14</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>

VIII.

INDO-SASSANIAN.

Khusru II, 590—628 A.D.*

<p>In three-lined circle, narrow fire-altar and two attendants facing front with a crescent over each—four stars and crescent on margin outside triple-headed circle. Date seems to be <i>Shasksih</i> (36) on the left and mint <i>Aham</i> on the right.</p>	<p>Received in 1909 from A. S. B.</p>	<p><i>I. M. C.</i>, Vol. I, Pl. XXIV, No. 11.</p>
<p>Ditto, but date seems to be <i>hafsih</i> (37) and mint <i>Rab</i>.</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p><i>I. M. C.</i>, Vol. I, No. 11, pp. 229.</p>

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5
INDO-SASSANIAN				
3	...	AR 61.5 1.22	Shi ...	As No. 2, but head very slightly different.
4-8	...	AR 56.7, 59.6, 57.9, 59.1 57.8 88, 75, 70 71, 73	...	Indications (doubtful) of Sassanian bust.
9	...	AR 60.2 .85	...	Ditto, <i>Sri Ha</i> in front of head...

SECTION
GADHAIYA CURRENCY OF RAJPUTANA

1	...	AR (Debased) 60.7 .45	...	Rude imitation of Sassanian bust; face not discernible, resembling a mallet or globe-headed stud, ear extremely elongated (larger than head) and separated from the latter; meaningless lines and dots to right.
2 & 3	...	AR (Debased) 61.5, 60.5 .43, .45	...	Ditto Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

COINS—*contd.*

In three-lined circle, narrow fire-altar and two attendants facing front with a crescent over each—four stars and crescent on margin outside triple-headed circle, but date <i>Sih</i> (?) and mint <i>Shi</i> .	Received in 1909 from A. S. B.	<i>I. M. C.</i> , Vol. I, No. 6, p. 228.
Indications of Sassanian altar, with attendants.	Received in 1905 from the A. S. B.	Six specimens of similar type differing very slightly from one another.
Ditto, <i>tya</i> (?) above ...	Received in 1909 from the A. S. B.	On the A. S. B. envelope this coin is ascribed to Harsha Vardhana with a ref. to <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. I, Pl. XXXIII : but in view of Harsha's other coins described in the Maukhari section this can only be regarded as extremely doubtful.

IX.

AND GUJARAT FROM ABOUT 750 TO 1100 A.D.

Lines and dots suggesting the Sassanian fire-altar.	Found in the Nar-singpur district; received in 1906 from A. S. B.	Thick dumpy pieces. Cf. (1) <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , 1904, pp. 370-372, Vol. LXII, Part I, No. 4; (2) <i>I. M. C.</i> , Vol. I, pp. 240-241.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. Less perfect duplicates.

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	4	5	6

GADHAIYA

Transitional piece (less thick

4	...	AR 57.0 .59	...	Rude imitation of Sassanian bust; head of king recognizable; no wings to head dress; and meaningless lines and curves in front of face.
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SECTION
HINDU COINAGE

1	...	AR 117.0 .85	...	Utterly barbarous copy of the Kushan standing king, <i>ke</i> below left arm.
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SECTION
HINDU KINGS OF OHIND, COMMONLY
SPALAPATI DEVA,—LATE IN

1	...	AR 47.7 .69	...	Recumbent humped bull with trappings; trident with curved sides on rump. Legend above the bull in Nagri character— <i>Sri Spalapati (Deva)</i>
2	...	AR 48.5 .72	...	Ditto, but trident rubbed away, and only a few curves on rump are visible.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

COINS—*cont'd.*

than the above) and of purer silver.

Lines and dots suggesting the Sassanian fire-altar.	Found in the Ratnagiri district; received from B. B. R. A. S. (letter dated the 25th May 1906.)	<i>Cf.</i> No. 10 of <i>I. M. C.</i> Vol. I, p. 240.
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X.

OF KASHMIR.

Barbarous copy of seated goddess. Legend <i>Srs.</i>	Found in the Moralabad district; presented by the Government of United Provinces (letter No. 377, XII T.T.C. dated the 2nd March 1909).	<i>I. M. C.</i> Vol. I, pp. 267-73.
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XI.

CALLED "KINGS OF KABUL."

NINTH CENTURY.

King in armour, on caparisoned horse, holding in right hand lance with point downwards, and in left hand an uncertain object. Traces of <i>Gra</i> behind the king. In front of horse, below its neck, numerals— Λ Γ √ 827 (?)	Found in the Shahpur district; received in 1906 from A. S. B.	"Bull and Horseman" type. <i>Cf.</i> <i>I. M. C.</i> , Vol. I, p. 243.
Ditto, but all defaced; no numeral.	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

OHIND

SAMANTA DEVA—

1	...	A 50.3 .73	...	Bull below as on coins of Spalapati Deva, but rather more distinct in outline. Legend above the bull in Nagri character— <i>Sri Samanta Deva.</i>
2	...	A 51.4 .75	...	Similar
3	...	A 50.6 .70	...	Ditto
4	...	A 47.6 .65	...	Ditto

SECTION

THE GAHARWAR (RATHOR)



MADANA-PALA,

1	...	B 51.6 .60	...	Horseman (ruler). Marginal legend in Nagri character— <i>Madana-pala deva.</i>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

COINS—*contd.*

LATE NINTH OR EARLY TENTH CENTURY.

<p>King in armour on horseback, as on coins of Spalapati Deva (but clear r), behind him <i>Bhi</i> (kutila) "over horse's head ." Numerals 814 on the right margin in front of the horse.</p>	<p>As previous one ..</p>	<p><i>Cf. I. M. C.</i>, Vol. 1, p. 247.</p>
<p>Similar, but numerals illegible</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Ditto; numerals 814, but over horse's head. </p>	<p>Found in the Gujranwala district; presented by the Government of the Punjab (A. S. B.'s letter No. 751, dated the 13th March 1907).</p>	
<p>Ditto ditto ...</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>XII.</p>		
<p>DYNASTY OF KANAUJ.</p>		
<p>ABOUT 1080—1115 A.D.</p>		
<p>Recumbent bull; marginal legend in Nagri script, <i>Madhava Sri Sam (anta)</i>. [Madhava is a name of the demi-god Krishna]</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>"Bull and Horseman" type, <i>I. M. C.</i>, Vol. 1, p. 260.</p>

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5
2	...	AT 60.1 .80	...	<p style="text-align: center;">GOVINDA-CHANDRA</p> <p>Three-line legend in old Nagri script—(1) <i>Srimad</i> (<i>Go</i>), (2) <i>vinda Chandra</i>, (3) <i>Deva</i>, followed by a <i>trisol</i>, probably a mint mark.</p>
3	1288 [1231 A. D.]	Billon (oval) 35.3 .57	...	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION THE DYNASTY OF NARWAR (NORTH MAYAYA VARMA—</p> <p>A crudely-executed figure of horseman.</p>
2	...	B or Æ 55.4 .60	...	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAHARA DEVA—</p> <p>King (horseman) in armour, on caparisoned horse, holding in right hand lance and in left hand an uncertain object. Legend <i>Sri Cha</i> behind and <i>ra</i> in front of the king (her omar), the horse faces to right.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

ABOUT 1112—60 A.D.

Seated goddess (Lakshmi) in rude outline.	Presented in 1906 by the Government of United Provinces.	'Seated Goddess' type. Ref. No. 1, p. 260 of <i>I. M. C.</i> Vol. 1.
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XIII.

ERN INDIA—NOT FAR FROM GWALIOR).

ABOUT 1220—32 A.D.

Three-lined legend in old Sanskrit character—(1) <i>Sri mad Ma</i> , (2) <i>laya Va[r]mma Deva</i> , 1288. (<i>Samvat</i> = 1231 A.D.)	Found in the Jhansi district; presented by the Government of United Provinces (letter No. ¹²⁴⁵ T.T. 24, dated the 30th July 1908).	Ref. <i>Th. Chron.</i> , p. 74, No. 43 and <i>I. M. C.</i> Vol. 1, p. 262.
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ABOUT 1232-60 A.D.

Recurrent humped bull, with trappings, facing to the left side of the coin. Trident on rump, marginal legend, extending from the left to the top, <i>Asavari Sri Sumanta (Deva)</i>	'Bull and Horseman' type; cf. <i>I. M. C.</i> , Vol. I, No. 1, p. 262.
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Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION
KINGDOM OF
FIRST
DEVA RAYA II, ABOUT

1	...	AT 52·2 ·45	...	Three-lined legend in Nagri character, (1) <i>Sri Pra</i> , (2) <i>tapa Deva</i> (3) <i>Raya</i> . The upper half of the word " <i>Raya</i> " is visible.
2	...	AT 52·3 ·44	...	Ditto, " <i>Raya</i> " is fully visible, but <i>Pra</i> of <i>Pratapa</i> gone.
3	...	AT 52·2 ·44	...	Ditto, <i>Pra</i> of <i>Pratapa</i> is visible.
4	...	AT 52·3 ·43	...	KRISHNA DEVA RAYA, Seated figures of Vishnu, with chank and chakram.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

XIV.

VIJAYANAGAR.

DYNASTY.

1422-47 A.D.

God and goddess seated ...	Received in 1905 from B.B.R.A.S.	Ref. <i>I. M. C.</i> , Vol. 1, p. 323.
Ditto ...	Received in 1905 from B.B.R.A.S.	
Ditto ...	Ditto.	

DYNASTY.

1509-30 A. D.

Nagri legend <i>Sri Prata()</i> pa <i>Kri(sha)na Raya</i> .	Found in the Kurnul district; presented by the Madras Government (letter No. 204, dated the 25th March 1908, from the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras).	
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Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION

PAGODAS AND FANAMS

VARAHA OR PAGODA

1	(Probable date, 14 century A.D.)	AT 50·0 ·40	...	A figure which may be the <i>linga</i> .
2	...	AT 5·8 ·30	...	VIRA BAYA OR Emblem, commonly said to be a rude form of Kali.
3	...	AT 5·9 ·34	...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

XV.

OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

C.M.N.

<p>A figure which may be the <i>yoni</i>, or <i>linga</i> and <i>yoni</i> combined.</p>	<p>Found in the Ratnagiri district. B. B. R. A. S.'s, letter of 9th May 1906.</p>	<p>Part I, J. A. S. B., No. 1, 1883, p 41; also Pl. I, figure 8.</p>
<p>RASI FANAMS.</p>		
<p>Doubtful device, and rows of dots.</p>	<p>Found in the Coimbatore district; received from the Superintendent of the Government Museum, Madras, (letter No. 25, dated the 25th March 1908).</p>	<p>"Concerning these coins Mr. Logan writes, in the Manual of the Malabar district, that '<i>Rasi</i>' means a sign of the Zodiac, so it is supposed the 12 dots are the 12 signs of the Zodiac, and the two separate dots are the sun and moon."—Mr. Edgar Thurston, Superintendent of Government Museum, Madras (letter No. 25, dated the 25th March 1908).</p>
<p>Ditto</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5
4	...	AT 5·7 ·33	...	Emblem, commonly said to be a rude form of Kali.
5	...	AT 5·8 ·34	...	Ditto ...
6	...	AT 5·4 ·35	...	Twelve pellets and line ...

CHAKRAMS OF THE SAME

7	...	AT 5·6 ·25	...	Curved line and two pellets ...
COPPER CASH (KASU), AND				
8	...	Æ 9·8 ·3	...	Shell in a circle with marginal dots. This is called single cash.
9	...	Æ 16·1 ·45	...	Double c.sh with obscure marks

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8
<p>Doubtful device, and rows of dots.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ditto ...</p> <p><i>Nandipada</i> symbol with 9 pellets.</p>	<p>As No. 2.</p> <p>Received with letter No. 1491, dated the 16th October 1908, from the Director General of Archaeology, India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ditto.</p>	

PERIOD AS THE GOLD FANAMS.

<p><i>Nandipada</i> symbol ...</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ditto.</p>	
<p>MULTIPLES OF THE SAME.</p>		
<p>Symbol enclosed half by marginal semi-circle and dots.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., Vol. I, pp. 316-317.</p>
<p>Unrecognisable marks ...</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ditto.</p>	

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5
10	...	Æ 21·4 ·45	...	Four cash, with traces of legend and unrecognisable marks.
11	...	Æ 53·1 ·61	...	Eight cash indicating probably the figure of a goddess.

THE GANGA DYNASTY
ANANTAVARMA CHORAGANGA

Gold Fanam

1	1	Æ 67 ·43	...	Telugu regnal date, namely <i>sa</i> [<i>mvat</i>] above, and figure '1' below.
2	4	Æ 72 ·4	...	Ditto, but <i>sa</i> 4 ...
3	4 (?)	Æ 59 ·43	...	Ditto, but <i>sa</i> 4 (?) ...

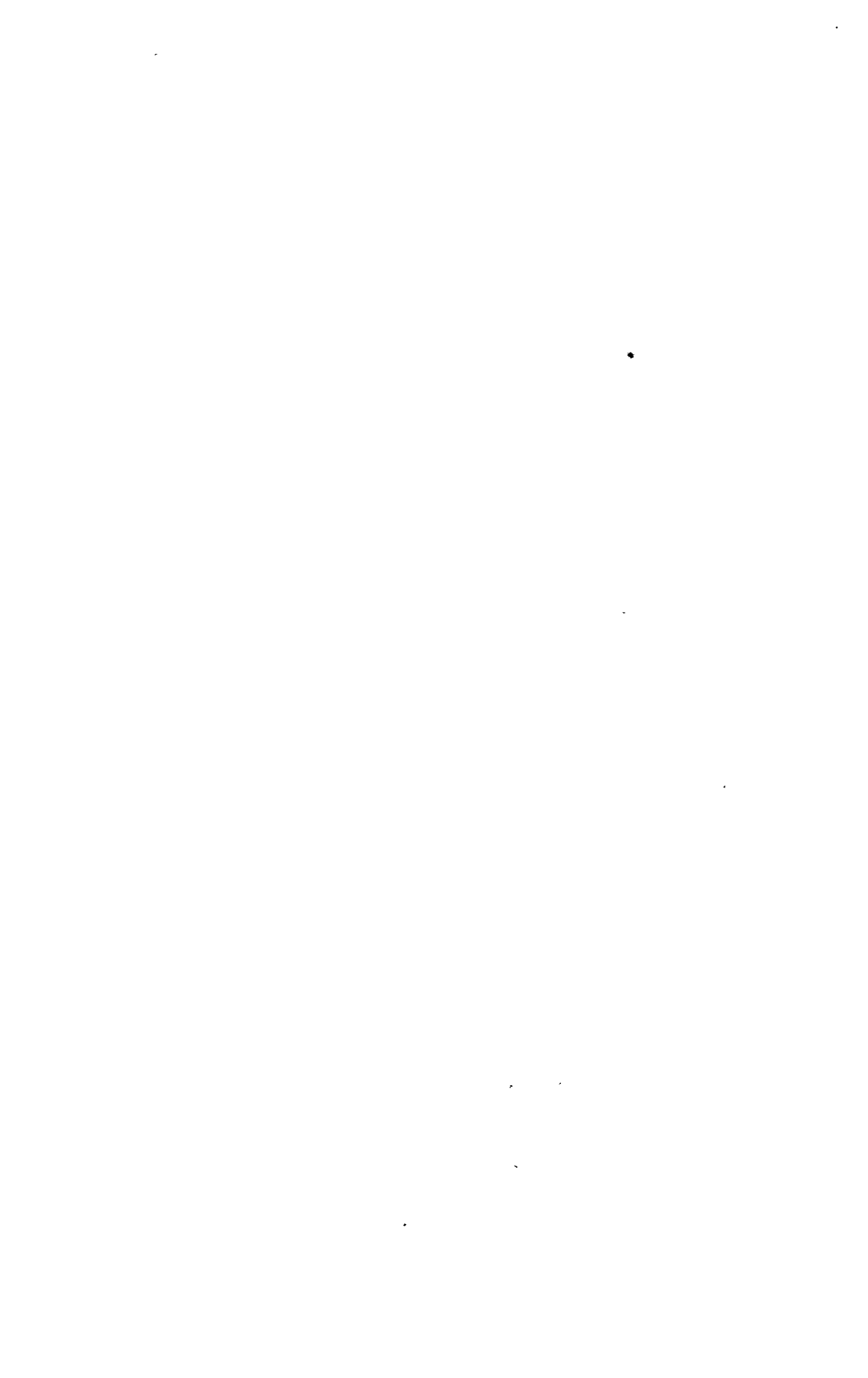
Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8
Unrecognisable marks ... Symbols consisting of battle-axe, animal, etc.	Received with letter No. 1491, dated 16th Oct. 1908, from the Director General of Archaeology, India. Ditto.	

OF KALINGA.

1075—1146 A.D.

(Circular).

Recumbent bull. Symbols above and in front.	Found in the Raipur district; presented by the Government of Central Provinces (Director of Agriculture's letter No. $\frac{971}{12}$, dated the 17th March 1909).	
Ditto ...	Not known ...	I. M. C., Vol. I p. 314, No. 1.
Ditto ...	Same as No. 1 above.	



PART II.

COINS OF THE SULTANS OF DEHLI AND THEIR
MUHAMMADAN CONTEMPORARIES, OTHER THAN
THOSE CATALOGUED IN PART III.

PART II.—SULTANS OF DEHLI AND THEIR MUHAMMADAN CONTEMPORARIES, OTHER THAN THOSE CATALOGUED IN PART III.

INTRODUCTION.

This part deals with the coins of the earlier Muhammadan dynasties that ruled over India. With the exception of the Muhammadan Governors of Sind and Multan in the first and second centuries of the *Hijra*, these may be defined as the Sultans of Dehli and their contemporaries. The only contemporary Muhammadan line of rulers, with coins existing in the Cabinet, that is omitted from this part is the series of Governors and Kings in Bengal. The coins of these are dealt with in Part III, together with the coins of other sovereigns who formerly ruled over portions of the existing Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The following are the several sections into which Part II has been divided :—

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Section | I.—Early Muhammadan Governors of Sind. |
| „ | II.—Sultans of Dehli. |
| „ | III.—Early Muhammadan contemporaries of the Sultans of Dehli. |
| „ | IV.—Bahmanis of Gulbarga. |
| „ | V.—‘Adil Sháhis. |
| „ | VI.—Sharqi Kings of Jaunpur. |
| „ | VII.—Kings of Málwa. |
| „ | VIII.—Kings of Gujarát. |

After the death of the Prophet in 632 A.D. the khalifs chiefly devoted their energies to extending their temporal and spiritual dominion to the furthest possible limits. In the earliest days of conquest the Muhammadans were not very anxious to issue coins of their own pattern, but adopted the types which were current in the conquered areas.

A change, however, in this respect occurred about 76 A.H., or 63 years after the death of the Prophet, when Abdul-Malik began to observe strictly the Islamic rule which prohibits the drawing, or representation, of living objects.

On the early coins of the khalifs the legends were pious phrases from the Qurán, and nothing else was given except the date and the mint (on silver issues). Shortly afterwards, the name of the Khalif or Governor began to appear; and subsequently titles and other particulars regarding the Rulers were added, which displaced to a great extent the religious phrases.

Another reason for displacing the latter was the idea that it would be sacrilege to allow infidels to handle coins with such legends. The language used on Musalman coins in India is either Arabic or Persian, but in a few instances Sanskrit and Hindi words also occur. The ornamentation consists chiefly in the arrangement and grouping of letters and inscriptions. Dots in groups or singly, curved lines and sprigs of flowers were also stamped on coins with the evident purpose of improving their appearance.

The Muhammadan coins are specially noteworthy for the honorary and regal titles of the kings and emperors found on them, as well as for the occurrence of poetical legends. Chronograms also occur, besides symbols indicating the places of mintage and the States to which the coins belong. The denominations of the coins are numerous, *e.g.*, Dinar, Káni, Muhur, Rupia, Tankah, Dám, Fulus, etc. Ordinarily, the Hijra date is used on Musalman coins, but after becoming Emperor of India Akbar introduced a new era, called Ilahi, dating from his accession in 963 A.H.

SECTION I.—EARLY MUHAMMADAN GOVERNORS OF SIND.

After the death of the Prophet, the invasion of India was first attempted by Muhammadans by way of the sea, but it was not pursued, as the second Khalifah 'Umar (634-43 A.D.) was not much in favour of naval expeditions. This was, however, renewed during the Khalifat of Walid (705-15 A.D.) and Muhammad ibn Qásim, son-in-law of Hajjáj, the then Governor of Persia, advanced through Baluchistan and occupied Sind. He subsequently proceeded as far as Multan and the foot of the Himalayas; but in 715 A.D. he was recalled by Sulaiman, brother and successor to Walid, and put to death. The Muhammadans, however, retained their hold on Sind and Multan until at least the middle of the eleventh century, but did not succeed in utilising their position to extend their dominion over the rest of India. It is noteworthy, however, that the only two coins of these early Muhammadan Governors in the Collection are presentations from a find in the district of Ajmir, which seems to point to an extension of authority over the whole of Rajputana.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SECTION I—EARLY

BANU

1	Ar. 8·0 ·37	[Sind] ...	<p>بَا لَلّهُ بَنُو عَمْرُو يَهْ اَلنَّصْر</p> <p><i>Balla Banu 'Umrwiya al-nasir.</i></p>
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BANU

2	Ar. 10·5 ·36	[Sind] ...	<p>[بَا لَلّهُ] بَنُو عَلِي وَيَهْ اَلنَّصْر</p> <p><i>[Ba'lah] Banu 'Aliwiya al-nasir.</i></p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

MUHAMMADAN GOVERNORS OF SIND.

'UMRWIYA.

<p>الله محمد رسو [ل] الله عمر</p> <p><i>Lillah Muhammad Rasu(l) allah</i> <i>'Umr.</i></p>	<p>Found in the Ajmir district; presented by the Government of Rajputana (A. S. B.'s letter No. 736, dated the 16th March 1907).</p>	<p><i>Cf. Rodgers' I. M. C., Part II, page 9, "Silver Sind Coins."</i></p>
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'ALIWIYA.

<p>الله محمد [ر] رسول Traces of { الله على</p> <p><i>Lillah Muhammad Rasu(l) allah</i> <i>'Ali.</i></p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Ditto, page 10.</p>
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SECTION II.—SULTANS OF DEHLI.

The most recent summary of the numismatic history of the Sultans of Dehli is that given by Mr. Vincent Smith in the "Imperial Gazetteer" (Vol. II, pages 143-146). As no better account can be given, Mr. Smith's remarks will now be quoted *in extenso*.

"The first serious Muslim attack on the interior Indian kingdoms was made towards the close of the tenth century by Subuktgin, king of Ghazni, who defeated a formidable confederacy of princes, and established his authority at Peshawar. His more famous son, Mahmud of Ghazni, devoted the greater part of his reign of thirty-two years (A.D. 998-1030) to making plundering raids into India, and has thus some claim to be regarded as an Indian sovereign. He struck coins which are remarkable for possessing a marginal legend in Sanskrit, explanatory of the Arabic inscription (*Thomas*, page 48). His son Masaud, and his grandson Maudud, also struck coins at the same mint copied from the 'Bull and Horseman' type of the kings of Ohind, and did not hesitate to violate the strict rule of the Koran by placing the images of creatures on their coins. So far as is known these are the earliest Muhammadan coins struck in India which bear images (C. C. N. I., page 60). Notwithstanding its defiance of a fundamental rule of religion, the innovation maintained its ground, and the Muhammadan kings of Ghazi and North-Western India continued to use the 'Bull and Horseman' device up to the time of Balban (A.D. 1265).

The real founder of the Musalman dominion in India was Muizz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam, otherwise known with embarrassing Oriental redundancy as Shahab-ud-din, or Muhammad Ghorî (A.D. 1193-1205). His Ghazni coins follow the old style of the khalifas of Baghdad; but his Indian coins, which are extremely numerous, usually exhibit the Ohind device of the 'Bull and Horseman,' and are mostly composed of billon, an alloy of copper and silver, mingled in irregular and widely varying proportions. This exceedingly inconvenient currency, the value of which could only be determined by assay or touch, was borrowed from the contemporary Hindu princes and the prejudices of the conquered Indians were further humoured by the use of bilingual legends and the native scale of weights. Certain gold coins struck by Muhammad bin Sam in the Gangetic valley actually bear the image of the Hindu goddess Lakshmi. Images then disappear from the Muhammadan coinage of India

and are not again seen until the unorthodox Akbar and his son Jahangir ventured to reintroduce them on some limited issues.

Altamsh (Iltitish), the most notable of the Turkish slave kings of Dehli, who erected the Kutb Minar, kept his mint busy during his reign (A.D. 1210-35), and emitted a copious currency, chiefly in billon, comprising many varieties. His daughter Razia (1205-87), as has been mentioned, was the last sovereign of Dehli to use the 'Bull and Horseman' device. He struck a large number of silver coins of orthodox type, and a few gold pieces in the same style, besides small change in copper and bilion.

The next notable reign from the numismatic point of view is that of Alauddin Muhammad Shah (A.D. 1295-1315), the conqueror of the south. His silver, copper and billon coins are extremely abundant, and his gold pieces are not very rare. Some of his gold coins, inferior in purity to the standard coinage, seem to have been manufactured out of the treasure plundered from the Hindu kings of the south.

This able monarch's worthless son, Kutbuddin Mubarak Shah (A.D. 1316-20), introduced an innovation in the Muhammadan series by reverting to the old Hindu square form of coin, which continued to be used from time to time until the reign of Shah Jahan.

Muhammad, son of Tughlak (1324-51 A.D.), one of the strangest figures in history, who was 'learned, merciless, religious, and mad' has been called by Mr. Thomas the 'prince of moneyers.' The title was justly earned by the variety and beauty of his coins, which surpass those of all other Indian sovereigns in the elegance of their Arabic legends. This mad king tried to replenish his treasury by the simple expedient of coining brass in vast quantities and ordaining that it should be accepted as silver. In order to induce his subjects to accept this arrangement, the legends on the coins informed holders that 'truly he who obeys the Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlak, obeys God,' and enjoined upon them the Koranic command to 'obey God and the Prophet, and those in authority.' But pious maxims affirming the divine right of kings, even when backed by the power of a cruel despot, failed to compel the acceptance of brass as silver; and a century after the tyrant's death, 'mountains' of the rejected coins piled up in his fort of Tughlakábád testified to the failure of his crude finance (*Thomas, p. 247, note*).

Muhammad bin Tughlak having gained the throne by parricide, laid great stress upon the recognition of his title by the acknowledged head of the Musulman world—the khalifa of Egypt, who had succeeded to the honours formerly enjoyed by the rulers of Damascus and Baghdad. When his desired recognition was secured in about the middle of his reign, the Indian monarch discontinued the use of his own name on the coinage and substituted that of the Egyptian khalifa. Coins of this class are common.

The coinage of the succeeding kings of the Tughlak and Lodi dynasties offers little of interest. Ibrahim, the last Lodi king, was decisively defeated at Panipat in 1526 by Babar, the founder of the dynasty of the 'Great Moguls.' The coins of Babar followed foreign models.

Sher Shah, the Afghan rival of Babar's son Humayun, is entitled to the honour of establishing the reformed system of currency, which lasted throughout the Moghul period, was maintained by the East India Company down to 1835, and is the basis of the existing British currency. He finally abolished the inconvenient billon coinage of mixed metal, and struck well-executed pieces in gold, silver, and copper, to a fixed standard of both weight and fineness. His silver rupees, which weigh 180 grains, and contain 175 grains of pure silver, being thus practically equal in value to the modern rupee, often have the king's name in *Nagari* characters in addition to the usual Arabic inscriptions. The coins of the other kings of the struggling Suri dynasty are similar, but much less numerous."

	<i>Turks.</i>	A. H.	A. D.
1. Muhammad I ibn Sām	589	1193
2. Qutb-ud-din Aibak	602	1205
3. Aram Shah	607	1210
4. Shams-ud-din Altamsh	607	1210
5. Ruku-ud-din Firuz I	633	1235
6. Raziya	634	1236
7. Muizz-ud-din Bahram	637	1239
8. 'Ala-ud-din Mas'aud	639	1241
9. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud I	644	1246
10. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban	664	1265
11. Mu'izz-ud-din Kaiqubad	686	1287
12. Shams-ud-din Kaiumurs	689	1290
<i>Khaljis.</i>			
13. Jalal-ud-din Firuz II	689	1290
14. Rukn-ud-din Ibrahim I	695	1295
15. 'Ala-ud-din Muhammad II	695	1295
16. Shihab-ud-din 'Umar	715	1315
17. Qutub-ud-din Mubarak I	716	1316
18. Nasir-ud-din Khusru	720	1320
<i>Tughlaqs.</i>			
19. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq I	720	1329
20. Muhammad III ibn Tughlaq	725	1324
21. Firuz III	752	1351
22. Tughlaq II	790	1388
23. Abubakr	791	1388
24. Muhammad IV ibn Firuz	792	1389
25. Sikandar I (Humayun Khan)	795	1392
26. Mahmud II	795	1392
27. Nasrat (Interregnum)	797-802	1394-9
28. Daulat Khan Lodi	815	1412
<i>Saiyids.</i>			
29. Khizr Khan	817	1414
30. Muizz-ud-din Mubarak II	824	1421
31. Muhammad V ibn Farid	837	1433
32. 'Ala-ud-din Alim Shah	849	1445
<i>Lodis.</i>			
33. Bahlul	855	1451
34. Nizam Khan Sikandar II	894	1458
35. Ibrahim II	923	1517
<i>Suris.</i>			
36. Sher Shah (Sher Khan)	946	1539
37. Islam Shah or Salim Shah	952	1545
38. Muhammad 'Adil	960-64	1552-56
39. Ibrahim III	962	1554
40. Sikandar III	962	1554

Serial No.	Ye r.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SECTION II.—SULTANS

I.—MUHAMMAD IBN SÂM,

1	...	...	B 51·8 ·60	...	Bull as on the coins of the Hindu Kings of Kabul. Legend in Nagri [<i>Muhammad</i>] <i>Sami</i> .
2	...	...	B 53·0 ·62	...	Duplicate; <i>Sri Muh(ammad Sami)</i>
3	...	...	B 53·3 ·57	...	Triplicate; <i>Sri S(ami)</i>
4	...	...	B 53·0 ·55	[Delhi] ...	Similar; <i>Sri Muhammad Sami</i> in Nagri character.
5	...	...	B 53·2 ·55	[Sind] ...	Similar, but bull debased; inscription in straight line above, in old Nagri character <i>Sri Muhamma[d]</i> .

IV.—SHAMSUDDIN ALTAMSH,

6	B 53·8 ·53 (slightly oval).	...	شمس الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر [1] لشمس السلطان <i>Shams ud duniya waddin Abu al Muzaffar Altamsh as Sullan.</i>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

OF DEHLI.

589-602 A.H ; 1193-1205 A.D.

Horseman defaced. Legend in Nagri, (<i>Ha</i>) <i>mira</i> .	Received in 1905 from Colonel Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur.	Ref. <i>Th. Chron.</i> No. 10 and of I.M. C., No. 10, page 18.
<i>Sri</i> behind the horseman and <i>Hamira</i> in front.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
..... (<i>Hami</i>) <i>ra</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ...	Found in the Jhansi district; presented by the Government of United Provinces.	B. M. C., No. 12.
Horseman in <i>Tughra</i> composed of <i>As Sultan alazim Muhammad ibn Sami</i> . السلطان الاعظم محمد بن سام	Ditto ...	B. M. C., No. 17.
607-633 A. H ; 1210-1235 A.D.		
Horseman ; <i>Sri</i> behind and <i>Ha</i> - <i>[mirak]</i> in front of horseman.	Ditto	Ref. B. M. C., No. 51.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

WITH CHAHADA

7	B 48.5 .62	...	Bull to left, <i>trisol</i> on hind quarter. Around in Nagri characters— <i>Asha vari Sri Shamsurata deva.</i>
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VI.—JALALAT-UD-DIN RAZIYA,

8	Æ 31 .45	...	In rayed circle:— رضيه Raziya.
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IX.—NASIR-UD-DIN MAHMUD,

9	650 (?)	...	AR 168 1.04	...	Area enclosed in double square inscribed in a circle—three dots in each side segment. فى عهد الامام المستعصم امير المؤمنين <i>Fi Ahad al Imam al Musta- 'sim Amir al Mu'minin—</i> in the time of the Imam al Mu-ta'sim, the Commander of the Faithful.
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10	[66]1	...	AR 167 1.12	Dehli Hazrat.	Margin ضرب خمسين وستائة - ٦٥ Ditto, but no signs of margin on this side.
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Reverse.	Provenance	References, and Remarks
7	8	9

DEVA.

Chauhan horseman to right. Around in Nagri characters <i>Sri Cha [hada] deva.</i>	Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.	<i>Th. Chron.</i> No. 39 and <i>I. M. C.</i> , No. 77, page 24.
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631-637 A. H ; 1236-1239 A.D.

Bull sitting to left, over it in Nagri characters <i>Sri Sam [anta deva]</i> .	Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.	<i>I. M. C.</i> , No. 100, page 27, and <i>J. A.</i> <i>S. B.</i> , 1880.
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644-664 A. H ; 1246-1265 A.D.

In double square:—

<p style="text-align: center;">السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر محمود بن السلطان</p>	Ditto.	
<p><i>As Sultan Al'azim Nasir ud duniya wad din Abu al Muzaffar Mahmud bin as Sultan—the great Sultan Nasir ud duniya wad din Abul Muzaffar Mahmud, son of a king.</i></p>	Ditto	<i>I. M. C.</i> , No. 135, page 32.
<p>Margin-wanting. Ditto but margin :— (Cut off) حضرت دهلی سنہ احدی <i>Ba hazrat Dehli Sanah Ahdi....</i></p>	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hir a.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

X.—GHIYAS-UD-DIN BALBAN,

11	684	...	A 164 1·1	...	In double square inscribed within a circle—a little ring on top and bottom : الامام المستعصم امير المؤمنين <i>Al imam al Musta'sim Amir al Mu'minin.</i> Margin— اربع وثمانين وستمائة السلطان الا اعظم غياث الد نيا والدين <i>As Sultan al 'azim Ghiyas ud duniya wad din.</i>
12	...	...	B 56·5 ·6	...	Faint traces of enclosing lines. السلطان الا اعظم غياث الد نيا والدين <i>As Sultan al 'azim Ghiyas ud duniya wad din.</i>
13	...	...	B 55·5 ·59	...	Ditto, but enclosing lines more visible.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

664-686 A.H.; 1265-1287 A.D.

<p>In double square as on obverse...</p> <p>السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر بابن السلطان</p> <p><i>As Sultan al 'azim Ghiyas ud duniya wad din Abu al Muzaffar Balwan as Sultan.</i> Only faint traces of margin.</p>	<p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.</p>	
<p>In an area within circle.</p> <p>بابن</p> <p>Around in Nagri characters <i>Ghiyasud din Sri Sultan.</i></p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p><i>Th. Chron.</i> No. 113 and <i>I. M. C.</i>, No. 153, page 34.</p>
<p>Ditto, legends more clear.</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XI.—MU'IZZ-UD-DIN KAIQUBAD,

14	AR 166 1·15	Dehli <i>Hazrat.</i>	In double square inscribed in a circle—a little ring on top and bottom. الإمام المستعصم أمير المؤمنين <i>Al imam al Musta'sim Amir al Mu'minin.</i> Margin:— ضرب هذا السكة بحضرت دهلي... <i>Zarb haza as sikka ba hazrat Dehli.....</i>
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XIII.—JALAL-UD-DIN FIRUZ II,

15	694	...	AR 168·5 1·06	Dehli <i>Hazrat.</i>	In double square inscribed in a circle—annulets on top and bottom. الإمام المستعصم أمير المؤمنين <i>Al imam al Musta'sim Amir al Mu'minin.</i> Margin— ضرب هذه الفضة بحضرت دهلي في سنة اربع وتسعين وستماية <i>Zarb haza al fizza ba hazrat Dehli fi Sanah Arba wa- tas'in wa Stmiati—Struck silver coin in the capital city of Dehli in the year 694 (A.H. = 1294 A.D.).</i>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

686-689 A.H.; 1287-1290 A.D.

<p>In double square as on obverse.</p> <p>السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر كيقباد السلطان</p> <p><i>As Sultan al 'azim Muizzud duniya wad din Abu al Muzaffar Kaiqubad as Sultan.</i></p>	<p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.</p>	
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689-695 A.H; 1290-1295 A.D.

<p>Enclosing lines in fragments—</p> <p>السلطان الاعظم جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فيروز شاه السلطان</p> <p><i>As Sultan al 'azim Jalal ud duniya wad din Abu al Mu- zaffar Firuz Shah as Sultan.</i></p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 179, page 37.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XV.—ALA-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD SHAH II,

16	...	...	AR 167 ·95	Dehli <i>Hazrat.</i>	In double square. السلطان الاعظم علاءالدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان <i>As Sultan al 'azim 'Ala ud duniya wad din Abu al Muzaffar Muhammad Shah as Sultan.</i>
17	7	...	AR 166 1·1	Darul Islam	Ditto ditto ...

XVII.—QUTB-UD-DIN

716-20 A.H.

18	718	...	B 50·7 Oval ·60	...	السلطان الا عظم قطب الد نیا والدين <i>As Sultan-al-'azim Qutb- ud duniya wad din—the great monarch Qutb-ud- Duniya wad din (Pole Star of the World and of the Faith).</i>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

695-715 A.H. ; 1295-1315 A.D.

<p>In double square inscribed in a circle—Annulets on top, bottom and right side—</p> <p>سكندر الثاني يمين الخلفه ناصر امير المؤمنين</p> <p><i>Sikandar as sani yamin al Khilafa Nasir Amir al Mu-minin.</i>—The Second Sikandar (Alexander) and right hand of Khalifa, the Defender and Commander of the Faithful.</p> <p>Margin— الفضة بحضرت دهلي في سنة <i>Al fizza ba hazrat Dehli fi Sanah.</i></p> <p>Ditto, but margin— ضرب هذه الفضة بدارالاسلام...سبعماية</p>	<p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	
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MUBARAK SHAH I.

1316-1320 A.D.

<p>Whin circle—</p> <p>مبارك شاه السلطان ابن السلطان ٧١٦</p> <p><i>Mubarak Shah as Sultan ibn as Sultan 716</i>—the Sovereign Mubarak Shah, son of a king; 716 A.H.(=1316 A.D.).</p>	<p>Found near the site of the old Bhogaon Post, district Mainpur; presented by the Government of United Provinces (letter 1355 No. X-C. 10-2 1907, dated 20th March 1907).</p>	<p><i>Th. Chron.</i> No. 148 and I. M. C. No. 256, page 45.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

QUTB-UD-DIN

19	717	...	B 50·6 Circular	...	As previous one ...
20	718	...	B 55·3 Square	...	Area within a square, which is at an angle to the sides of coin. قطب الدنيا والدين <i>Qutb-ud-duniya wad din—</i> Pole Star of the World and of the Faith. In corners. [خليفته] الله [ابو] المظفر <i>Khalifatu-Allah Abu al</i> <i>Muzaffar.</i>
21	718	...	B 52 ·55 sq.	...	Ditto ...
22	719	...	B 53·2 Circular.	...	الامام الاعظم قطب الدنيا والدين ۷۱۹ <i>Al-imam-al-'azim Qutb-ud-</i> <i>duniya wad din, 719—</i> the great religious chief <i>Qutb-ud-duniya wad din,</i> 719 A.H. (=1319 A.D.)

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

MUBARAK SHAH I—*contd.*

<p>Similar to No. 18, but date 717 A.H. = 1317 A.D.</p> <p>مبارک شاه السلطان ابن السلطان ۷۱۸</p> <p><i>Mubarak Shah-as-Sultan ibn as-Sultan</i>, 718—the sovereign Mubarak Shah, son of a monarch, 718 A.H. (= 1318 A.D.).</p>	<p>Same as No. 18</p> <p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 257, page 45.</p> <p><i>Th. Chron.</i> No. 151.</p>
<p>Ditto ditto ...</p> <p>ابو المظفر</p> <p>مبارک شاه السلطان [بن] السلطان</p> <p><i>Abu al Muzaffar Mubarak Shah as-Sultan (bin)-as-Sultan</i>—Abul Muzaffar (father of the victor), Mubarak Shah (son of) a king.</p>	<p>Presented in 1900 by the A. S. B.</p> <p>As in No. 18 ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 200, page 46.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XVII—QUTB-UD-DIN

23	719	...	B 53.4 .57 sq.	...	Same as the coin of 718 A.H.
24	...	...	B 54.8 Almost circular .63	...	خليفة رب العالمين قطب الدنيا والدين <i>Khalifatu Rabb-il-Alamin Qutb-ud-duniya wad din— the Khalifa (Vicar) of the God of the Worlds Qutb-ul-duniya wad din.</i>

XIX.—GHIYAS-UD-DIN

720-725 A.H.

25	B 55.2 Circular .65	...	السلطان الغازي غياث الدنيا والدين <i>As-Sultan-al-Ghazi Ghiyas- ud-duniya wad din— the victorious monarch Ghiyas ud duniya wad din (Assister of the World and the Faith).</i>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

MUBARAK SHAH I—concl'd.

<p>Same as the coin of 718 A H ; but date 719 ,A.H.(= 1319 A.D.).</p> <p>ابوالمظفر مبارك شاه السلطان ابن السلطان الرائق با لله</p> <p><i>Abu-al-Muzaffar Mubarak Shah— as-Sultan ibn as-Sultan-al wasiq billah—the Sovereign Abul Muzaffar Mubarak Shah, son of the king trusting in God.</i></p>	<p>Same as No. 18</p> <p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 264, page 46.</p> <p>Ditto, No. 253, page 45.</p>
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TUGHLAQ I.

1320-1324 A.D.

<p>ابوالمظفر تغلق شاه السلطان ۷۲۳</p> <p><i>Abu-al-Muzaffar Tughlaq Shah— as-Sultan 723—the King Abul Muzaffar Tughlaq Shah, 723 A.H. = 1323 A.D.</i></p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p><i>Th. Chron.</i> No. 164. I. M. C., No. 285, page 48.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size,	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XIX.—GHIYAS-UD-DIN

26	724	...	B 50.8 Oval .60	...	Same as No. 25, but the first line of the legend is partly illegible.
27	726	...	B 54.2 Oval .60	...	Ditto ditto ...
28	[72]7	...	B 54.3 almost circular. .55	...	Ditto ditto ...

XX.—MUHAMMAD III IBN TUGHLAQ,

29	727	...	A 197.9 .7	Dehli Hazrat.	In circle—the Kalima ... Margin:— هذا الدينار بحضرت دهلي في سنة سبع و عشرين و سبعماية <i>Haza al dinar ba hazrat Dehli fi sanah saba' wa 'ishrin wa saba' maiti—</i> This dinar struck in the capital city of Dehli in 727 A.H. (= 1326 A.D.).
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

TUGHLAQ I—concl'd.

Same as No. 25, but date 724 A.H. = 1324 A.D.	Same as No. 25.	As No. 25.
Ditto, but date (72) 6 A.H. (= 1325 A.D.).	Ditto ...	I. M. C., No. 290, page 49. Dr. Hoernle considered it a posthumous coin (J. A. S. B., June 1893) <i>Th. Chron.</i> (page 191, foot-note) thought it to be the work of an ignorant artificer. With this Mr. Nelson Wright concurs.
Ditto, but perhaps (72) 7 A.H. = A.D. 1326.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.

A.H. 725-752 ; 1324-1351 A.D.

In double circle ... ضرب في زمن العبد الراجي رحمة الله محمد ابن تغلق <i>Zarb fi zaman al 'Abd ar rajî rahm-t Allah Muhammad ibn Tughlaq.</i>	Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.	I. M. C., No. 306, page 31.
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XX.—MUHAMMAD III BIN

30	727	...	A 54 .5	...	In circle محمد بن تغلق شاه ۷۲۷ <i>Muhammad bin Tughlaq Shah 727 A. H. (= 1326 A. D.).</i>
31	725	...	B 56.4 .55	...	In circle— المجاهد [في] سبيل الله <i>Al mujahid [fi] sabil Allah</i> —A labourer or a warrior in the way of God.

XXI.—FIRUZ SHAH TUGHLAQ,

32	A 170 .9	...	In circle. في زمن الامام امير المؤمنين ابو الفتح خلدت خلافة <i>Fi zaman al iman Amir al Mu'minin Abu al Fatha khaladat Khalifat—during the time of the Imam, Commander of the Faithful Abul Fatha— may his khilafat be perpetuated.</i> Margin— ضرب هذه السكة.....
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

TUGHLAQ — *concl'd.*

<p>In circle:— السلطان العدل <i>As Sultan al 'Adil—the Just King.</i></p> <p>In circle— محمد بن تغلقشاه ۷۲۵ <i>Muhammad bin Tughlaq Shah</i> 725 (H. = 1324 A.D.).</p>	<p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 336, page 35.</p>
<p>A.H. 752-790 ; 1351-1388 A.D.</p> <p>السلطان الاعظم سيف امير المؤمنين ابوالمظفر فيروز شاه السلطاني خلدت مملكته <i>As Sultan al 'azim saif Amir al Mu'minin Abu al Muzaffar Firuz Shah as Sultani Khaladt Mumlikata—the great king-sword of the Commander of the Faithful Abul Muzaffar Firuz Shah—may his rule and kingdom be perpetuated!</i></p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Ditto, No. 408, page 63.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

FIRUZ SHAH WITH HIS

33	...	...	A 170 ·8	...	In circle. في زمن الامام اميرالمؤمنين ابي الفتح المعتضد بالله خلدت خلافة <i>Fi zaman al imam Amir al mu'minin Abi al Fatha al mu'tizid Billah khaladat Khilafata.</i> Margin—illegible.
34	...	...	B 135·5 ·75	...	Ditto, but no margin ...

XXXIII.—BAH

855-894 A.H.

35	887	...	B 146·5 ·64	...	في زمن اميرالمؤمنين خلدت خلافة AAV <i>Fi zaman Amir-al-Mu'minin khalad Khilafatah 887— In the time of the Com- mander of the Faithful, may his Khilafat be perpetuated, 887 A.H. (= 1482 A.D.).</i>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SON FATHA KHAN.

In circle.

<p>شاه فتح خان فيروز جل الله ظلاله وجلاله</p> <p><i>Shah Fatha Khan Firuz Jalallah Zalalah [wa] Jalalah—Glory be to God's protection and majesty.</i></p> <p>Ditto, but no margin.] ...</p>	<p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.</p> <p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B., found in the Khaira district, Bombay.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 462, page 67.</p> <p>Ditto, No. 463, page 67.</p> <p>Ditto, No. 557, page 78.</p>
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LUL LODI.

1451-1488 A.D.

<p>المتوكل علي الرحمن بهلول شاه سلطان</p> <p><i>Al Mutawakil 'ala al Rahman Bahlul Shah Sultan—the King Bahlul Shah trusting in the Merciful One.</i></p>	<p>Found in the Hissar district and presented by the Government of the Punjab (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1430, dated the 28th May 1907).</p>	<p>Ditto, No. 557, page 78.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XXXIII.—BAHLUL

36	890	...	B 141.6 .63	...	Same as No. 35, but date 890 A.H. (= 1485 A.D.).
37	891	...	B 146 .60	...	Ditto, but date 891 A.H. (= 1486 A.D.).
38	892	...	B 144.2 .65	...	Ditto, but date 892 A. H. (= 1486-87 A.D.).
39	893	...	B 145.7 .60	...	Ditto, but date 893 A.H. (= 1487 A.D.).

XXXIV.—SIKANDAR

804-923 A.H.

40	895	...	B 145.2 .65	...	<p>فی زمن امیر المؤمنین خدا خلافتہ</p> <p>۸۹۵</p> <p><i>Vide transliteration and trans- lation on the coins of Bahlul Lodi. Date 895 A.H. (= 1489 A.D.).</i></p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SHAH LODI—*concl'd.*

Same as No. 35	... Found in the Hissar district and presented by the Government of the Punjab (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1430, dated the 23th May 1907).	
Ditto ditto	... Ditto.	
Ditto ditto	... Ditto	I. M. C., No. 560' page 78.
Ditto ditto	... Ditto	I. M. C., No. 561, page 78.

LODI.

1438-1517 A.D.

<p>المذكول علي الرحمن سكندر شاه بھلول شاه سلطان <i>Al-Mutawakkil 'ala-al-Rahman</i> <i>Sikandar Shah, Bahlul Shah</i> <i>Sultan—the King Sikandar</i> <i>Shah, (son of) Bahlul Shah,</i> <i>trusting in the Merciful One.</i></p>	Ditto ...
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	H ijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XXXIV.—SIKANDAR

41	896	...	B 144·1 ·64	...	Same as No. 40. Date 896 A.H. (= 1490 A.D.), and خلدت instead of خلد
42	897	...	B 145·8 ·68	...	Ditto. but date 897 A.H. (= 1491 A.D.).
43	903	...	B 143·7 ·72	...	Ditto, but bolder and in double circle. Date 903 A.H. (= 1497 A.D.).
44	915	...	B 133·1 ·66	...	Traces of في زمن المؤمدين امير خلد خلافة ٩١٥ <i>Fi zaman al Mu'minin Amir Khalad Khalafatu—915.</i> [المؤمدين امير خلد خلافة ٩١٧
45	917	...	B 137·2 ·66	...	<i>Al Mu'minin Amir Khalad Khalafatah—917.</i> Ditto, but date 918 A.H. (= 1512 A.D.).
46	913	...	B 139·5 ·7	...	Ditto, but date 919 A.H. (= 1513 A.D.) and traces of في زمن
47	919	...	B 138·2 ·71	...	

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SHAH LODI—concl'd.

Same as No. 40 ...	Same as No. 40...	I. M. C., No. 583, page 80.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 583.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Ditto, but traces of المتوكك (<i>Al-Mutawakkil</i>) and سلطان (<i>Sultan</i>).	Found in the Gonda district, presented by the Government of United Provinces 1997 (letter No. —, XII-14 dated the 19th December 1908).	I. M. C, No. 597, page 82.
Ditto, but the word المتوكك is more visible.	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 599.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 600.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 601.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6




XXXVI—SHER SHAH, SURI—

48	947	...	AR 174.5 .95	...	In square— لااله الاالله محمد رسول الله <hr/> السلطان العادل Margins— Top— أبو بكر Right—faint traces of عمر Bottom— عثمان Left— علي
49	948	...	AR 176 1.15	Jahanpanah (a part of Dehli).	Ditto, but margins clearly visible.
50	949	...	AR 179 1.2	Gwalior ...	In square— the Kalima Margins— Top— عثمان العفان Bottom— ابابكر الصديق Right— علي المرتضى Left— عمر الفاروق (For transliteration and meaning cf. No. 53 below).

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

946-952 A.H. ; 1539-1545 A.D.

<p>In square</p> <p>شیر شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه ۹۴۷ (সর শাহি)</p> <p><i>Sher Shah as Sultan Khalad Allah Malikahu wa Sultanahu</i> 947. Below in Nagri characters—<i>Sher Shahi</i>.</p> <p>Margins— Top—traces of الدنيا Right—والدين Bottom—ابوالمظفر Left—</p> <p>Ditto, but date 948 A.H. (= 1541 A.D.).</p>	<p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.</p> <p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 20, page 85.</p> <p>Ditto, No. 628, page 86.</p>
<p>In \circ of السلطان which is written above the first part of the word, a six-legged <i>svastika</i>.</p>		
<p>In square</p> <p>سلطان شیر شاه خلد الله ملكه ۹۴۹ (সর শাহি)</p> <p>(<i>Sher Shahi</i> in Nagri character).</p> <p>Margins— Left السلطان العادل Top ابوالمظفر فريد Right الدنيا والدين Bottom ضرب كوا البر</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Ditto, No. 621, page 85.</p>

Serial No.	Year		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
SHER					
51	951	...	AR 172.7 1.25	...	In circle—the Kalima in large coarse letters. Margins—  السلطان العادل ابو بكر  عمر عثمان علي <i>As Sultan al 'Adil 'Abu-bakr, 'Umar, 'Usman 'Ali.</i>
52	951	...	AR 173 1.05	...	Ditto, but in smaller letters, and in margin mint mark  after عثمان and العادل
ISLAM SHAH, 952-60 A.H.;					
53	958	...	AR 173.5 1.22	...	In square the Kalima. Margins :— Bottom— ابابكر الصديق (Ababakr, the true.)

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SHAH—concl'd.

<p>In circle</p> <p>شاه السلطان شیر خلد الله ملكه وسلطانہ</p> <p><i>Shah as Sultan Sher Khalad Allah Mulkaahu wa Sultanahu.</i></p> <p>Margin—</p> <p>فرید الدنیا والدین</p> <p>১০১ সের সাহি</p> <p>ابوالمظفر</p> <p><i>Farid ud duniya wa'ddin Abu- al Muzaffar 951 (A H=1544 A.D.) Sher Shah (in Nagri char- acter).</i></p> <p>Ditto, in smaller letters, but margins:—</p> <p>فرید الدنیا والدین</p> <p>۱۰۱ ابوالمظفر</p> <p>ত্রিসের সাহি (in Nagri character).</p>	<p>Presented in 1909 by the A.S.B.</p> <p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 671, page 94.</p> <p>Ditto, No. 674, page 95.</p> <p>...</p>
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1545-1552 A. D.

<p>In square area—</p> <p>اسلام شاه ابن شیر شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه ۱۰۸</p>	<p>Found in village Kafa, thana Khairwa in the district of Mirza- pur; presented by the Govern- ment of the United Pro- vinces (letter</p>	<p><i>Chroieles</i> No 359.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

ISLAM

					Left— عمر الفاروق 'Umar-al-Faruq ('Umar, the discerning). Top— عثمان العفان 'Usman-al-Iffan ('Usman, the defender). Right— علي المرتضى 'Ali-al-Murtaza ('Ali, the Chosen).
54	958	...	A. 172 1.25	Dehli (?) ...	Ditto ...
55	959	...	A. 174 1.25	...	Ditto ...
56	960	...	A. 175 .95	Narnol ...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SHAH—concl'd.

<p>ইসলাম শাহি (in Nagri character) <i>Islam Shah ibn Sher Shah Sul- tan Khalad 'Allah Mulcahu</i> 958 <i>Sri Islam Shahi.</i></p> <p>Margins— Right— <i>جلال الدنيا</i> <i>Jalal-ud-duniya</i> (the glory of the world)</p> <p>Bottom— <i>والدين ابوالمظفر</i> <i>Wad din Abual-Muzaffar.</i></p> <p>Left— <i>السلطان عادل</i> <i>As Sultan 'Adil</i> (the just king) Top—Solomon's seal and 774.</p> <p>Ditto, but in the left margin numerals 477.</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto, but margins— Bottom— <i>ضرب نازول</i> Right— <i>بن ابوالمظفر</i> Top and left—cut off.</p>	<p>224 No. _____ of K. C. 27-2 1907, dated the 16th January 1907).</p> <p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 809, page 115.</p> <p>Ditto, No. 810, page 115.</p> <p>Ditto, No. 796, page 112.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XXXVIII.—MUHAMMAD

960—964A.H ;

57	961	...	AR 173 07, X-1.2	...	In square the Kalima— Margins— Bottom— ابو بكر صديق Left— عمر الفارق Top— عثمان العفان Right— على المرتضى
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

ADIL SHAH.

1552-1556 A.D.

<p>In square— سلطان محمد عادل خدا الله ملكه وسلطانه على امرة</p> <p>श्रीसुलतान महमद (in Nagri character).</p> <p>Margins— Top— مبارک الدنیا والدین Left— ابوالمظفر Right— ۹۶۱</p>	<p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 879, page 125.</p>
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SECTION III.—MUHAMMADAN CONTEMPORARIES 91
OF THE EARLY SULTANS OF DEHLI.

“The alien intruders on Indian soil, whether kings or generals, who have left numismatic evidence of their presence in and near the dominion of Altamash” are, according to Thomas,* the following :—

- I. Taj-ud-din Yalduz.
- II. Ala-ud-din Muhammad Khawarazmi.
- III. Jalal-ud-din Mankbarnin ibn Ala-ud-din.
- IV. Changiz Khan.
- V. Saif-ud-din Hasan Qarlagh.
- VI. Uzbek Pai (another general of Jalal-ud-din).
- VII. Nasir-ud-din Qubacha of Sind.

The Shillong Cabinet has only one billon specimen of Taj-ud-din Yalduz's coinage, and one copper specimen minted in the name of Hasan Qarlagh. Yalduz was a favourite slave of Muhammad ibn Sam, and after his death became ruler of Ghazni. From here he was driven eastward in 611 A.H. by Ala-ud-din Khawarazmi and the coin catalogued below is almost certainly from some Indian mint. Saif-ud-din Qarlagh was a general of Jalal-ud-din Mankbarnin, who “was left in charge of the dependencies of Ghor and Ghazni by that monarch on his departure from India *en route* for I'raq in A.H. 620.” He was ultimately in 636 A.H. driven by the Mongols into Sind, and met his death in that year while besieging Multan. He was thus a contemporary of Queen Raziya.

* Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli, pages 84 and 85.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

TAJ-UD-DIN YALDUZ.

1	B 50 ·55	...	<p>السلطان المعظم ابو الفتح يلدز السلطاني</p> <p><i>As Sultan al Muazzim Abu al Fath Yalduz as Sultani.</i></p>
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HASAN QARLAGH,

2	Æ 50·2 ·50	...	<p>Bull, on rump of which is a trident. Above it <i>Sri Hasan Qarlagh</i> in Nagri script.</p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

—C. 612 A.H.; 1215 A.D.

<p>Horseman above. Below a star ; and traces of <i>Sri Hamira</i> in Nagri characters.</p>	<p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.</p>	<p>B. M. C., No. 24, and I. M. C., No. 26, page 19.</p>
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620—636 A.H; 1223—1238 A.D.

<p>Horseman. Traces of <i>Sri Hamirah</i>.</p>	<p>Found in the Gujranwala district (A. S. B.'s letter No. 720, dated the 15th February 1907).</p>
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The Delhi Emperors conquered the mediæval Hindu kingdoms of the Deccan by a succession of expeditions between 1294 and 1322, but they were unable to exercise any permanent control over the south. At the end of the reign of Muhammad ibn Tughlaq, a general named Hasan Gangu revolted and founded an independent kingdom, which lasted, in name at least, until 1525 A.D. "Either from his having once been in the service of a Brahman, or because he claimed descent from the Sasanid ruler Bahman, son of Ispandiyar, Hasan bore the appellation of Bahman Shah; and by the epithet Bahmani, derived therefrom, the kings of his house are known." (1) The capital of the Bahmani kings was at first Gulbarga (the Ahsanabad of the coins: in the west of the present Hyderabad State), but later was moved to the adjacent town of Bidar, or Muhammadabad. The kingdom reached its fullest extent during the prosperous reign of Muhammad Shah III, and then included practically the whole of the Deccan, save for Khandesh in the west and the Hindu kingdom of Vijaynagar in the south. After this king's death in 1482 gradual distribution of the Bahmani dominions occurred, and before 1512 five kingdoms had sprung out of its ruins.

The Bahmani coinage consisted of gold, silver and copper. The coins are circular in size, and are interesting as displaying various new titles of a religious character. The gold and silver issues vary in weight from 164 to 195 grains, but some fractional silver pieces were also struck by the first two kings, apparently $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a *tankah*. In type, the coins follow generally the Delhi coinage.

(1) Irvine "Imperial Gazetteer," Vol. II, p. 382.

			A. H.	A. D.
1. Hasan Gangu	...	...	748	1347
2. Muhammad Shah, I	...	...	759	1358
3. Mujahid Shah	...	...	776	1375
4. Da'ud Shah	...	...	780	1378
5. Muhammad Shah, II	...	...	780	1378
6. Ghiyas-ud-din	...	...	799	1397
7. Shams-ud-din	...	...	799	1397
8. Firuz Shah	...	...	800	1397
9. Ahmad Shah, I	...	...	825	1422
10. Ahmad Shah, II	...	...	838	1435
11. Humayun Shah	...	...	862	1457
12. Nizam Shah	...	...	865	1461
13. Muhammad Shah, III	...	...	867	1463
14. Mahmud Shah	...	...	887	1482
15. Ahmad Shah, III	...	...	924	1518
16. Ala-ud-din	...	...	927	1520
17. Wali-ullah Shah	...	...	929	1522
18. Kalim-ullah Shah	...	...	932	1525

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

II.—MUHAMMAD SHAH I,

1	765	...	AR 168·8 1·05	Ahsanabad...	<p>السلطان العهد والزمان حامى مملكت رسول الرحمن</p> <p><i>As Sultan-al-'ahad walzaman hami millat Rasul-al-Rahman—Sovereign of the time and the age [and] defender of the faith of the prophet [of the Merciful] (i.e., God).</i></p>
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VIII.—FIRUZ SHAH,

2	812 (?)	...	AR 166·2 1·0	Ahsanabad	<p>السلطان العهد والزمان الرائق بتأييد الرحمن ابوالمظفر</p> <p><i>As Sultan-al-'ahad walzaman-al-wasiq bi ta'id-al-Rahman Abu al-Muzaffar—Sovereign of the time and the age Abul Muzaffar trusting in the support of the Merciful.</i></p>
3	...	...	Æ 77·8 ·66	[Ahsanabad]	<p>In circle ...</p> <p>فیروز شاه بهمنی</p> <p><i>Firuz Shah Bahmani</i> Margin, illegible (? Ahsanabad or ۸۱ = 81).</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

759-776 A.H. ; 1358-1375 A.D.

In square.

ابوالمظفر
محمد شاه ابن
بهمن شاه السلطان
*Abu al-Muzaffar Muhammad
Shah ibn Bahman Shah as
Sultan* ;—Abul Muzaffar Mu-
hammad Shah, son of the king
Bahman Shah.

Margins :—

Top بحضرت *Ba Hazrat.*
Right احسانآباد *Ahsanabad.*
Bottom ۷۶۵ (765 = 1363 A.D.)

800-825 A.H. ; 1397-1422 A.D.

In square—

تاج الدنيا
والدين فيروز
شاه السلطان

Taju-ud duniya wad din (Crown
of the world and religion)
Firuz Shah Sultan—

Margins—

Left ضرب *Zarb* (traces of)

Top بحضرت *Ba Hazrat.*

Right احسانآباد *Ahsanabad.*

راجی
رضوان
مہیمانی

Raji Rizwan Muhaimani—the
suppliant for protecting favour.

...

I. M. C., Nos. 4 to
13, page 200.

Found in the Betul
district. Receiv-
ed from A.S.B.
in 1907

Th. Chron, p g: 345.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

IX.—AHMAD SHAH I,

4	837	...	Æ 79.2 .60	...	<p>Within a circle ...</p> <p>المصور</p> <p>بنصرالله</p> <p>المنان</p> <p><i>Almansur binasr Allah-al-Mannan</i>—protected by the help of God the beneficent.</p>
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X.—AHMAD SHAH II,

5	843	...	Æ 122.5 .65	...	<p>با لله</p> <p>المستنصر</p> <p>الغنى ابو</p> <p>(له) ظفر</p> <p><i>Bi Allah-al-Mustansir-al-ghani Abu (al) Muzaffar</i>—Abul Muzaffar, seeking the aid of God the enricher.</p>
6	846	...	Æ 79.8 .60	...	<p>الوائق</p> <p>بتأييد الملك لله</p> <p>ابوالمظفر</p> <p><i>Al wasiq bita'id al-Malik Lilah Abu-al-Mnzaffar</i>—Abul Muzaffar, trusting in the help of God the King.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

825 38 A.H ; 1422-35 A.D.

<p>ابوالمغازي احمد شاه السلطان</p> <hr/> <p>۸۳۷</p> <p><i>Abu al-Mughazi Ahmad Shah as Sultan, 837 A.H=(1433 A.D.) —the Sultan Ahmad Shah, father of battles.</i></p>	<p>Found in the Betul district; received in 1907, from A. S.B.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 16, page 201.</p>
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838-862 A.H.; 1435-1457 A.D.

<p>احمد شاه ابن احمد شاه البهمزي ۸۴۳</p> <p><i>Ahmad Shah, ibn Ahmad Shah al Fahmani 843 A.H. (=1439 A.D.).</i></p>	<p>Found in the Betul district, received from A. S. B. in 1907.</p>	
<p>احمد شاه ابن احمد شاه بهمني ۸۴۶</p> <p><i>Ahmad Shah ibn Ahmad Shah al Bahmani 846 A.H. (=1442 A.D.).</i></p>	<p>Found in the Betul district, received in 1907 from A. S. B.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 25, page 202.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	858 (?)	...	Æ 167 0 ·70	...	<p>X.—AHMAD SHAH II,</p> <p>In circle—</p> <p>المتوكل على الله الغنى</p> <p><i>Al Mutawakkil 'al-Allah al-Ghani—trusting in God the enricher.</i></p> <p>Margin deleted.</p>
8	865 (?)	...	Æ 164·9 ·73	...	<p>XI.—HUMAYUN SHAH,</p> <p>المتوكل على الله القوي الغنى ابو المغازي</p> <p><i>Al Mutawakkil 'ala-Allah-al-qawi-al-Ghani Abu-al Mughazi—Abul Mughazi (father of battles), trusting in God the powerful (and) the enricher.</i></p>
9	...	...	Æ 125·5 ·65	...	<p>المتوكل على كرم الله الغنى . . .</p> <p><i>Al Mutawakkil 'ala karam Allah . . . al-Ghani.</i></p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

825-38 A.H. ; 1422-35 A.D.—concl'd

<p>احمد شاه ابن احمد شاه الوالي البهنى</p> <hr/> <p>٨٥٨ (?)</p> <p><i>Ahmad Shah, ibn Ahmad Shah al Wali al Bahmani, 858 (?) (A.H. = 1453 A.D.).</i></p>	<p>Found in the Betul district, received in 1907 from A. S. B.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 22, page 202.</p>
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862-65 A.H. ; 1457-1461 A.D.

<p>همايونشاه ابن احمد بن احمد شاه الوالي البهنى</p> <hr/> <p>٨٦٥ (?)</p> <p><i>Humayun Shah, ibn Ahmad bin Ahmad Shah al-Wali al-Bahmani, 865 (?)— Humayun Shah, son of Ahmad, son of Ahmad Shah, the guardian of Bahmani, 865 (?).</i></p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>همايونشاه ابن احمد شاه الوالي البهنى</p> <p><i>Humayun Shah, ibn Ahmad Shah al-Wali al-Bahmani.</i></p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 33, page 203.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XIII.—MUHAMMAD BIN HUMAYUN,

10	—77	...	Æ 84.6 .60	...	<p>المتعصم شمس الدنيا والدين <i>Almut 'asim shams-ud-duniya wa'd din</i> Sun of the world and the religion relying (on God).</p>
11	...	...	Æ 251.5 .80	...	<p>بإله المتعصم شمس الدنيا والدين <i>Bi Allah-al-Almut'asim</i> (who relies on God). <i>Shams-ud-duniya wa'd din.</i></p>
12	—87	...	Æ 168.0 .75	...	<p>شمس الدنيا والدين <i>Shams-ud-duniya wa'd din</i></p>
13	...	...	Æ 123.5 .65	...	As on No. (1) ...
14	...	...	Æ 252.3 .80	...	<p>بنصر الله المستنصر القرى الفنى <i>Binasr Allah-al-Mustansir-al-Qawi-al-Ghani</i> — the seeker for the aid of God, the powerful and the enricher.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

867-87 A.H. 1463-1482 A.D.

<p>محمد شاه ابن همايون شاه السلطان</p> <hr/> <p>۷۷</p> <p><i>Muhammad Shah, ibn Humayun Shah as-Sultan.—77.</i></p>	<p>Found in the Betul district, received in 1907 from A. S. B.</p>	
<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 36, page 204.</p>
<p>محمد شاه ابن همايون شاه السلطان</p> <hr/> <p>۸۷—</p> <p><i>Muhammad Shah, ibn Humayun Shah as-Sultan and date—87 under a horizontal line.</i></p>	<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>
<p>As on No. 1</p> <p>محمد شاه ابن همايون شاه البهماني</p> <p><i>Muhammad Shah, ibn Humayun Shah al-Bahmani.</i></p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	

104 SECTION V.—‘ADIL SHAHI DYNASTY OF BIJAPUR.

The five dynasties that rose in the south out of the ‘Bahmani kings were (1) the ‘Adil Shahis of Bijapur, 1490-1686 A.D., (2) the Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar, 1490-1637 A.D., (3) Qutb Shahis of Golconda (Hyderabad), 1512-1687 A.D., (4) Imad Shahis of Ellichpur, 1484-1575 A.D., and (5) Barid Shahis of Bidar, 1492-1609 A.D., (Irvine *op cit.*) The Shillong Collection only possesses specimens of the curious rod coins (*Larins*) of the ‘Adil Shahi dynasty.

Codrington writes as follows regarding these coins:—

“The curious wire coins called *Larin* from *Lar*, a Persian district at the head of the Persian Gulf, where they were produced, were between 200 and 300 years ago the chief currency of the traffic between the Western India coast and that Gulf, so much so that they became a standard of value in the Konkan and Dekkan, and were made there also, the Adil Shah dynasty of Bijapur adopting the pattern.”—*Musalman Numismatics*, page 118.

Sir Walter Elliot, in his “Coins of Southern India,” page 138, also notes that *Larins* were long the currency of the Maldivé Islands, and though the coins there are now of the ordinary form, the name *Lari* is still retained.

From a mention in Ferishta (Brigg’s Translation, Volume III, page 123) of one Kishwar Khan *Lary*, an adviser of ‘Ali ‘Adil Shah, it appears likely that he was the man who induced the Sultan to imitate the hook money of the former’s native country.

	A. H.	A. D.
1. Abul Muzaffar Yusuf, 'Adil Shah ...	896	1490
2. Isma'il Shah	916	1510
3. Mallu Shah Safar	941	1534
4. Ibrahim Shah	942	1535
5. 'Ali Shah, I	965	1557
6. Abul Muzaffar Ibrahim Shah II ...	987	1580
7. Muhammad Shah	1036	1626
Mubammad Shah, tributary rulers under		
Mughuls	1046	1636
8. 'Ali Shah, II	1067	1656
9. Sikandar Shah	1084	1673
Bijapur taken by Aurungzebi ...	1098	1686

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
	2	3	4	5	6

'ALI 'ADIL SHAH,

1	971	...	<p>AR 73·2 1·6</p>	(Bi) janagar (?)	<p>سلطان علی عادلشاه III</p> <p><i>Sultan 'Ali 'Adil Shah,</i> stamped near the head of a doubled and flattened rod of silver of the size of a crow-quill.</p>
2	...	...	<p>AR 73·3 2·0</p>	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
3	...	...	<p>AR 73·5 1·75</p>	Ditto	Ditto, but <i>Sub</i> of السلطان missing.
4	...	...	<p>AR 73·2 1·35</p>	(Bi)japur	Same as No. 1, but سلطا of سلطان missing.
5	...	...	<p>AR 73·2 1·38</p>	(Bija)pur (?)	<p>عادلشاه</p> <p><i>'Adil Shah.</i></p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

965-987A.H; 1557-1580A.D.

<p>۹۷۱ ضرب لاري بيجا نگر سنه <i>Zarb Lari (Bi)janagar Sanah,</i> 971.</p>	<p>Found in the Ratnagiri district; received from B. B. R. A. S. (letter dated the 30th July 1907).</p>	
<p>Ditto, except <i>sanah</i> (date) and ضرب of ضرب which are missing.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Ditto, but <i>sanah</i> and date not stamped.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>لاري بيجا پور <i>Lari (Bi)japur.</i></p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>ضرب لاري بيجا پور <i>Zarb Lari (Bija?)pur.</i></p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	

In 1394 A.D. Mahmud Shah, II, Tughlaq appointed a favorite eunuch called Malik Sarwar, otherwise known as Khwaja Jahan, to be the Governor of the Eastern Provinces with his head quarters at Jaunpur, a city on the Gumti, which had been founded 40 years previously by Feruz Shah, III. Khwajan Jahan before his death in 1399 A.D. asserted his independence of Dehli by assuming the title of Sultan-ash-Sharq, King of the East). The dynasty thus founded by him passed to his adopted son Mubarak, and subsequently to the latter's brother, the famous Ibrahim Shah (1400-1440). The dynasty ended with Husain Shah, who was deposed by the Dehli monarch Bahlul Lodi in 1476. He fled to Bengal in 1493 A.D., and is said to have died there in 905 A.H. (1499). Coins bearing his name were, however, minted as late as 910 A.H. (1504 A.D.), and the only Jaunpur coin in the collection is a copper specimen of this date. These coins were probably issued *benami* by Husain Shah of Bengal or one of his Governors. The Sharqi coinage was of gold, silver, billon, and copper, and generally followed the Dehli model.

SHARQI KINGS OF JAUNPUR.

109

	A. H.	A.D.
1. Malik Sarwar <i>alias</i> Khwaja Jahan Sultan-ash-Sharq.	796	1394
2. Mubarak Shah, Malik Qaranful ...	803	1399
3. Ibrahim Shah 	803	1400
4. Mahmud Shah 	844	1440
5. Muhammad Shah, Bhikan Khan (joint King with Mahmud Shah from 861 A.H.)	863	1458
6. Husain Shah 	863	1459
Jaunpur was taken by Bahlul Lodi of Delhi.	881	1476
Husain Shah fled for refuge to 'A'ud-din Husain Shah of Bengal after his defeat by Sikandar Lodi of Delhi.	899	1493
Died 	905	1499

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hij a.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

VI.—HUSAIN SHAH,

1	910	...	Æ 14.4 .65	[Jaunpur]	<p>[الخلافة] امير المؤمنين خلد[ت] خلافة ٩١٠</p> <p><i>Al [khalifata] Amir-al Mu- 'minin khaladat khilafat, 910 A.H. (= 1504 A.D.).</i></p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

863-831A.H. j 1458-1476 A.D.

Traces of—

حسین شاه

ابن محمد شاه

ابن ابراهیم شاه

سلطانی خلد [ت]

*Husain Shah ibn Muhammad
Shah ibn Ibrahim Shah Sulta-
ni khaladat.*

Found in Kotar,
a village of Rag
uraj nagar Tah-
sil in the Rewa
State (letter No.
2361-73C—160
of 1908, dated
23rd December
1908, from the
First Assistant
to the Agent
to the Governor
General in
Central India).

Malwa is an ancient kingdom lying to the north of the Vin-dhya Range. It was originally under the rule of the Ponwars, who were related to the ancient Moris, a branch of the Mauriyas, and about 390 A.D. Chandra Gupta, II, annexed it to the Gupta Empire. In 1305 A.D. Malwa was included in the Dehli Empire by 'Alauddin Khalji. In 1401 Dilawar Khan Ghori, who had previously served as Governor of the Province under the Dehli Emperors, threw off the imperial yoke and established his capital at Dhar. Malwa continued under its own rulers till 1531, when it was captured by Bahadur Shah, King of Gujarat. The province was finally annexed to the Mughul empire by Akbar in 1570. Mr. Nelson Wright in the Indian Museum Catalogue states that all the first seven kings of Malwa, except Dilawar Khan, struck coins in gold, silver, and copper. Muhammad II, Bahadur Shah, and Baz Bahadur seem only to have issued copper coins. The remaining rulers do not appear to have minted any coins in their own name. Shadiabad (Mandu) is the only mint town recorded on the Malwa coins, prior to those of Nasir Shah, and the name is then replaced by what appear to be mint-marks. Both circular and square, or rectangular coins are known. They are of fine execution, and bear very legible inscriptions.


			A.H.	A.D.
1.	Dilāwar Khan Ghori	...	804	1401
2.	Hoshang Shah Ghori	...	808	1405
3.	Muhammad I Ghori	...	836	1432
4.	Mahmud I Khalji	...	840	1436
5.	Ghiyas Shah Khalji	...	873	1468
6.	Nāsir Shah Khalji	...	906	1500
7.	Mahmud II Khalji	...	916	1510
	Muhammad II Khalji (Rebel)	...	916-921	1510-1515
	Mālwa taken by Bahadur Shah of			
	Gujarat	...	937	1530
	Mālwa conquered by Humayun of Delhi		941	1534
8.	Qadir Shah	...	943	1536
9.	Shuja Khan	...	949	1542
10.	Bāz Bahadur	...	962	1554
	Mālwa conquered by Akbar	...	968	1560

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

IV.—NASIR SHAH KHALJI,

1	914	...	<p style="text-align: center;">AR 83·6 Sq. '62</p>	...	<p style="text-align: center;">الرائق بالصد لم يز (م) ابوالمظفر ناصر شاه</p> <p><i>Al wasiq bal Samad lam (yiz) li Abu al Muzaffar Nasir Shah—Abul Muzaffar Nasir Shah trusting in the Lord Eternal.</i></p> <p>*/... on ابو of ابوالمظفر</p>
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VII.—MAHMUD SHAH KHALJI,

2	919	...	<p style="text-align: center;">AR 83·6 Sq. '65</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">الرائق بالملك الصد يس ابوالمظفر محمود شاه</p> <p><i>Al wasiq bilmulk-as-sam- adisi Abu al Muzaffar Mahmud Shah—Abul Muzaffar Mahmud Shah, trusting (that) dominion is of God. Mark  on ابو of ابوالمظفر</i></p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

906-916 A. H.; 1500-1510 A.D.

<p>ابن غياث شاه الخالجي السلطان خالد ملكه ٩١٤</p> <p><i>Ibn Ghiyas Shah-al-Khalji-as Sultan Khalad Mulkaḥu 914</i> — son of the Sovereign Ghiyas Shah Khalji, may God perpetuate his kingdom.</p>	<p>Found in the Hushangabad district. Re- ceived in 1907, from the A. S. B.</p>	
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916-937 A.H.; 1510-1530 A.D.

<p>ابن ناصر شاه الخالجي السلطان خالد ٩١٩ ملكه سنه</p> <p><i>Ibn Nasir Shah al Khalji as Sultan Khalad Mulkaḥu Sanah, 919 A.H. = (1513 A.D.)</i></p>	<p>Presented in 1905, by the Coin Committee, Ayr- cliff, Simla.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 88, page 253.</p>
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

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

MAHMUD SHAH

3	919	...	R 80.5 Sq. .63	...	Same as the last one ...
4	923	...	R 163.1 Sq. .75	...	Inscription as in No. 2 in a circle, but illegible inscriptions in four corners.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and Remarks.
7	8	9

KHALJI—*concl'd.*

<p data-bbox="190 626 357 658">Same as No. 2</p> <p data-bbox="190 827 580 1005">Inscription as in No. 2 in a circle but illegible inscriptions in four corners. Date 923 A.H. (1517A.D.) and a  on  of </p>	<p data-bbox="539 626 568 654">...</p> <p data-bbox="593 626 807 771">Found in the Hoshanga bad district. Received in 1907 from A. S. B.</p> <p data-bbox="593 827 807 939">Presented in 1905 by the Coin Committee, Ayrecliff, Simla.</p>	<p data-bbox="826 626 942 658">Duplicate.</p>
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Gujarat, which was one of the earliest conquests of Muizzuddin Ibn Sam, became independent of Dehli at about the same time as Malwa, and continued so until it was conquered by Akbar in 980 A.H. (1572 A.D.). Ahmad I, the grandson and successor of Zafar Khan, the Governor, who was compelled against his will to assume kingly power, appears to have been the first to strike coins of the Gujarat series. This king was the founder of the city of Ahmadabad. Gujarat kingdom reached its fullest extent during the reign of Mahmud I (1458-1511). He "reduced the forts of Ginnar in Kathiawar and Champanir near Baroda, and founded in their place the towns of Mustafabad and Muham-madabad, in which he established mints." With few exceptions the Gujarat coins are round in shape, the obverse containing the titles of the Sultans and the reverse their proper name sometimes accompanied by their father's name as well.

	A.H.	A.D.
1 Muhammad I (Tatar Khan) ...	806	1408
2 Muzaffar I (Zafar Khan) ...	810	1407
3 Ahmad I ...	813	1410
4 Muhammad, II ...	846	1448
5 Ahmad II ...	855	1451
6 Daud ...	863	1458
7 Mahmud I ...	863	1458
8 Muzaffar II ...	917	1511
9 Sikandar ...	932	1525
10 Mahmud II ...	932	1525
11 Bahadur ...	932	1526
12 Muhammad III ...	943	1536
13 Mahmud III ...	943	1536
14 Ahmad III ...	961	1556
15 Muzaffar III ...	969	1561
Gujarāt conquered by Akbar ...	980	1572

Serial No.	Year.		Metal weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XV.— MUZAFFAR

969-80 and 991-992 A.H.;

1	978	...	AR 72.0 .65	...	<p>[المريد بتأييد الرحمن]</p> <p>شمس</p> <p>الدنيا ولدین</p> <p>[<i>Almuyid Bata'id ar Rahman</i>] <i>Shams-ud-duniya wad din—Shams-ud-duniya wad din—(supported by the aid of the Compassionate).</i></p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	Reference and remarks.
7	8	9

SHAH III.

1561-1572 and 1583-1584 A.D.

السلطان

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مظفر شاه

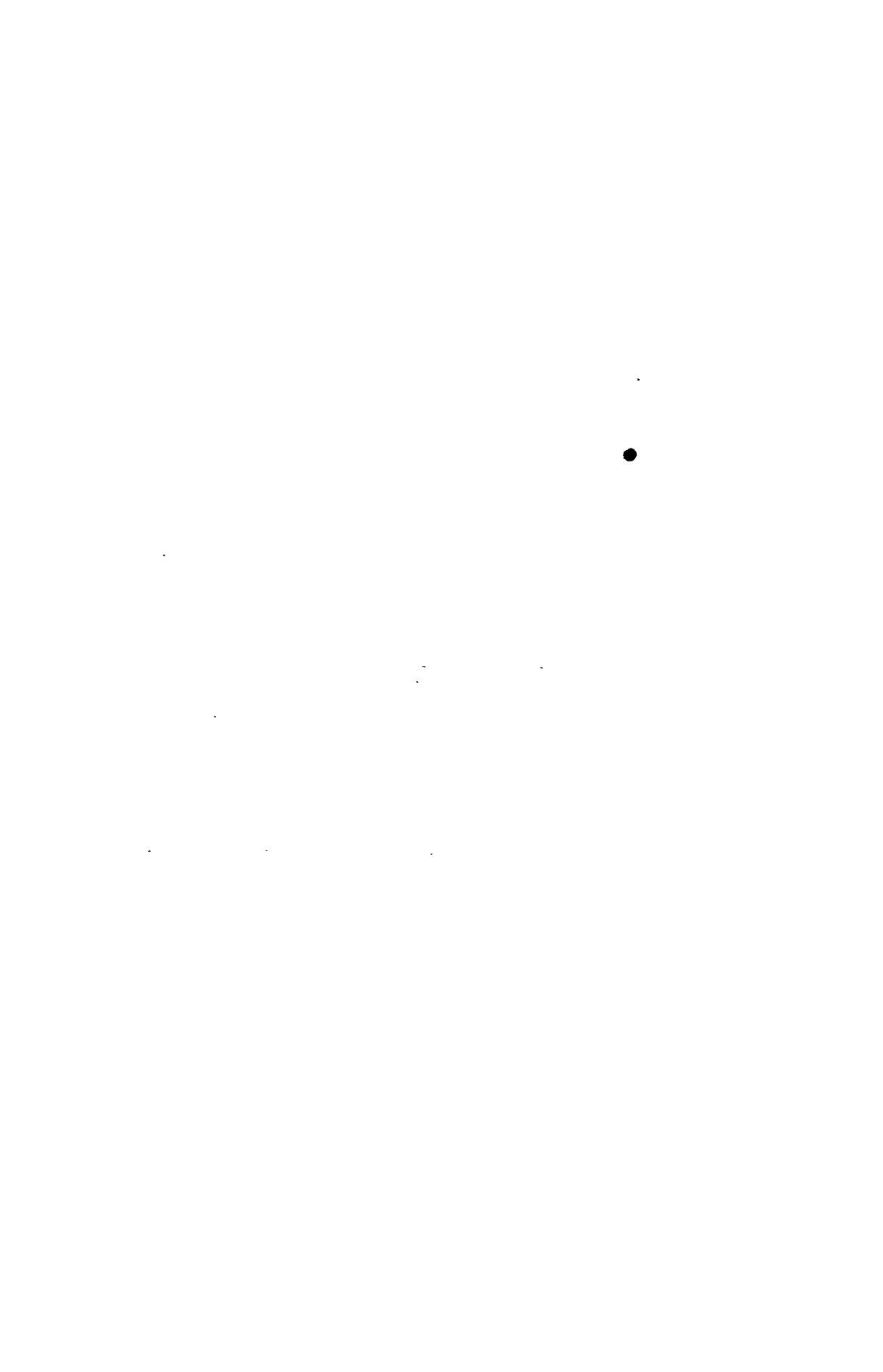
*As Sultan 978 A.H. (=1570
A.D.) Muzaffar Shah.*

From General Dodson's Collection ; received by exchange through Mr. Stapleton—probably ultimately from Junagarh (Western Gujarat).



PART III.

COINS OF NORTH-EASTERN INDIA—BENGAL, ASSAM,
MANIPUR, ETC.



COINS OF NORTH-EASTERN INDIA, BENGAL, ASSAM,
MANIPUR, Etc.

INTRODUCTION.

The coins catalogued in this Part are the most interesting ones in the collection, as they were struck by sovereigns of the old kingdoms, comprised in the existing Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It is regrettable that the Shillong Cabinet possesses so few Bengal coins, and has no specimens at all of the coins issued by the Hill Tippera State. The collection is comparatively rich in respect of Ahom coins, though there are still many gaps in the series to be filled up, especially as regards gold coins and coins in the Ahom character. A few coins of Nepal are also catalogued in this Part, in view of the relation which this Hill Kingdom had in earlier days with the independent Kingdom and Subahdari of Bengal.

Part III is divided into the following six sections :—

- I.—The Coinage of Bengal
- II.—The Coinage of Assam.
- III.—Koch Coins.
- IV.—Jaintia Coins.
- V.—Manipur Coins.
- VI.—Nepalese Coins.

In the year 1198-99 Bengal was invaded and conquered by Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji,* one of the generals of Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who was Viceroy of Dehli on behalf of Muhammad of Ghor. Bakhtiyar Khilji expelled the Hindu Sen dynasty, but retained the metropolis at Lakhnauti (Gaur), where it remained for more than three centuries. Bakhtiyar Khilji appears to have found the quasi-indigenous *cowrie* current in Bengal sufficient for the ordinary wants of trade, and hence he did not issue any coins either in his own name or in that of Qutb-ud-din. Ghiyas-ud-din Iwaz (No. 4), who ruled from 1211 till 1226 A.D., seems to have been the earliest ruler of Bengal to strike coins, but it is to be regretted that they do not bear the name of any mint. The name Lakhnauti probably appears first on coins issued in the name of Queen Raziya of Dehli. The province of Bengal was split up about 1325 A.D. into two parts,—Western and Eastern Bengal,—the seats of Government being respectively Lakhnauti and Sonargaon, 15 miles east of the present Dacca. Separate governors were appointed, and coins began to be struck at both places as well as at Satgaon, the modern Hugli. In 1353 A.D. Ilyas Shah became independent King of all Bengal, and removed the headquarters of Government to Pandua, 20 miles distant from Gaur, and 12 miles north-east of the modern town of Malda. The Court name of Pandua (Firuzabad) during this period made its appearance on the coins to the total exclusion of Lakhnauti. The name of Sonargaon also disappeared from the coin in the time of 'Azam Shah (No. 21, 1389—96), and Muazzamabad, a mint probably situated in Mymensingh, appeared instead. Pandua remained the seat of Government during the reign of five successive monarchs, after which Gaur again became the capital. The mint names Husainabad, Nasratabad, Barbakabad, Muhammadabad, and Mahmudabad (places called after various Sultans) refer in all probability to this town. Other names that occur are Fathabad (the modern Faridpur), Chatgaon (Chittagong), and Khalifat-abad (near Bagherhat in the Khulna district). From a numismatic point of view the culminating period is reached in the numerous issues of the kings of the Husaini dynasty,—Ala-ud-din Husain, Nasir-ud-din Nasrat, and Ghiyas-ud-din Mahmud,—though the subsequent Suri kings produced better samples of mintage.

In 1572 A.D. the Afghan Daul Kararani (No. 56) chose Tanda, an ancient town in the district of Malda, for his headquarters, and established a mint there. After the final annexation of the province by the Mughals, Governors of Bengal were again appointed, and in 1595 Man Simha, Akbar's

Rajput general, selected Rajmahal (Akbarnagar) to be the capital of the Province. It was subsequently, however, deserted in favour of Dacca (Jahāngīrnagar), the seat of Government being removed there in 1608 A.D. by the Mughal Governor Islam Khan. With the exception of a short period, Dacca remained the capital of the province during the whole of the seventeenth century. Its downfall began in 1704, when Murshid Quli Khan transferred the Nazim's (Governor's) headquarters to Murshidabād. Dacca then became the seat of a Naib Nazim (Deputy Governor) and continued to be so till the year 1843, when the last Naib Nazim, Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, died childless, and the family ceased to exist. After the lapse of 200 years, Dacca has now once more regained the proud position of a capital by the formation of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam in October 1905.

Khan Bahādur Saiyid Aulad Hasan in his "Notes on the Antiquities of Dacca" (page 17) states that the Dacca mint was in the old fort on the site now occupied by the Central Jail and the Lunatic Asylum. This fort is said to have been built about the year 1620 A.D. At an earlier date the mint was perhaps somewhere in Islampur, the place where Nawab Islam Khan is supposed to have resided. Coins of all the Mughal Emperors, beginning from Jahāngir and down to Shāh 'Alam II, were struck at the Dacca mint. On acquiring the Zamindari of Calcutta in 1698, the East India Company was first granted the privilege of having their bullion coined at the mints of the Nawab of Bengal, which were at Patna, Dacca, and Murshidabād.* After the recapture of Calcutta by the Company, in the beginning of 1757, the right to establish a mint of their own was one of the stipulations in the treaty with Siraj-ud-daulah, dated the 7th February of the same year. On the 12th August 1765 the Emperor Shāh 'Alam II granted to the Company the "Diwani of the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa." Soon after the commencement of the Company's administration, the mints at Dacca, Patna, and Murshidabād were closed, and that at Calcutta remained the only mint for the province.

As already noted, the Shillong Cabinet is very poor in the coins of Bengal Kings, but a reference to the Mughal section will show that it possesses a fair number of samples of coins minted at Dacca. The one dated 1608 A.D., when Dacca first became the capital of Bengal, is specially noticeable.

* "History of the Coinage of the Territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula," by E. Thomas, page 32.

SULTANS AND GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

A.—GOVERNORS UNDER THE EMPEROR OF DEHLI.

	A.H.	A.D.	Emperors of Dehli.
1. Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji.	594	1198	Muizz-ud-din Muhammad ibn Sam.
2. Izz-ud-din Shiran ...	602	1205	Qutubuddin.
3. 'Ala-ud-din Mardan ...	605	1203	Ditto.
4. Ghiyas-ud-din 'Iwaz ...	608	1211	Altamsh.
5. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud ...	624	1226	Ditto.
6. 'Ala-ud-din Jani ...	627	1229	Ditto.
7. Saif-ud-din Aibak ...	627	1229	Ditto.
8. Izz-ud-din Tughril Tughan Khan.	631	1233	Altamsh, Rukn-ud-din Firoz I, Raziya, Muiz- ud-din Bahram, and
9. Qamar-ud-din Taimur Khan Kiran.	642	1244	'Ala-ud-din Mas'aud.
10. Ikhtiyar-ud-din Yuzbak Tughril Khan (Mughis-ud-din).	644	1246	Nasiruddin Muhammad I.
11. Ja'al-ud-din Mas'ud Malik Jani	656	1258	Ditto.
12. 'Izz-ud-din Balban ...	657	1258	Ditto.
13. Muhammad Arsalan Tatar Khan.	659	1260	Ditto. and Ghiyasuddin Balban.
14. Sher Khan ...		Uncertain dates.	Ghiyasuddin Balban.
15. Amin Khan ...		Ditto	Ditto.
16. Mughis-ud-din Tughril	677	1278	Ditto.
(House of Balban)			
17. Nasir-ud-din Bughra Khan	681	1282	Ditto, also Kaiqubad, and Kaiumurs.
18. Rukn-ud-din Kaikaus...	691	1291	Firoz II, Ibrahim I, and Muhammad II.
19. Shams-ud-din Firoz Shāh	702	1302	'Ala-ud-din Muhammad II.
*[20. Shihabud-din (Western Bengal)]	718	1318	Qutubuddin Mubarak I.
21. Ghiyas-ud-din Bahādur (East Bengal).	710	1310	Muhammad II.
Ditto (all Bengal)	722	1322	Qutubuddin Mubarak I, an Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq.
22. Nasir-ud-din Ibrahim Shāh (Lakhnauti).	724-6	1323-5	Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq.
Bahādur Shāh (restored)	725-31	1324-30	Muhammad ibn Tughluq.
†23. Bahram Shah (East Bengal)	731-9	1330-33	Ditto.
†24. Qadr Khan (Lakhnauti)	726-40	1325-39	Ditto.
†25. 'Izz-ud-din 'Azam-ul-Mulk (Satgan)	724-40	1323-39	Ditto.

* Probably did not rule at all, but was permitted to strike coins by his father, Firoz Shah. Bahadurs early coins also do not indicate independent rule.

† These were only Governors under Muhammad ibn Tughluq, and almost certainly did not strike coins in their own name.

B.—INDEPENDENT KING^s.*(House of Balban.)*

	A.H.	A.D.	<i>Emperors of Delhi.</i>
26. Fakhr-ud-din Mubarak Shāh (East Bengal).	739-50	1338-49	Muhammadan ibn Tughluq.
27. Ikhtiyar-ud-din Ghāzi Shāh (East Bengal).	750-3	1349-52	Ditto.
28. 'Ala-ud-din 'Ali Shāh (West Bengal).*	740-6	1339-45	Ditto.

(House of Ilyas Shāh.)

29. Shams-ud-din Ilyas Shāh	739	1338	Ditto, also Firuz III.
30. Sikandar Shāh, I ...	759	1358	Firuz III, Tughlaq II, and Abubakr.
31. Ghiyas-ud-din A'zam Shāh	792	1389	Muhammad IV, ibn Firuz Sikandar I, Mahmud II. Nasrat. (Interregnum.)
32. Saif-ud-din Hamza Shāh	814	1411	} Daulat Khan Lodi.
33. Shams-ud-din	} Dates uncertain, but not later than 817.	}	
34. Shihabuddin (perhaps the same as No. 33).			

(House of Raja Ganesha.)

35. Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Shāh.	817	1414	Khizr Khan and Mubarak II.
36. Shams-ud-din Ahmad Shāh	835	1431	Mubarak II and Muhammad V.

(House of Ilyas Shāh restored.)

37. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah, I.	816	1442	Muhammad V, 'Alam Shāh, and Bahlul.
38. Rukn-ud-din Barbak Shāh	864	1459	Bahlul.
39. Shams-ud-din Yusuf Shāh	879	1474	Ditto.
40. Sikandar Shāh, II ...	886	1481	Ditto.
41. Jalal-ud-din Fath Shāh...	886	1481	Ditto.

(Habshi Kings.)

42. Sultan Shahzada Barbak...	892	1486	Ditto.
43. Saif-ud-din Firuz Shāh ...	892	1486	Ditto and Sikandar II.
44. Nasiruddin Mahmud Shāh, II.	895	1489	Sikandar II.
45. Shams-ud-din Abu Nasr Muzaffar Shāh.	896	1490	Ditto.

(House of Husain Shāh.)

46. 'Ala-ud-din Husain Shāh...	899	1493	Ditto and Ibrahim II.
47. Nasir-ud-din Nasrat Shah	929	1522	Ibrahim II.
48. 'Ala-ud-din Firuz Shah ...	939	1532	Ditto.
49. Ghiyas-ud-din Mahmud Shāh, III.	939	1532	Ditto and Humāyūn.
Conquest by Sher Shāh Suri	945	1538	Sher Shāh.

* First fought against 'Ala-ud-din in West Bengal: became King of all Bengal after tiyar-ud-din's death.

C.—THE AFGHAN SUIREMACY.

	A. H.	A. D.	Emperors of Delhi.
Khizr Khan Governor ...	946	1539	Ditto.
Qazi Fazilat Amin ...	948	1541	Ditto.
Muhammad Khan Sw	952	1545	Islam Shāh.

(House of Muhammad Sur.)

50. Shams-ud-din Muhammad Shāh Ghāzi (former Governor).	960	1552	Muhammad 'Adil and Ibrahim III.
51. Ghiyas-ud-din Bahādur Shāh, II.	962	1554	Sikandar III, and Akbar.
52. Ghiyas-ud-din Jalal Shāh	968	1560	Akbar.
53. Son of Ghiyas-ud-din Jalal Shāh—name unknown	971	1563	Ditto.

(House of Sulaiman Kararāni.)

54. Sulaiman Kararāni ...	971	1563	Akbar.
55. Bayaz'id Shāh, II ...	980	1572	Ditto.
56. Daud Shāh ...	980	1572	Ditto.
(Conquest of Bengal by the Emperor Akbar and following years).	984	1576	

D.—GOVERNORS UNDER THE MUGHUL DYNASTY.

57. Khan Jahan ...	974	1576	Akbar.
58. Muzaffar Khan ...	987	1579	Ditto.
59. Raja Todar Mal* ...	988	1580	Ditto.
60. Khan Ā'zim ...	990	1582	Ditto.
61. Shahbaz Khan ...	992	1584	Ditto.
62. Raja Man Simha ...	997	1589	Ditto.
63. Qutbuddin Kakultash...	1015	1606	Jahāngir.
64. Jahāngir Kuli ...	1016	1607	Ditto.
65. Shaikh Islam Khan ...	1017	1608	Ditto.
66. Qasim Khan ...	1022	1613	Ditto.
67. Ibrahim Khan ...	1028	1618	Ditto.
68. Shāh Jahān (in revolt)	1032	1622	Ditto.
69. Khanizad Khan ...	1033	1625	Ditto.
70. Mukarram Khan ...	1035	1626	Ditto.
71. Fidai Khan ...	1036	1627	Ditto.
72. Qasim Khan Jahani ...	1037	1628	Shāh Jahān.
73. Ā'zim Khan ...	1042	1632	Ditto.
74. Islam Khan Mashadi...	1047	1637	Ditto.

* Commissioned by Akbar to reduce the rebellion in Bengal and Behar.

† First as Deputy of his father Mahabat Khan who was appointed Governor of Bengal after the flight of the prince Shāh Jahān from Bengal.

	A.H.	A.D.	Emperors of Delhi.
75. Prince Shāh Shuja (Itaqad Khan in inter- val from 1057-1059).	1049	1639	Ditto.
76. Mir Jumla ...	1070	1630	Aurangzeb.
77. Shaista Khan*	1078	1663	Ditto.
78. Fida Khan ...	1087	1677	Ditto.
79. Sultan Muhammad 'Āzim	1088	1678	Ditto.
80. Shaista Khan ...	1090	1680	Ditto.
81. Ibrahim Khan II ...	1099	1689	Aurangzeb.
82. 'Azim-ush Shan ...	1108	1696	Ditto.
83. Murshid Quli Khan ...	1116	1704	Aurangz b Bahātur Shāh, Jahandar Shāh, Farrukhsiyar, Rafi'uddarjat Rafi-'ud-daula and Muhammad Shāh.
84. Shuja-ud-din Khan ...	1139	1725	Muhammad Shāh.
85. Sarfaraz Khan ...	1151	1739	Ditto.
86. 'Ali Vird Khan ...	1153	1740	Ditto and Ahmad Shāh.
87. Siraj ud daulah ...	1170	1756	'Alamgir II.
88. Mir Jafar ...	1171	1757	Ditto and Shāh 'Alam II.
89. Qasim 'Alī Khan ...	1174	1760	Shāh 'Alam II.
90. Mir Jafar (a second time)	1177	1763	Ditto.
91. Nizam-ud-daulah ...	1179	1765	Ditto.
The East India Com- pany in the same year received from the Emperor Shāh 'Alam II the Diwani of Ben- gal, Behar, and Orissa.			

* He was permitted to govern the province by his deputy Daud Khan till 1074 A.H.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XVIII.—RUKN-UD-DIN

691-702 A.H.;

1	...	...	AR 153·2 1·1	[Lakhnauti]	In double square	...
					<p>السلطان الاعظم رکن الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر کیکاؤس سلطان بن السلطان بن سلطان</p> <p><i>As-Sultan al 'Azim Rukn-ud-Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al-Muzaffar Kai Kaus Sultan bin as-Sultan bin Sultan—The great King Rukn-ud Duniya Wa'd Din (Pillar of the World and of Religion) Abul Muzaffar Kai Kaus, King, Son of the King and Grandson of a King.</i></p>	

XX.—SHIHAB-UD-DIN

718 A.H.;

2	[718]	...	153·0 ·97	[Lakhnauti]	In double square	...
					<p>السلطان الاعظم شهاب الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر بغده شاه السلطان بن السلطان</p> <p><i>As-Sultan al-'Azim Shihab-ud-Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar Bughda Shāh as-Sultan bin as-Sultan.</i></p>	

Reverse.	Provenance.	Remarks and references.
7	8	9

KAIKAUS,

1291—1302 A.D.

<p>In double square inscribed in a circle with marginal inscription</p> <p style="text-align: center;">الإمام المستعصم أمير المؤمنين</p> <p><i>Al imam al must'asim Amir ul mu'minin.</i>—(In the time of) the religious Chief Musta'sim, Commander of the Faithful.</p> <p>Margin : <i>Zarab Ilaz al Fizza</i> <i>. . miati.</i></p>	<p>.....</p>	<p><i>The Chron</i> No. 143; and No. 7, page 147 of Nel on Wright's I. M. C. (differs in reading <i>as-Sultanz</i> instead of <i>Sultan</i> in the last line of obverse).</p>
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BUGHDA SHAH,

1318 A.D.

<p>In double square, inscribed in a circle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">الإمام المستعصم أمير المؤمنين</p> <p><i>Al imam al must'asim Amir ul mu'minin.</i>—(In the time of) the religious Chief Musta'sim, Commander of the Faithful.</p> <p>Margin—Fragmentary, but apparently similar to the one in I. M. C.</p>	<p>Received in 1903 from B.B.R.A.S. Found near Murshidabad.</p>	<p><i>The Chron</i>, p. 197, No. 168; and Nelson Wright's No. 18, page 143.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijri.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XLVI.—‘ALA-UD-DIN

899—929-A.H.;

3	89	...	<p style="text-align: center;">A 163 6 1·03</p>	Husainālad	<p>السلطان العادل علاء الدنيا والد (بن) ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان</p> <p><i>As-Sultan al-'Adil 'Ala'ud Duniya Wa'd Din, Abu al- Muzaffar Husain Shah as- Sultan.</i></p>
4	899	...	<p style="text-align: center;">A 163 2 1·05</p>	Fathabad ...	<p>In a circle, with small loops outside.</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله فتحاً باد ٨٩٩</p> <p>The Kalima ('There is no God but God; Muhammad is the Apostle of God') Fathabad—899 A.H.(= 1493 A.D.)</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

HUSAIN SHAH.

1493-1522 A.D.

<p>ابن سيد اشرف حسين خاد الله ملكة و سلطانه حسينا باد ۸۹</p> <p><i>Ibn Saiyad Ashraf Husain Khalad Allah Mulkaḥu wa Sultanahu Husainābād 89—</i> [Coin of] the Just King 'Ala'ud Daniya wa'd Din Abul Muzaffar Husain Shāh, the King, son of Saiyad Ashraf Husain—May God perpetuate his Kingdom and Rule.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 190, page 175.</p>
<p>In a circle with small loops outside.</p> <p>علاء الدنيا والدين ابو الظفر خسین شاه السلطان خدا الله ملكه و سلطانه</p> <p><i>'Ala'ud Daniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar Husain Shāh as Sultan Khalad Allah Mulkaḥu wa Sultanahu.—Ala'ud-duniya Wa'd Din (the Glory of the World and of Religion, Abul Muzaffar Husain Shāh, the Sovereign, may God perpetuate his Kingdom and Rule,.</i></p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>B. M. C., Nos. 113, 114, page 45; I. M. C., No. 189, page 173. Pl. IV, No. 5 of this Catalogue.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weigh't and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hiri.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
XLVI—'ALA-UD-DIN, 899—929 A.H. ;					
5	913	...	AR 1 3/3 1 3/3	Muhammaḍā- lād.	In a double-circle, with dots between. السلطان العادل علاء الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه <i>As Sultan al Adil 'Ala ud Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar Husain Shāh.</i>
6	913	...	AR 1 6/2 1 3/4	...	Ditto.
XLVII—NASIR-UD-DIN 920—930 A.H. ;					
7	925	...	AR 1 6/5 1 0/6	Husainābād	In circle with arabesques out-side. السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين اباد <i>As-Sultan bin as Sultan Nasir ud Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar. Husain- abad.</i>
8	925 written 909	...	AR 1 3/5 1 1/5	Fathā' al ...	السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر قتل باد ٨٩ <i>As-Sultan bin as-Sultan Nasir ud Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar Fathabad 89.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

HUSAIN SHĀH—*continued.*

1498-1522 A.D.

In a double circle, with dots between—

سلطان بن
سید اشرف الحسینی
خاندان الملک و سلطانه
محمد ایاز ۹۱۳

Sultān bin Saiyid Ashraf al-Husaini Khalad Al'abū Mulkah w. Sultanah. Mukam mad-ābād, 913 (A.H. = 1507 A.D.)
Ditto.

Found in Murshidabad: presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 6-6, dated the 8th February 1907.)

I. M. C., No. 197, page 176.

NASRAT SHĀH.

1522-1532 A.D.

In circle, with arabesques outside.

نصرتشاه
سلطان ابن حسین شاه
سلطان سید [اشرف الہ]
حسین خاندان الملک
و سلطانه ۹۲۵

Nasrat Shāh Sultan bin Husain Shāh Sultan Saiyid [Ashraf al-] Husaini. Khalad Al'abū mulkah w. Sultanah 925 (H = 1519 A.D.)

نصرتشاه السلطان
بن حسین شاه السلطان
[الہ] حسینی خاندان الملک
دارالضرب ۹۲۵

Nasrat Shāh as Sultan bin Husain Shāh as Sultan [al] Husaini Khalad Mulkah Darul-zarb 965 (wrongly written for: 925 A.H.)

Found at Jaldai in the district of Mymensingh; received by exchange in 1908 from Mr. Stapleton.

Ditto

Cf. I. M. C., No. 206, p. 177. Pl. IV, No. 6 of this catalogue.

Cf. B. M. C. (Mehmmadan Stamps), No. 139, p. 51.

The founders of the Assamese Kingdom were Shans, who in 1223 A.D., under the leadership of Sukapha, crossed the Patkoi range, which bounds the Brahmaputra Valley at the extreme east, and settled in the neighbourhood of the modern Sibsagar. For about 300 years they remained a unit among the several tribes that then inhabited the Brahmaputra Valley, but about 1530 A.D., under the leadership of Suhuñmuñ, they succeeded in finally conquering their principal rivals, the Chutiyas and Kacharis, and were brought into intimate contact with the world outside the Assam Valley by an unsuccessful invasion of the Muhammadans, who then ruled over Eastern Bengal. Their success evidently inspired them to imitate the coinage of the Muhammadan Kings of the Husaini dynasty, and in 1543 the first Ahom coin was issued by Suklenmuñ, the son of Suhuñmuñ. This coin has an inscription in the Ahom language and script, and following a statement made in the *Yogini Tantra* that the Ahom country was octagonal, the coins are octagonal instead of round; but in other respects they follow closely coins of Nasrat Shah and Ghyasuddin, two of Ala-ud-din Husain Shah's sons. These Ahom coins seem to have been mainly struck in connexion with the installation ceremony of the Ahom Kings, and very few of them are known. At some subsequent date an annual issue of coins in Bengali script began (*vide* Chakradhvaja's coin in the Cabinet, dated 1535 *Saka*=1633 A.D.), but until the time of Rudra Simha, 1696-1714 A.D., there does not appear to have been any regular issue of coins. Commencing, however, from 1618 *Saka*, specimens of Assamese coinage in Bengali script are known for nearly every year until the end of Assamese rule about 1712 *Saka* (=1820 A.D.). Most of the coins have the same inscription, the obverse mentioning the name of the king and the date of the coin, while the reverse contains an invocation to gods and goddesses of the Hindu Pantheon. The most interesting coins of the series are those minted in the name of Siva Simha and Rajesvara Simha. The former king permitted his wives to strike coins on his behalf, and in 1651 *Saka* his queen Pramathesvari for the first time broke away from the Assamese tradition by striking at Garhgaon a square coin in Persian script. The shape of this coin was probably derived from the square Manipuri coins, issued shortly before by Chairomba. Rajesvara experimented in new forms of coinage almost throughout all his reign. Besides ordinary octagonal coins in Bengali script, he struck in the first year of his reign octagonal coins in Ahom script (*vide* coin at bottom of Plate I) and square coins in Bengali script were also issued. Besides these, he issued octagonal coins with a Nagri inscription in 1675 *Saka* and at least two

issues of coins in Persian were also struck,—a square issue in 1674 *Saka* and an octagonal issue in 1685. On both the latter coins the name of the mint, Rangpur, is mentioned.

Towards the end of Assamese rule, the Vaishnava section of the inhabitants of Assam constantly broke out into rebellion against their kings, who were followers of Siva. In the time of Gaurinatha Simha two Vaishnava usurpers began to strike coins in Upper Assam, and the Assamese Kingdom was only saved from immediate dissolution by the temporary intervention of the British in 1794 A.D. Owing to the adoption of a policy of non-intervention, the British soon withdrew, and for nearly 30 years anarchy prevailed. Towards the end of this period, invasions of Burmese occurred, and the last King of Assam, Jogesvara Simha was a puppet of the Burmese Governors. The Burmese appear to have minted an octagonal silver coinage of their own called *Gahuri* Muhurs, with a pig on one side and a floral design, or rude inscription, on the other; but these coins are very rare, and the Shillong Cabinet contains no specimen of them. The last dated coins are those of Chandra Kanta (the predecessor of Jogesvara) minted in *Saka* 1741 and 1742 (=1819 and 1820 A.D.). The aggressions of the Burmese finally led to a British expedition for the purpose of ejecting them from Assam and Manipur. Rangpur was occupied at the beginning of 1825 A.D., and by the treaty of Yandabo, signed on February the 24th, 1826, the Burmese King undertook to have no further dealings with Assam. Owing to the atrocities perpetrated by the Burmese, Assam had fallen into a most deplorable condition, and the administration of the country was entirely conducted for several years after the treaty by British officials. An attempt to reinstate Purandara Simha, who had previously reigned for a short time in 1818 A.D., ended in failure, and from 1838 Assam has formed an integral part of British India. No coins of Purandara Simha have yet come to light.*

* Further details of Assamese coinage may be found in two papers read by Mr. Stapleton before the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1909 and 1910: as well as in a paper by Mr. J. Allan in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1909 (Volume IX).

				A.D.
Sukapha	...	...	...	1228-1268
Suteupha	...	...	...	1268-1281
Subinpha	...	...	...	1281-1293
Sukhangpha	...	...	...	1293-1332
Sukhrangpha	...	...	...	1332-1364
Sutupha	...	...	...	1364-1376
interregnum	...	...	...	1376-1380
Tyaokhamti	...	...	...	1380-1389
interregnum	...	...	...	1389-1397
Sudangpha	...	...	...	1397-1407
Sujungpha	...	...	...	1407-1422
Suphakpha	...	...	...	1422-1439
Susenpha	...	...	...	1439-1488
Suhenpha	...	...	...	1488-1493
Supimpha	...	...	...	1493-1497
Suhungmung or the Dihingia Raja	...	...	...	1497-1539
Suklenmung or the Garhgaya Raja	...	...	...	1539-1552
Sukhampha or Khora Raja	...	...	...	1552-1603
Susengpha <i>a'iss</i> Burha Raja or Pratapa Simha	...	...	...	1603-1641
Surampha or Bhaga Raja...	...	...	...	1641-1644
Sutyinpha or Nariya Raja	...	...	...	1644-1648
Sutamla or Jaya Ihvaja Simha	...	...	...	1648-1663
Chakradhvaja Simha or Supungmung	...	...	...	1663-1670
Sunyatpha or Udayaditya Simha	...	...	...	1670-1673
Suklampha or Ramdhvaj	...	...	...	1673-1675
Suhung	...	...	...	1675 ...
Gobar	...	...	...	1675 ...
Sujinpha	...	...	...	1675-1677
Sudaipha	...	...	...	1677-1679
Sulikpha or Lara Raja	...	...	...	1679-1681
Supatpha or Gadadhar Simha	...	...	...	1681-1696
Rudra Simha or Sukhrungpha	...	...	...	1696-1714
Siva Simha or Sutanpha...	...	...	...	1714-1744

Pramatta Simha or Sunenpha	...	...	1744-1751
Rajesvara Simha or Surempha	...	...	1751-1769
Lakshmi Simha or Sunyeopha	...	...	1770-1780
(Ramakanta—Usurper)	...	...	1769-1770
Gaurinatha Simha or Suhitpangpha	...	...	1780-1795
(Bharatha Simha—Rebel)	...	...	1791—1793&1796-97
(Sarvānanda—Rebel)	...	...	1793—1795
Kamalesvara Simha or Suklingpha	...	...	1795-1810
Chandrakanta Simha or Sudinpha (nominally)	...	...	1810-1818
and also (under the Burmese)	...	...	1819-1820
(Brajanatha Simha)	...	February to April	1818
Purandar Simha	...	...	1818-1819
and as King of Upper Assam	...	...	1833-1838
Jogesvara Simha (under the Burmese)	...	...	1821 ...
Burmese Rule	...	...	1819-1825
British Rule began	...	...	1825 ...

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

CHAKRADHVAJA SIMHA *alias*

1	1585	...	AR Oct * 185 .85	...	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Sri Sri Sra</i> (2) <i>rga deva Chakra-</i> (3) <i>ja Simhasya Saka</i> — (4) (under a horizontal line) 1585— (coin) of Chakradhvaja Simha, a deity of bhaven, 1585 Saka = 1663 A.D.
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SUPATPHA *alias*

1681—95

1	1683	...	AR 172.0 .88	...	Four-line legend in Ahom language and script, (1) <i>Chao Su</i> (2) <i>pat pha pi</i> (3) <i>n Khun Lak</i> (4) <i>ni Raisan</i> — (The) great Supatpha became (<i>pin</i>) King in the year (<i>Lakni</i>) Raisan (thirty third year of cycle = 1681 A.D.) Winged dragon below, facing right.
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RUDRA SIMHA *alias*

1	1618	...	AR 173.1 .90	...	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Sri Srimat</i> (2) <i>Svarga Deva Rudra</i> (3) <i>Simhasya Sa</i> (4) <i>ke</i> 1618— (Coin) of Rudra Simha, a deity of heaven, Saka 1618 (= 1696 A.D.) Winged dragon below facing right.
2	1620	...	AR 172.9 .87	...	Ditto; but date 1620 Saka (= 1698 A.D.)

• Except where otherwise stated,

Reverse.	Provenance.	Reference and remarks.
7	8	9

SUPUNGMUNG—1663—1679 A D.

<p>Four-line legend, (1) <i>Sri Sri Si</i> (2) <i>va Rama Pada</i> (3) <i>rarinda</i> <i>Para</i> (4) <i>yanasya</i>—Intent on the lotus of the feet of Siva and Rama.</p>	<p>Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.</p>
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GADADHARA SIMHA.

A D.

<p>Four-line legend in Ahom language and script, (1) <i>Kao</i> <i>boi</i> (2) <i>pha Len</i> (3) <i>dan he-u</i> (4) <i>chu</i>—I pay respect (<i>boi</i>) to Heavenly (<i>pha</i>) Lendan (Indra) by giving (<i>he-u</i>) name (i.e., by dedicating this coin.) Bird at right bottom.</p>	<p>Presented in 1906 by Srjut Kama- lesvara Gohain, Mauzadar of Niharani in the Golághát Sub- division.</p>	<p>Reference: Coins of Gadadhara Simha, I. M C No. 4, page 298. [Deciphered for this catalogue by Srjut Golap Chandra Barua, late Assamese Transla- tor to Government.]</p>
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SUKRUNGPHA 1693-1714 A.D.

<p>Four-line legend (1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri Pa</i> (3) <i>dambu</i> <i>Madhu</i> (4) <i>karasya</i> = 'A bee on the lotus-like feet of Hara and Gauri.'</p> <p>Similar</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in the Daflating Teagarden, Johát Sub- division, Sib- ságar.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	<p>Reference: I. M. C., No. 1, page 29, where <i>Ambuja</i> should be read for <i>Amrita</i> (vide inverted reverse; Pl. XXIX, No. 3).</p>
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all Assamese coins are octagonal.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

RUDRA SIMHA *alias*

3	1621	...	AR 176.1 .87	...	As previous coin; but date 1621 Saka (= 1639 A.D.)
4	1622	...	AR 173.3 .85	...	Ditto; but date 1622 Saka (= 1700 A.D.)
5	1625	...	AR 173.2 .89	...	Ditto; but date 1625 Saka (= 1703 A.D.)
6	1626	...	AR 171.7 .90	...	Ditto; one; but date 1626 Saka (= 1704 A.D.)
7	1630	...	AR 173.6 .91	...	Ditto; but date 1630 Saka (= 1708 A.D.)
8	1632	...	AR 175.0 .90	...	Ditto; but date 1632 Saka (= 1710 A.D.)
9	1633	...	AR 172.1 .88	...	Ditto; but date 1633 Saka (= 1711 A.D.)
10	1635	...	AR 174.1 .87	...	Ditto; but date 1635 Saka (= 1713 A.D.)

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SUKRUNGPHA, 1696-1714 A.D.—*continued.*

As No. 1	... ... Found in Sibságar, received from A. S. B. with letter No. 1112, dated the 22nd June 1905.
Ditto	... ... Same as No. 1 ...
Ditto	... ... Ditto.
Ditto	... ... Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Sháh of Jorhát (Assam).
Ditto	... ... Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.
Ditto	... ... Ditto.
Ditto	... ... Ditto.
Ditto	... ... Ditto.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obv. rse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

RUDRA SIMHA *alias*

11	1636	...	Ar 170.9 .90	...	As previous coin; but date 1636 Saka (= 1714 A.D.) and — a little above ☉ of date.
12	...	...	Ar 86.6 .63	...	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Rudra Si</i> (3) <i>mhasya</i> Half-flower to right of <i>Sri</i> .
13	...	...	Ar 87.2 .65	...	Similar; but the flower missing.

SIVA SIMHA *alias*

1	1637	...	Ar 171.7 .92	...	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Sri Sri-mat</i> (2) <i>Svarga Deva Si</i> (3) <i>ra Simha Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Saka</i> 1637 — [coin] of Siva Simha, a deity of heaven, Saka 1637 = 1715 A.D. Winged dragon facing right.
2	1637	...	Ar 171.8 .92	...	Ditto
3	1637	...	Ar 173.9 .80	...	Ditto but the first and second lines read (1) <i>Sri Sri ma</i> (2) <i>t Svarga Deva Si</i> .

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SUKRUNGPHAI 1695-1714 A.D.—concluded.

As No. 1	Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhāt.	
Three-line legend (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva Pada</i> (3) <i>Prasya</i> , one conspicuous dot to right of <i>Sri</i> .	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea garden.	
Similar, but the dot missing ...	Ditto ...	Pl. II, No. 1.

SUTANPHA, 1714-1744 A.D.

Four-line legend, (1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Pada</i> (3) <i>mbuja madhuku</i> (4) <i>rasya</i> — A bee on the lotus of the feet of Hara and Gauri.	Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhāt.	Cf. I. M. C., No. , page 300.
Ditto	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
Ditto	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SIVA SIMHA, *alias*

4	1639	...	AR 175·9 ·95	...	Same as No. 1, but date 1639 (=1717 A.D.)
5	1641	...	AR 175·0 ·95	...	Same as No. 1, but date 1641 (=1719 A.D.)
6	1642	...	AR 174·8 ·95	...	Same as No. 1, but date 1642 (=1720 A.D.)
7	1643	...	AR 171·3 ·94	...	Same as No. 1, but date 1643 Saka (= 1721 A.D.)
8	1644	...	AR 175·8 ·93	...	Ditto, but date 1644 (= 1722 A.D.)
9	1646	...	AR 175·0 ·92	...	Ditto, but date 1646 (=1724 A.D.)
10	1654	18	AR 176·4 ·87	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri ma</i> (2) <i>t Svarga Deva Si</i> (3) <i>va Simha</i> <i>Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Saka</i> 1654 (5) 18.
11	...	...	AR 87·0 ·65	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva si</i> (3) <i>imhasya</i> .

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SUTANPHA—*continued.*

As No. 1	As last one	I. M. C., No. 2, page 300 (' <i>Padam-buja</i> ' should be read for ' <i>Padamrita</i> ').
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto No. 3.
Ditto	Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham, Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.	
Ditto	Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet.	[Found in Secretariat chest.]
Ditto	Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham.	
Ditto	Same as No. 1.	
(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri pada</i> (3) <i>mbuja madhu</i> (4) <i>karasya</i> .	Ditto.	
(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva Pada</i> (3) <i>Parasya</i> —Seven dotted flower on ৭ of পদ.	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SIVA SIMHA, WITH

1	1646	...	R 174.0 .95	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Siva</i> (2) <i>Simha</i> <i>Nripamahi</i> (3) <i>shi Sri</i> <i>Phulesva</i> (4) <i>ri Devyah.</i>	
2	1647	...	R 175.5 .95	...	Ditto	...
3	1647	...	R 174.1 .90	...	Ditto	...
4	1648	...	R 174.3 .93	...	Ditto	...
5	1649	...	R 170.5 .88	...	Ditto	...

SIVA SIMHA, WITH QUEEN PRAMATHESVARI

1	1649	...	R 175.1 .92	...	Same as No. 1 of Phulesvari, substituting the name Pra- mathesvari.	
2	1650	...	R 174.1 .90	...	Ditto	...
3	1651	...	R 174.0 .90	...	Ditto	...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

QUEEN PHULESVARI.

<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri Pada</i> (3) <i>Parayanayah</i> (4) <i>Sake</i> 1646—[coin] of Queen Phulesvari, Consort of King Siva Simha, intent on the feet of Hara and Gauri 1646 (=1724 A.D.) Winged dragon facing right.</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 1, page 300.</p>
<p>Ditto, but date 1647 (=1725 A.D.), and seven-dotted flower on ৪ of ২৪</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 2, page 300.</p>
<p>Ditto, but the first and the second lines read (1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Padapa</i> and five-dotted flower in front of the dragon.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Ditto, but date 1648 (=1726 A.D.)</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Ditto, No. 3.</p>
<p>Ditto, but date 1649 (=1727 A.D.)</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	<p>Pl. II, No. 2.</p>

(A LATER NAME OF PHULESVARI).

<p>Same as No. 5 of Phulesvari. No five-dotted flower in front of the dragon.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Ditto, but date 1650 (=1728 A.D.)</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Ditto, but date 1651 (=1729 A.D.)</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 3, page 30.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SIVA SIMHA WITH

4	1650	15	Ar. 174.2 .70	Garhgaon	Persian legend ... شاه شیر سینگ سکه زند چوهر بحکم بیگم پرمهتی سری شاه <i>Shāh Sheo Singh Sikkā zad chu Mīhr ba hukm Begum Prama- thesari Shāh—Shāh Sheo (Siva) Simha. Coin struck as the sun by order of Queen Pramathesvari Shāh.</i>
5	1652	...	Ar. 174.5 .92	...	Same as No. 1 ...
6	1653	...	Ar. 173.3 .95	...	Ditto ...
7	...	...	Ar. 88.5 .66	...	(1) Sri Sri Si (2) va Simha Nripa (3) Mahishi.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

QUEEN PRAMATHESVARI—*continued.*

<p>میمنت ما نوس 10 سنه جلوس ضرب گرگار 'Dragon' 1651</p> <p><i>Mīmanat Mānūs Sani 15 Julūs Zarb Gargaon 1651</i> "Struck at Garhgaon in the 15th year of his reign of tranquil prosperity." Saka 1651 (=1729 A.D.)</p>	<p>Found at Garhgaon in the Sibsagar district, Assam, with 142 duplicates.</p>	<p>Reference : J. A. S. B., Part I, 1904, Extra number, Numismatic Supplement, No. 4, page 114, Pl. II, 16, Pl. IV. No. 7 of the catalogue.</p>
<p>Same as 1, but date 1652 (= 1730 A.D.)</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in the Daflating tea-garden.</p>	
<p>Same as No. 1, but date 1653 (=1731 A.D.).</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 4, page 301.</p>
<p>(1) <i>Sri Prama</i> (2) <i>thesvāri</i>, (3) <i>Devyaḥ</i>.</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 5, page 301.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SIVA SIMHA WITH

1	1654	19	AR 175.4 .94	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Siva</i> (2) <i>Simha Nripa udva</i> (3) <i>Uadbha Sri mad Ambi</i> (4) <i>ka Devinam.</i> " (Coin) of the much beloved (wife) of King Siva Simha.
2	...	19	AR 86.2 .64	...	<i>Sri Sri Si</i> (2) <i>va Simha Na</i> (3) <i>resvara.</i> Seven-dotted flower below 卐 and five-dotted flower above 卐 of শিব
3	1655	19	AR 174.4 .90	...	Same as 1
4	1656	20	AR 175.3 .90	...	Ditto
5	1657	21	AR 175.9 .90	...	Ditto; seven-dotted flower on the back of the dragon.
6	1658	22	AR 175.4 .92	...	As No. 5

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

QUEEN AMBIKA.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Pada</i> (3) <i>Parayananam</i> (4) <i>Sake</i> 1654, 19 (Regnal year). "Devoted to the feet of Hara and Gauri."	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
(1) <i>Udvallad</i> (2) <i>bha Sri mad-ambi</i> (3) <i>ka Devanam</i> , 19.	Ditto.	
As No. 1, but date 1655 (=1733 A.D.). 19 (Regnal year).	Ditto.	
Ditto, but regnal year 20 ...	Ditto.	
Ditto, but date 1657 (=1735 A.D.) and regnal year 21. Half flower on <i>Gau</i> of <i>Gauri</i> .	Ditto ...	I. M. C., No. 1, p. 301.
Same as previous one, but date 1658 (=1736 A.D.) and regnal year 22. Instead of half-flower, seven-dotted flower over <i>Gau</i> of <i>Gauri</i> , and also a seven-dotted flower above ७ of ७	Ditto ...	I. M. C., No. 2, p. 302.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SIVA SIMHA WITH

1	1661	26	AR 175.8 .92	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Siva</i> (2) <i>Simha Nripa udva</i> (3) <i>llabha Sri Sarve</i> (4) <i>svari Devanam</i> , (5) 26.
2	1664	29	AR 120.8 .98	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Siva</i> (2) <i>Simha Nripa udva</i> (3) <i>llabha Sri Sarve</i> (4) <i>svari Devanam</i> , (5) 29.
3	...	29	AR 85.2 .72	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Si</i> (2) <i>va Simha na</i> (3) <i>resvara</i> . Four-dotted flower below <i>Si</i> of <i>Siva</i> .
4	1665	29	AR 174.7 .95	...	Same as No. 1
5	1665	30	AR 155.5 .92	...	Ditto, but regnal year 30

PRAMATTA SIMHA

1	[1666]	...	AR 175.2 .91	...	Four-line legend in Ahom language and script—(1) <i>Chao Su</i> (2) <i>nen pha pin</i> (3) <i>khun Lakni</i> (4) <i>katkeo</i> . The great Sunenpha became king in the year <i>Katkeo</i> (thirty-sixth year of cycle = 1744 A.D.)
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

QUEEN SARVESVARI.

<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Pada</i> (3) <i>Parayananam</i> (4) <i>Sake</i> 1661. Winged dragon facing left.</p>	<p>Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham, Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.</p>	
<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri</i> <i>Pada</i> (3) <i>Parayananam</i>, (4) <i>Sake</i> 1664. Winged dragon facing left.</p>	<p>Found in 1903 in the Daflating Tea-garden.</p>	
<p>(1) <i>Udvala</i> (2) <i>bha Sri Sarve</i> (3) <i>svari Devanam</i>, (5) 29— [coin] of Sarvesvari, the be- loved Queen of the lord Siva Simha.</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 2, p. 302. Pl. II, No. 3 of this catalogue.</p>
<p>Same as No. 1, but year 1665 (=1743 A.D.)</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Ditto, No. 3.</p>
<p>Ditto ditto ...</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	

alias SUNENPHA.

<p>Legend in Ahom language and script—(1) <i>Kao boi</i> (2) <i>pha</i> <i>lenda</i> (3) <i>n heu chu</i>—I offer prayer in the name of the heavenly Lendan. Winged dragon facing left.</p>	<p>Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kámráp.</p>	<p>I. M. C., page 295</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	2	4	5	6

PRAMATTA SIMHA

2	1667	...	AR 173·7 ·92	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Deva Pramatta</i> (3) <i>Simha Nri- pasya</i> (4) <i>Saka</i> 1667 (= 1745 A.D.). Winged dragon below, facing left.
3	1667	...	AR 41·3 60	...	<i>Sri Sri Pra</i> , (2) <i>matta Simha</i> (3) <i>Nripasya</i> .
4	1668	...	AR 175 ·82	...	Same as (2); but <i>S ka</i> 1668 (=1746 A.D.). Lotus mark behind dragon's tail under date.
5	1668	...	AR 41·3 ·52	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Pra</i> (2) <i>matta Simha</i> , (3) <i>Nripasya</i> .
6	1669	...	AR 173·5 ·95	...	Idem; <i>Saka</i> 1669 (=1747 A.D.). No lotus mark.
7	1670	...	AR 176·5 ·92	...	Same as No. 2, but date <i>Saka</i> 1700 (=1748 A.D.).

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUNENPHA—*continued*.

<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i>, (2) <i>Gauri Charana</i> (3) <i>Kamala Madhu</i> (4) <i>karasya</i>. Four-dotted flower above <i>Gau</i> of <i>Gauri</i>—[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King; Pramatta Simha, a bee on the lotus of the feet of Hara and Gauri. Saka 1667 (=1745 A.D.).</p>	<p>Purchased in 1905 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 3, page 302.</p>
<p>(1) <i>Sake</i> (2) 1667 (=1745 A.D.). Half-flower on top and six-dotted half-flower to left and five-dotted half-flowers to right and bottom.</p>	<p>Found in 1903 in the Daflating Tea garden.</p>	
<p>Same as (2)</p>	<p>Received in 1905, from Col. Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 4, page 302.</p>
<p>(1) <i>Sake</i> (2) 1668 (=1774 A.D.). Half-flower on each side except right.</p>	<p>Purchased in 1900 through Mr. Botlam.</p>	<p>One-fourth rupee.</p>
<p>Same as No. 4 but half-moon with four dots on margin above ২২</p>	<p>Presented in 1905 by Mun hi Muhammad Shih of Jorhát.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 5, page 302.</p>
<p>Same as No. 4</p>	<p>Found in Sibságar; received from A. S. B. with letter No. 1121, dated the 22nd June 1905.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
FRAMATTA SIMHA					
8	1672	...	AR 175.7 .92	...	Same as 4, but date 1672 (=1720 A.D.)
9	...	...	AR 87.5 .65	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Pra Simha</i> (2) <i>Matta Nripasya</i> .
SUREMPHA ALIAS RAJESVAR					
1	1674	...	AR Sq. 173.5 .73	Rangpur ...	شید ماه ساطان چو خور سکه زد ابن عالم پناه سوی راجه سر سنگه Persian legend, read from the beginning of the last line, <i>Sri Rajah sar singh zad in alampanah Sikha Sultan chu khurshid [wa] mah</i> —This King Rajesvara Singh, Asylum of the World, struck coin like sun [and] moon.
2	1674	...	AR 174.4 .85	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Scarga</i> (2) <i>Deva Sri Rajesva</i> (3) <i>ra Simha Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Sake</i> 1674. Dragon below, facing left. Semi-circle and four dots on margin before <i>Sri</i> .

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUNENPHA—*continued*.

<p>Same as No. (4)</p> <p>(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva Pada</i> (3) <i>Parasya</i>--seven-dotted flower above ३ of ३३</p>	<p>Found in 1906, in the Daflating Tea-garden.</p> <p>Same as No. 3.</p>
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SIMHA—1751-1769 A.D.

<p>مانوس ۱۶۷۴ مہمانت سنہ جلوس ضرب رنگپور</p> <p>Beginning from the top <i>Mānus</i> 1674 <i>Maimanat Sani Julūs Zarb Rangpur</i>—Struck at Rangpur (near Sibsāgar) in the year of the reign of tranquil prosperity 1674 (<i>Saka</i> = 1752 A.D.) Dragon facing right at bottom (left-hand corner).</p> <p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Charana ka</i> (3) <i>mala wakaranda</i> (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i>— [Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Rajesvara Simha, a Peś on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Hara and Gauri; Saka 1674 (=1752 A.D.). Semi-circle and four dots at beginning and end of first line and above <i>Ila</i> of <i>Hara</i>.</p>	<p>Found in Sibsāgar; received from the A. S. B. with letter No. 1108, dated the 22nd June 1905.</p> <p>Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 21, page 205.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJESVARA SIMHA 1751-					
3	1675	...	A 174.4 .85	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1675 Saka (= 1753 A.D.)
4	1675	...	A 174.4 .85	...	Ditto, but in Nagri script. No. dragon at bottom Semicircle and four dots above <i>Svarga</i> and at end of <i>Nripasya</i> .
5	1677	...	A 174.2 .85	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1677 Saka (=1755 A.D.)
6	1678	...	A 173.8 .90	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1678 Saka (=1756 A.D.)
7	1679	...	A 173.1 .83	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1679 Saka (= 1757 A.D.)
8	1679	...	A 43.7 .54	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Ra</i> (2) <i>jesvara Sim</i> (3) <i>ha Nripasya</i> .
9	1680	...	A 174.8 .86	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1680 Saka (=1758 A.D.) and semicircle omitted.
10	1682	...	A 174.7 .86	...	Ditto, but date 1682 Saka (=1760 A.D.) with semicircle and dots.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUREMPHA.
1769 A.D.

As in No. 2, but semicircle and dots below <i>ra</i> of <i>Rasya</i> .	Purchased in 1009 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp.	I. M. C. No. 5, page 303.
(1) <i>Sri Sri Mahe</i> (2) <i>svari charana ka</i> (3) <i>mala makaranda ma</i> (4) <i>dhukarasya</i> . Dragon below, facing left.	Found in 1906 in the Dafatting Tea-garden.	I. M. C. No. 5, page 303.
As in No. 1, but no semicircle and dots below <i>ra</i> (३) of <i>Rasya</i> .	Ditto.	
As in No. 1, but a crescent above <i>Ha</i> of <i>Hara</i> instead of semicircle and dots.	Ditto ...	I. M. C. No. 7, page 303.
Legend same as on No. 2, but only four dots at the beginning and end of the first line and six-dotted flower on <i>Ha</i> of <i>Hara</i> .	Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.	
(1) <i>Saka</i> (२) 1679 (= 1757 A.D.) semicircle and a dot on <i>Saka</i> .	Found in Sibságar; received from A. S. B. with letter No. 1121, dated the 22nd June 1905.	One-fourth rupee. I. M. C. No. 9, page 303.
Same as No. 1, but semicircle omitted.	Presented in 1905 by Munshi Mullahmal Sháh of Jerhát.	
Ditto, but crescent on <i>Sri</i> ...	Found in 1906 in the Dafatting Tea-garden.	Ditto, ditto No. 12

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

RAJESVARA SIMHA

11	1683	...	AR 174 7 88	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1683 Saka (=1761 A.D.) and crescent over <i>Sva of Svarga</i> ; no semicircle and dots.
12	1684	...	AR 174 4 90	...	Ditto, but date 1684 Saka (=1762 A.D.)
13	1685	...	AR 173 8 82	Rangpur	شید ماه سلطان چو خور سکه زد این عالم پناه سروی را چه سر سینگ Beginning from the bottom <i>Sri Rajahsar Singh zad in alampanah Sikka—Sultan chu khurshid [wa] mah</i> . This King Rajesvara Singh, Asylum of the World, struck coin like sun (and) moon.
14	1686	...	AR 173 5 86	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1686 Saka (=1764 A.D.)

Reverses.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUREMPHA—continued.

As in 2, but no five-dotted flower on <i>Ha</i> of <i>Hara</i> and semicircle omitted below <i>ra</i> of <i>rasya</i> .	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea garden, Jorhít Subdivision, Sib-ságar.	I. M. C., No. 13, page 50.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto No. 14.
<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت ۱۷۸۵</p> <p>ضرب سنه جلوس</p> <p>زنگپور</p>	Presented by Srijit Rasadkar Barah, Maz-dar of Panbari, through the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts (letter No. 63E., dated the 9th May 1903).	I. M. C., Jan 34, No. 22, and Rodger's Punjab catalogue N. P. 81. This coin as well as No. (7) confirms the statement on page 180 of Gait's History that Rangpur was selected as Rajeswara's capital. Pl. IV, No. 8 of the catalogue.
<p><i>Mānūs maimanat</i> 1685 <i>Zarb san Jutūs Rangpur</i>. Struck at Rangpur in the year of the reign of tranquil prosperity, 1685 Saka = 1768 A. D.</p>	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	I. M. C. No. 15, page 303.
Same as No. 3, but half-moon with a dot (in centre) on <i>Ha</i> of <i>Hara</i> .	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	I. M. C. No. 15, page 303.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

RAJESVARA SIMHA

15	1637	...	AR 1737 .88	...	Same as No. 2, but no semi-circle, and a crescent on second <i>Sri</i> and date 1687 Saka (=1765 A.D.)
16	1638	...	AR 1739 .81	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1688 Saka (=1766 A.D.)
17	1639	...	A.D. 1735 .83	...	Same as 1, but also semi-circle and five dots above <i>Sva Svarga</i> , a crescent on second <i>Sri</i> and date 1689 Saka (=1767 A.D.)
18	1690	...	AR 1734 .85	...	As in No. 1, but date 1690 Saka (=1768 A.D.)
19	...	...	AR 850 .65	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Ra</i> (2) <i>jesvara Simha</i> (3) <i>Nripasya</i> .
20	...	...	154 .40	...	<i>Sri Sri Ra</i> (2) <i>jesvara</i> ...
21	...	...	AR 103 .35	...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUREMPHA—concluded.

As in No. 2, but semi-circle with four dots on margin before <i>Sri Sri</i> , half-moon and a dot above second <i>Sri</i> , and seven-dotted flower on <i>Ha</i> of <i>Hara</i> .	Found in 1906 in the D. flating Tea garden.	
Same as No. 2, ...	Found in Sibsa-gar. Received from A. S. B. with letter No. 1126, dated the 22nd June 1905.	I. M. C. No. 16, page 33.
As in No. 3 ...	Found in 1906 in the D. flating Tea-garden.	
As in No. 3 ...	Ditto.	
(1) <i>Sri Sri Si</i> (2) <i>va pada fara</i> (3) <i>yanasya</i> —crescent over second <i>Sri</i> .	Ditto.	
(1) <i>Simha Nri</i> (2) <i>pasya</i> ...	Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsa-gar.	$\frac{1}{8}$ rupee.
(1) <i>Simha Nri</i> (2) <i>pasya</i> ...	Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{8}$ rupee.

Coin No.	Year.		Metal, weight and s. e.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

LAKSHMI SIMHA

1	...	1	AR 87.2 .65	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri La</i> (2) <i>Lshmi Simha</i> (3) <i>Narendrasya</i> .
2	1692	...	AR 1750 .86	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Dra Sri Lakshmi</i> (3) <i>Simha Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Saka</i> 1692 (=1770 A.D.) Dragon below, facing right. Semi-circle and four dots at beginning of first line on <i>Sra</i> of <i>Svarga</i> and to left of the dragon's tail.
3	1693	...	AR 1745 .95	...	Ditto, but date 1693 <i>Saka</i> (= 1771 A.D.) semi-circle and four dots in front of dragon, before <i>Sri Sri</i> and at end of third line.
4	1694	...	AR 1742 .90	...	As on No. 3, but date 1694 <i>Saka</i> (=1772 A.D.)
5	1695	...	AR 1731 .93	...	Ditto, but date 1695 <i>Saka</i> (=1773 A.D.). No semi-circle before dragon.
6	1696	...	AR 1756 .91	...	Ditto, but date 1696 <i>Saka</i> (=1774 A.D.) Semi-circles omitted.

Reverse.	Provenance.	Reference and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUNYEOPHA, 1770-1780 A.D.

<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri Pa</i> (3) <i>da parasya</i>, Regnal year (one) at bottom—(Coin) of the King Lakshmi Simha, devoted to the feet of Hara and Gauri.</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.</p>	
<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri</i> <i>charana ra</i> (3) <i>vinda Maka-</i> <i>randa</i>, (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i>— (Coin) of the Deity of Heaven, King Lakshmi Simha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Hara and Gauri. Semi-circle and four dots at beginning of first line.</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in Daflating Tea- garden.</p>	<p>I.M.C. No. 2, page 304. Pl. II. No. 4 of this catalogue.</p>
<p>Ditto, but semi-circle and dots also at middle of bottom.</p>	<p>Presented in 1905 by Munshi M u h a m m a d Shah of Jorhat.</p>	<p>Ditto, No. 4.</p>
<p>Ditto, but no semi-circle at bottom.</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.</p>	
<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Presented in 1905 by Munshi M u h a m m a d Shah of Jorhat.</p>	<p>Reference Smith's I. M. C. No. 5, page 304.</p>
<p>Ditto, but semi-circle and dots only at end of first line.</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.</p>	<p>Ditto, No. 6.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

LAKHMI SIMHA,

7	1696	...	₹ 44.0 .5	...	<i>Sri Sri La, (2) kshmi Simha (3) Nripasya.</i>
8	1697	...	₹ 175.9 .90	...	<i>Sri Sri Svarga (2) Deva Sri Lakshmi (3) Simha Nri- pasya Saka 1697 (=1775 A.D.) Dragon at bottom facing right.</i>
9	1697	...	₹ 44.6 .53	...	As No. 7 ...
10	1698	...	₹ 174.6 .82	...	Ditto, but date 1698 Saka (= 1776 A.D.) and a curve of four dots only above <i>Sva</i> of Svarga.
11	1701	...	₹ 43.6 .53	...	<i>Sri Sri La (2) kshmi Simha (3) Nripasya.</i>
12	1702	...	₹ 43.6 .54	...	Ditto ...
13	...	...	₹ 85.2 .67	...	As in No. 1 ...

R. verse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUNYEOPIA—*continued*.

(1) <i>Sake</i> (2) 1696 (=1774 A. D.) semi-circle and a dot on <i>Sake</i> .	Found in Sibságar; received from A. S. S. with letter dated the 22nd June 1905.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee; I. M. C., No. 7, page 304.
(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Cha- ranara</i> (3) <i>binda Mukaranda</i> (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i> .	Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Betham, Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.	Ditto, I. M. C. No. 8, page 305.
As No. 7, but date 1697 Saka (=1775 A.D.)	As No. 7 ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee. I. M. C. No. 9, page 305.
Ditto, but a curve of three dots only on margin before <i>Sri Sri</i> .	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 10.
(1) <i>Sake</i> (2) 1701 (=1779 A.D.) Semi-circle on <i>Sake</i> .	Found in Sibsá- gar; received from A. S. B. with letter dated the 22nd June 1905.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee.
Ditto, but date (=Saka 1702- 1780 A. D.)	Ditto.	
As in No. 1, but no regnal year	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 14.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

LAKSHMI SIMHA

14	...	...	₹ 87.2 .65	...	As No. 13 ...
15	...	...	₹ 88.3 .65	...	Ditto but <i>n</i> (ন) of Narendrasya at the beginning of third line placed at the end of second line after <i>Simha</i> .
16	...	...	₹ 85.9 .67	...	Ditto ...
17	...	...	₹ 79.7 .65	...	Ditto, but third line reads <i>Nripasya</i> and "Lakshmi" spelt লক্ষ্মি
18	...	...	₹ 74.7 .65	...	Ditto, but "Lakshmi" is correctly spelt.
19	...	...	₹ 83.2 .65	...	Ditto ...

GAURINATHA SIMHA

1	1703	...	₹ 171.0 .92	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Deva Sri Gaurina</i> (3) <i>tha Simha Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Saka</i> 1703. Semi-circle with five dots at the beginning of the first line. Winged dragon facing right.
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<i>alias SUNYEOPHA—continued.</i>		
As previous one but "Gauri" (গৌরী) in second line instead of "Gaurī" (গৌরী).	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
Ditto, but "Gauri" spelt correctly (গৌরী).	Ditto.	
(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>rihara pada</i> (3) <i>parasya</i> . Half moon with dot in centre on <i>Sri</i> .	Ditto.	
Same as 9 and semi-circle with dot at centre at right bottom.	Ditto.	
Ditto, but no semi-circle and dot.	Ditto	... The whole is very crudely executed.
Ditto, but ३ of <i>Ilara</i> omitted at beginning of second line and Gauri spelt correctly.	Ditto	... Better executed.
<i>alias SUHITPANGPHA 1780-1795 A.D.</i>		
(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Charanara</i> (3) <i>vinda Mak-randa</i> (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i> — [Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Gaurinatha <i>Simha</i> , a bee on the nectar of the lotus of the feet of Hara and Gauri —Saka 1703 (= 1781 A.D.) Semi-circle with four dots at the beginning and end of the first line.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	I.M.O. No. 3, page 305.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA					
2	...	1	AR 89.3 .67	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Gau</i> (2) <i>ri Natha Si</i> (3) <i>mha Nripasya</i> .
3	...	1	AR 87.8 .67	...	Ditto, regnal year 3 (one) at bottom.
4	1704	...	AR 173.7 .92	...	As No. 1, but dragon facing left and no semicircle and dots.
5	1705	...	AR 173.8 .92	...	Similar to No. 1, but date 1705 (= 1783 A.D.) and the dragon facing left. Four dots at the beginning and three at the end of the first line.
6	1705	...	AR 173.9 .93	...	Ditto, but half-flower of five dots at the beginning of the first line.
7	...	5	AR 87.7 .70	...	<i>Sri Sri Gau</i> (2) <i>ri Natha Sim</i> (3) <i>ha Nripasya</i> . Regnal year 5 at bottom.
8	1706	5	AR 174.3 .98	...	As in No. 1, but date 1706 (= 1784 A.D.), dragon at bottom centre facing left, and at bottom left, regnal year 5.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUHITPANGPHA—continued.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri pa</i> (3) <i>da parasya</i> . Regnal year 3 (one), at bottom.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
As No. 1 ...	Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commis- sioner, Lakhim- pur.	
Similar to No. 1, but three dots at the beginning and end of the first line.	Ditto ...	I. M. C. No. 5, page 305.
Ditto, but semi-circle with four dots at the beginning of the first line.	Ditto.	
Same as No. 2, but no regnal year at bottom.	Ditto.	
Legend as in No. 1; semi-circles with four dots at the begin- ning and at the end of the first line, and half-flower of five dots on <i>Ha</i> of <i>Hara</i> .	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA

9	1706	5	Æ 173.9 .92	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri mat Sva</i> (2) <i>rga Deva Sri Gau</i> (3) <i>ri Natha Simhasya</i> (4) <i>Saka</i> 1706. Regnal year 5 below.
10	1707	6	Æ 158.4 .87	...	As in No. 1, but date 1707 (= 1785 A.D.). Regnal year 6 in front of the dragon at bottom facing left. No dotted semi-circles.
11	1707	6	Æ 178.8 .93	...	Ditto, but four dots between the dragon's face and the regnal year.
12	1707	6 (half cutoff.)	Æ 175.0 .90	...	Ditto, but crudely executed.
13	...	6	Æ 88.2 .72	...	Same as No. 6, but regnal year 6.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUHITPANGPHA—continued.

<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri Pa</i> (3) <i>dambuja Madhu</i> (4) <i>karasya</i>—[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Gaurinatha Simha, a bee on the lotus-like feet of Hara and Gauri, 1706 (=1784 A.D.)—Winged dragon at bottom facing right. Five-dotted half-flowers at the beginning and end of the first line and at the end of the last line.</p>	<p>Found in 1905 in the Daflating Tea-garden.</p>	<p>I.M.C. No. 5, p. 306.</p>
<p>As in No. 1, but second and third lines read <i>Gauri Charana ka</i> and <i>mala makaranda</i> respectively. Semi-circle and four dots at either end and above first line.</p>	<p>Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhāt.</p>	<p>I.M.C., No. 8, p. 303.</p>
<p>Ditto, half-flower of five dots at the beginning, and semi-circle with five dots above and at the end of the first line.</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>
<p>Ditto, but half-flower of five dots at the beginning and above the first line. An unrecognisable figure at bottom.</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>
<p>Same as No. (2) ...</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA *alias*

14	...	6	AR 67.9 .66	...	Same as No. 2 ...
15	1708	7	AR 174.2 .88	...	Same as No. 8, but date 1708 (= 1786 A.D.) and regnal year 7.
16	1708	7	AR 174.8 .85	...	Ditto, semi-circle with four dots at the beginning of, and half-flower of four dots above the first line, four dots in front of the dragon's face omitted.
17	...	7	AR 86.6 .66	...	Same as No. 6, but regnal year 7 at bottom.
18	1709	8	AR 173.4 .84	...	Same as No. 6, but date 1709 (= 1787 A.D.) and regnal year 8.
19	...	8	AR 86.7 .67	...	Same as No. 6, but regnal year 8 at bottom.
20	...	9	AR 87.2 .61	...	Ditto, but regnal year 9
21	...	9	AR 88.2 .63	...	Same as No. 2, but regnal year nine (9) at bottom.
22	...	9	AR 87.2 .65	...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SUHITPANGPHA—*continued.*

As in No. 2, but regnal year 6 at bottom.	Found in 1906 in the Daffating Tea-garden, Jorhát subdivision, Sibságar.	I. M. C. No. 9, page 306.
Same as No. 8	Ditto.	
Same as No. 11, but unrecognisable figure at bottom omitted.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Same as No. 6	Ditto.	
Same as No. 14	Ditto ...	I. M. C. No. 11, p. 306.
As in No. 5	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Same as No. 2, but hard <i>n</i> (न) instead of regnal year.	Ditto.	Pl. II, No. 5.
Ditto, but figure 2 instead of hard <i>n</i> (न).	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
GAURINATHA SIMHA					
23	1716	1(?)	Ar 176.6 .86	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Deva Sri Gauri Na</i> (3) <i>tha Simha Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Saka 1716</i> — Dragon facing left.
24	1716	...	Ar 174.0 .90	...	Same as No. 6, but date 1716 (= 1794 A.D.) and no trace of regnal year.
25	1716	...	Ar 176.2 .92	...	Ditto ...
26	1716	1	Ar 175.2 .87	...	Ditto, but has figure १ (<i>one</i>) at left bottom in front of the dragon's head. Dotted semi-circle at the end of and above the first line.
27	1716	1	Ar 174.5 .87	...	Ditto, but no figure in front of dragon and dotted semi-circle at the beginning of and above the first line.
28	1716	...	Ar 178.0 .88	...	Same as No. 13, but 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰 (probably for mint 'Disai'—the Assamese name for Jorhát—) at left bottom in front of dragon's head.
29	1716	...	Ar 48.6 .52	...	Same as No. 2 below (𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰) or perhaps (𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰).


Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUHITPANGPHA—*continued.*

(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Charana ka</i> (3) <i>mala Makaranda Madhukarasya</i> . Figure one at bottom.	Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham.	
Same as 6, but no dotted semi-circle	Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shah of Jorhat.	I. M. C., No. 13, p. 306.
Ditto	Found in the Daflating Tea-garden.	Ditto.
Ditto dotted semi-circles at either end of the first line and at bottom of the coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto, but figure 3 (<i>one</i>) at right-hand bottom and no dotted semi circle.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Same as No. (6)	Ditto ...	Ditto.
(1) <i>Sake</i> (2) 1716 (=1794 A.D.) Crescent and a dot over <i>sa</i> of <i>Sake</i> .	Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shah of Jorhat.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA

80	1716	...	R 44.1 .12	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Gau</i> (2) <i>ri Natha</i> <i>Si</i> (3) <i>mha Nripasya</i> .
81	[1716]		R 86.7 .66	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Gau</i> (2) <i>ri Natha</i> <i>Si</i> (3) <i>mha Nripasya</i> ; († at bottom (for Disai).
82	...	16	R 88.2 .66	...	Ditto, but regnal year 16 at bottom preceded by  .
83	...	16	R 86.2 .62	...	Ditto, but regnal year 16 followed by a crude star.
84	...	16	R 85.5 .66	...	Ditto, but regnal year 16 followed by a dot under a curved fish.
85	...	16	R 86.6 .65	...	Ditto, but no curved fish and dot.
86	1717	...	R 146.8 .83	...	As in No. 9, but date 1717 (= 1795 A.D.), and no regnal year.
87	...	2 or 6	R 87.0 .63	...	Same as No. 2, but hard n (†) at bottom.
88	...	...	R 88.2 .62	...	Same as No. 2

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUPHITPANGPHA—*continued.*

(1) <i>Sake</i> (2) 1716 (=1794 A.D.) Crescent and a dot over <i>Sa</i> of <i>Sake</i> .	Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham.	½ rupee.
(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri Pa</i> (3) <i>da Parasya</i> .	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
Ditto, but Maltese cross in addition at bottom.	Ditto.	
Ditto, but no Maltese cross at bottom.	Ditto.	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Ditto, but a mark (or ? 6) at bottom.	Ditto.	
Same as No. 9 ...	Ditto.	
Same as No. 2, but regnal year 2 or 6.	Ditto.	
Same as No. 2, but no regnal year, and struck parallel to obverse.	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA *alias*

39	...	...	₹ 87.5 .68	...	Same as No. 2	...
40	...	...	₹ 85.5 .68	...	Ditto	...
41	...	...	₹ 85.0 .65	...	Ditto	...
42	...	...	₹ 86.7 .70	..	As in No. 6, but no regnal year.	
43	...	...	₹ 88.0 .70	...	Ditto, but second line ends <i>Simha</i> .	
44	...	...	₹ 88.1 .61	...	Same as No. 2, but hard <i>n</i> (ॢ) at bottom.	
45	...	...	₹ 87.0 .68	...	As in No. 2	...
46	...	...	₹ 80.0 .62	...	Same as No. 2, but very crude, figure like 9 at beginning of first line and <i>Da</i> (ॢ) instead of <i>Ha</i> (ॢ) in the third line.	
47	...	...	₹ 86.8 .68	...	As in No. 7; no regnal year; a mark like an open umbrella with handle at bottom, and " above the first line.	

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SUHITPANGPHA—*continued.*

As in No. 2, but tail of <i>Ha</i> (𑒧) of <i>Hara</i> , and upstroke of <i>Dirghayee</i> (𑒥) are missing.	Found in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
Same as No. 2, but reads <i>Charana Parasya</i> , instead of <i>Pada Parasya</i> .	Ditto.	
Same as No. 2, but <i>Gauri</i> is spelt 𑒥𑒣𑒣 instead of 𑒥𑒣𑒣	Ditto.	
Same as No. 2, excepting regnal year.	Ditto.	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Same as No. 2, but hard <i>n</i> (𑒣) at bottom.	Ditto.	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Same as No. 2, but no regnal year.	Ditto.	
Ditto, but * above the first line.	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA

48	...	...	A 88·0 ·68	...	As in No. 2, but large circle with a dot in centreat bottom.
49	...	...	A 86·3 ·63	...	As previous one, but umbrella instead of circle.
50	...	...	A 88·2 ·72	...	Ditto, but rectangle with diagonals joined instead.
51	...	...	A 87·7 ·65	...	Ditto, but small Maltese cross instead of the rectangle.
52	...	...	A 87·8 ·65	...	Ditto, excepting the Maltese cross.
53	...	...	A 86·7 ·65	...	Ditto, but large Maltese cross at bottom.
54	...	...	A 86·0 ·70	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Gau</i> (2) <i>ri Natha Sim</i> (3) <i>ha Nripasya</i>
55	...	...	A 87·0 ·70	...	Ditto
56	...	...	A 18·2 ·07	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Gau</i> (2) <i>ri Natha</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUHITPANGPHA—continued.

Same as No. 2	Found in the Daflating garden.	tea
Same as No. 2	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto, but small Maltese cross at bottom.	Ditto.	
As in No. 2	Ditto.	
(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri Pa</i> (3) <i>da Parasya</i> . [coin] of king Gauri Nath Simha, devoted to the feet of Hara and Gauri. No date. Coarsely cut (fairly minted).	Ditto.	
Ditto (fairly minted)	Ditto.	
(1) <i>Simha Nri</i> (2) <i>pasya</i>	Ditto	...
		$\frac{1}{4}$ th of rupee.
		I.M.C., page 306.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA *alias*

57	...	...	AR 11.1 .35	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Gau</i> (2) <i>ri Natha.</i>
58	...	...	AR Cir- cular 5.5 .25	...	(1) <i>Sri</i> (2) <i>Gau</i> ...

SARVANANDA SIMHA

1	1716	...	AR 178.4 .95	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Deva Sri Sarvana</i> (3) <i>nda Simha Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Saka 1716.</i> Dragon below facing left.
2	1717	...	AR 175.2 .95	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (3) <i>Deva Sarvananda</i> (3) <i>Simha Narendranya</i> (4) <i>Saka 1717.</i> Dragon left.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SUHITPANGPHA—concluded.

(1) <i>Simha</i> (2) <i>Nripasya</i> ...	Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.	$\frac{1}{16}$ th of a rupee.
(1) <i>Ri Na</i> (2) <i>thasya</i> ...	Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{32}$ of a rupee.

RAJA OF MATAK, 1933-1795.

<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Krishna</i>, (2) <i>Charanara Kamala</i> (3) <i>Makaranda Ma</i> (4) <i>dhukarasya</i>— “[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Sarvananda Simha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Sri Krishna; Saka 1716 (= 1794 A.D.) Semi-circle and 4 dots in centre bottom, between 2 groups of 3 dots, 3 dots also at either end of third line.”</p>	<p>Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.</p>	<p>Pl. II, No. 6.</p>
<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Krishna</i> (2) <i>Pada Padma Dvanda</i> (3) <i>Makaranda brinda</i> (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i>. [coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Sarvananda Simha, a bee on the heaped honey of the two lotus-like feet of Sri Krishna. Saka 1717.</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.</p>	<p>The date (1717 S. = 1795 A.D.) on this coin shows that Sarvananda between his insurrection before the English entered in Assam and that of 1805, when he rebelled against Kamalesvara, also broke into insurrection directly after the British left Assam in 1794 A.D. Pl. II, No. 7 of this catalogue.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
SARVANANDA					
3	AR 88.2 .67	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Sa</i> (2) <i>ivananda</i> <i>Si</i> (3) <i>mha Nripasya</i> .
4	AR 81.8 .65	...	As No. 3
5	AR 86.8 .70	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Sarrā</i> (2) <i>nanda</i> <i>Simha, Na</i> (3) <i>rendrasya</i> .
BHARATHA SIMHA, AND AGAIN					
1	1718	...	AR 172.1 .87	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Bhagadatta</i> (2) <i>Kuludbhava Sri Bha</i> (3) <i>ratha Simha Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Sake</i> 1718. Dragon below facing left. Semi-circle and 4 dots behind in right bottom corner.
2	AR 87.8 .68	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Bha</i> (2) <i>ratha</i> <i>Simha Na</i> (3) <i>rendrasya</i> .
	AR 87.7 .65	...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SIMHA—continued.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Kri</i> (2) <i>shna Charana ma</i> (3) <i>dhukarasya</i> .—Half-flower of five dots at bottom, and a group of three dots at each end of the first line.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating tea-garden.	<i>Cf.</i> No. 4, page 60, Part IV of the Catalogue of the Coins collected by Mr. C. J. Rodgers and purchased by the Government of the Punjab, for an undated $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee of Sarvananda. Pl. II, No. 10 of this catalogue.
(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Krishna Madhu</i> (3) <i>karasya</i> .—Half-flower of six dots at the end of the first line and a group of three dots at the beginning of and below the third line.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating tea-garden.	Pl. II, No. 9.
(1) <i>Sri Sri Kri</i> (2) <i>shna pada Pa</i> (3) <i>rayanasya</i> .	Ditto ...	Pl. II, No 8.

**RAJA OF RANGPUR, 1791-93 A.D.
IN 1796-97 A. D.**

(1) <i>Sri Sri Krishna</i> , (2) <i>Charanaravinda</i> , (3) <i>Makaranda Pramatta</i> (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i> ; “[Coin] of King Bharatha Simha of the excellent lineage of Bhagadatta, a bee intoxicated with the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Sri Krishna; Saka 1718 (= 1796 A. D.) Semi-circle and four dots over <i>Krishna</i> .”	Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.	I. M. C., page 306.
(1) <i>Sri Sri Kri</i> (2) <i>shna Pada Pa</i> (3) <i>rayanasya</i> .—“[Coin] of King Bharatha Simha devoted to the feet of Sri Krishna.”	Found in the Daflating Tea-garden, Jorhát, Sibságar, 1906.	
Ditto ...	Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	

KAMALESVARA SIMHA

1	R 87.3 .68	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Ka</i> (2) <i>malesvara</i> <i>Si</i> (3) <i>mha Nripasya</i> .
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CHANDRA KANTA SIMHA, 810-18 A.D.

1	1741	...	R 174.8 .85	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Deva</i> <i>Sri Chandra Ka</i> (3) <i>nta</i> <i>Simha Narendrasya</i> (4) <i>Saka 1741</i> .
2	...	...	R 86.8 .65	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Chandra</i> (2) <i>Kanta Simha</i> (3) <i>Naren-</i> <i>drasya</i> .

BRAJANATHA SIMHA, FEBRUARY 1818

1	1789	...	176.1 .90	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Deva</i> <i>Sri Brajna</i> (3) <i>tha Simha</i> <i>Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Saka 1789</i> . Dragon below facing left.
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias KINĀRAM, 1795-1810 A.D.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri Chara</i> (3) <i>na Parasya</i> — “[Coin] of the King Kamalesvara Simha, devoted to the feet of Hara and Gauri.”	Found in the Daflating Tea-garden, 1906.	I. M. C. No. 1, page 307.
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RESTORED IN 1819 A.D. BY THE BURMESE.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Charanara</i> (3) <i>vinda Makaranda</i> (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i> — “[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Chandrakanta Simha. A bee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Hara and Gauri, 1741 Saka (=1819 A.D.)”	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	<i>Cf.</i> Smith's I. M. C., page 307.—This coin proves that Chandra Kanta's restoration in 1819 A.D. was not nominal. Pl. II, No. 12 of this catalogue.
(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri Pa</i> (3) <i>da Parasya</i> .	Ditto.	

TILL AT LEAST THE 7TH OF APRIL 1818, A.D.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Radha</i> (2) <i>Krishna Charana Ka</i> (3) <i>mala Makaranda</i> (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i> — “[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Brajanath Simha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Radha and Krishna; Saka 1739 (=1818 A.D.)”	Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhat.	I. M. C. No. 1, page 307.
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

BRAJANATHA

2	1739	...	AR 174·8 ·94	...	As No. 1
3	1740	...	AR 175·5 ·85	...	Ditto ditto, but date 1740 Saka (= 1818-19).
4	...	...	AR 87·8 ·65	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Bra</i> (2) <i>janatha</i> <i>Si</i> (3) <i>mha Nripasya</i> .
5	...	1(?)	84·1 ·64	...	Ditto
6	...	...	AR 11·0 ·33	...	(1) <i>Sri Bra</i> (2) <i>janatha</i> . ..
7	...	...	AR 6·0 ·25	...	(1) <i>Sri</i> (2) <i>Bra</i>
JOGESVARA SIMHA,					
1	...	...	88·0 ·63	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Jo</i> (2) <i>gesvara</i> <i>Si</i> (3) <i>mha Nripasya</i> .
2	...	...	87·4 ·64	...	Ditto

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and Remarks.
7	8	9

SIMHA—concluded.

<p><i>Sri Sri Radha</i> (2) <i>Krishna Charana Ka</i> (3) <i>Malz Makara da</i> (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i>— “[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Brajanath Simha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Radha and Krishna; Saka 1739(=1818A.D.)” Ditto</p>	<p>Found in the Daflating Tea-garden. Ditto ...</p>	<p>The two coins, dated 1739 and 1740 Saka, show that Brajanatha did not rule only in February 1818, as Mr. Vincent Smith says, but at least he reigned up to Tuesday, 7th of April 1818, when the Saka year 1740 began (<i>vide</i> “Cunningham’s Indian Era,” page 197).</p>
<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Ra</i> (2) <i>dha Krishna Pa</i> (3) <i>da Parasya</i>. Ditto but with ‘▷(<i>ra</i>) and figured ▷ (<i>one</i>) at bottom.</p>	<p>Ditto ... Ditto ...</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ rupee. Pl. II, No. 11.</p>
<p>(1) <i>Simha</i> (2) <i>Nripasya</i> ...</p>	<p>Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{16}$ rupee.</p>
<p>(1) <i>ja Na</i> (2) <i>tha Si</i> ...</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{32}$ rupee.</p>
<p>(c. 1821 A.D.)</p>		
<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri pa</i> (3) <i>da parasya</i>. (1) <i>Sri Sri</i>, but <i>gauri</i> spelt as গৌরী instead of গৌরী</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. Ditto ...</p>	<p>Pl. II, No. 13.</p>

The progenitor of the Koch Kings is said to have been a Mech or Koch, named Haria Mandal, a resident of Chikangram in the district of Goalpara. He married the two daughters of one Haju, Hira and Jira by name, by whom he had two sons. Bisu was the son of the former and Sisu of the latter. The Muhammadans under Husain Shah conquered Kamata (the former name of Kuch Bihar) about 1493, but retained no permanent hold on the country. After their departure it was divided amongst numerous petty chiefs, of whom Bisu was one. Ultimately, about 1515 A.D., Bisu succeeded in conquering his neighbours, and, being then converted to Hinduism, he assumed the name of Bisva Simha, and removed his capital from Chikangram to the present site of Kuch Bihar. He died about 1540 A.D. "At the time of Bisva Singh's death, his two eldest sons, Malla Deva and Sukladhvaj, were away at Benares, and their brother Nara Simha, taking advantage of their absence, proclaimed himself king." As soon as the news reached Malla Deva and Sukladhvaj, they hastened home and defeated Nara Simha, who fled to Nepal and finally Kashmir. Malla Deva then ascended the throne with the name of Nara Narayana, Sukladhvaj (nicknamed Silarai, King of the Kites, from his rapidity of movement in warfare) being appointed his Commander-in-Chief.

The Koch power reached its zenith during the reign of Nara Narayana, and his conquests are said to have extended over the whole of the Assam Valley, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Manipur, Tippera, and part of Sylhet. When Viryavanta, the chief of the Khairam State in the Khasi Hills, tendered his submission voluntarily, the *Buranjis* state that a condition imposed on him was that his coins should in future be struck in the name of Nara Narayana, with the sign of a mace as a distinguishing mark from those of the Koch Kings' own mint. Specimens of these latter coins, however, have not yet been found, and the Khasi Chiefs have no record that their predecessors ever struck coins of their own.

Silarai died, leaving a son named Raghu Deva. Owing to a misunderstanding between him and his uncle, Nara Narayana, the kingdom was afterwards divided between them, the portion west of the Sankosh River being kept by Nara Narayana for himself and his successors, while the tract east of that river was allotted to Raghu Deva. The western kingdom was subsequently called Kuch Bihar. A short history of this State will be found in Volume I of Aitchison's Treaties, pages 99-102. The rule of the

THE COINAGE OF THE KOCH KINGS.

eastern kingdom ended with Bali Narayan's death in 1637, and his successors were gradually reduced to the status of zamindars. The present Bijni and Beltala zamindars are their representatives. Coins of the western kingdom are extant, examples being found in this Cabinet (*vide* also Mr. Stapleton's paper in J.A.S.B., for 1909); but of the eastern kingdom only two coins of Raghu Deva, dated 1510 Saka (1588 A.D.), are known.

Unlike the coinage of the Ahoms, the Koch coins, as far as have come to light, are circular.* The legends in the former are well executed, while those in the full coins of the latter are poor in this respect. The half coins are peculiar as being apparently manufactured by stamping out the centre of a full coin.

* In a few instances catalogued below also oval.

LIST OF KOCH KINGS.

199

<i>In whole Kingdom—</i>		<i>Approximate dates.</i>
Bisva Simha	...	... 1515-1540 A.D.
Nara Narayana	... ..	... 1540—[1581] „
<i>In Western Kingdom or Koch Bihar—</i>		
Nara Narayana	... ..	... [1581]—1584 „
Lakshmi Narayana	...	... 1584—1622 „
Vira Narayana	... ..	... 1622—1627 „
Prana Narayana	... ..	... 1627—1666 „
Mada Narayana	... ..	... 1666—1681 „
Vasudeva Narayana	...	... 1681—1683 „
Mahendra Narayana	...	... 1683—1695 „
Rupa Narayana	... ..	... 1695—1715 „
Upendra Narayana	...	... 1715—1764 „
Devendra Narayana	...	... 1764—1766 „
Dhairyaendra Narayana	...	... 1766—1771 „
Rajendra Narayana	...	... 1771—1773 „
Darendra Narayana	...	... 1773—1780 „
Dhairyaendra Narayana (again)	...	... 1780—1783 „
Harendra Narayana	...	... 1783—1839 „
Sivendra Narayana	...	... 1839—1847 „
Nripendra Narayana Bhup		Present Maharaja.
<i>In the Eastern Kingdom or Koch Hajo—</i>		
Raghu Deva	... ..	... 1581—1593 „
Parikshit	... ..	... 1593—1613 „
Bali Narayana (in Darrang)	...	... 1615—1637 „
Mahendra Narayana	...	... 1637—1643 „
Chandra Narayana	...	... 1643—1660 „
Surya Narayana	...	... 1660—1682 „
Indra Narayana	...	... 1682—1725 „

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

WITH LEGENDS IN SANSKRIT
CIR
LAKSHMI NARAYANA.

1	1509	...	AR 152.2 1.2	...	Four-line legend in double circle, with dots within, (1) <i>Sri Sri mat</i> (2) <i>Lakshmi Naraya</i> (3) <i>nasya Sake</i> (4) 1509 under a horizontal line.
					PRAN NARAYANA, CIRCU
2	[1551]	...	AR 73.1 .86	...	Four-line legend in old Bengali Script, (1) <i>Sri Sri ma</i> (2) <i>Pran Naraya</i> (3) <i>nasya</i> (4) <i>Sake</i> 1551 (= 1629 A.D.)
					MADA NARAYANA,
3	...	...	AR 72.0 .8	...	Three-line legend in old Bengali Script, (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) (<i>M</i>) <i>ada Naraya</i> (3) [<i>na</i>] <i>sya</i> .

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

AND OLD BENGALI SCRIPT.

CULAR.

1584—1622 A.D.

<p>As on obverse, (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva Charana</i> (3) <i>Kamala madhu</i> (4) [<i>karasya</i> :—" [Coin] of Lakshmi Narayana, a bee on the lotus-like feet of Siva, Saka 1509 "(=1587 A.D.)</p>	<p>Purchased in 1905 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp. It was collected by the Sub-Deputy Collector of Hajo (page 125 of File IV-E-1106, 1905.).</p>	<p><i>Cf.</i> J. A. S. B., Part I, No. 3, 1895, page 238. Pl. IV, No. 1 of this catalogue.</p>
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1627—1666 A.D.

LAR.

<p>Four-line legend, (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Charana</i> (3) <i>Kamala madh</i> (4)</p>	<p>Presented by the Maharaja of Kuch Bebar (letter No. 117, dated the 23rd April 1909).</p>
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1666—1681 A.D.

<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) [<i>Siva</i>] <i>Chara</i> [<i>na</i>] (3) [<i>Ka</i>] <i>mala ma</i>.</p>	<p>Purchased in 1905 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp. It was collected by the Sub-Deputy Collector of Hajo (page 825 of File IV-E-1106, 1905).</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

MADA NARAYANA,

4	AR 73.2 .75	...	Four-line legend (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) [<i>ma</i>] <i>da Naraya</i> (3) <i>nya Sake</i> (4) cut off.
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RUPA NARAYANA,

5	AR 72.6 .75	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Rupa Naraya nasya Sa</i>
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UPENDRA NARAYANA,

6	AR 72.6 .80	...	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>pendra Naraya</i> (3) (<i>Sake</i>). This forms part of the full legend <i>Sri Sri Upendra Narayanannya</i> . A horizontal straight line after each line of the legend.
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RAJENDRA NARAYANA

...	AR 62.6 .79	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri ma</i> (2) <i>jendra Naraya</i> (3) <i>nya Sa</i> .
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

1665—1681 A.D.—concluded.

(1) *Sri Sri* (2) *va Charana* (3)
Mala Madhu (4) *rasya.*

Presented by the
Maharaja of
Kuch Behar
(letter No. 117,
dated the 23rd
April 1909).

1695—1715 A.D.

(1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Siva Chara* (4)
Kamala ma.

Ditto.

1715—1764 A.D.

(1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Siva Chara* [na],
(3) [Ka] *mala ma* [dhukarasya]
—“ [Coin] of Upendra Naraya-
na, a bee on the lotus-like feet
of Siva.”

As No. 3

...

J. A. S. B., 1895,
page 240.
Pl. IV, No. 3 of this
catalogue.

1771—1773 A.D.

(1) *Sri Sri* (2) *va Charana* (3)
mala madhu.

As No. 4.

Serial No.	Year,		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

HARENDRA NARAYANA,

8	AR 71.6 .78	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri ma</i> (2) <i>rendra Naraya</i> (3) <i>asya Sa</i> .
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SIVENDRA NARAYANA NARAYANA

9	AR 67.0 .8	...	Four-line legend in modern Bengali Script, (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Sivendra</i> (3) <i>Narayana</i> (4) <i>Nripa</i> .
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MAHARAJA NRIPENDRAR NARAYANA

CIRCULAR, SIMILAR TO

10	354	...	AR 66.8 .82	...	Four-line legend modern Bengali Script, (1) a flower <i>Sri Sri</i> , a flower (2) <i>Nripendra Narayana</i> (3) <i>Bhup</i> (4) <i>San 354 Saka</i> . Rim on margin.
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UNASSIGNED

11	AR 38.1 .70	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>endra Nara</i> (3) <i>Saka</i> .
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

1788—1839 A.D.

(1) <i>Va Chara</i> (2) <i>mala ma</i> (3) <i>dhu ka</i> .	As No. 4 ...	This coin may belong to Dharendro Narayana, but it is assigned to Harendro Narayana on identification by the Kuch Behar State.
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1839—1847 A.D.

(1) Four-line legend in the old Bengali character, (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>va Chara</i> (3) <i>mala ma</i> (4) <i>rasya</i> .	Ditto.
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BHUP (PRESENT RULER OF KUCH BIHAR).

BRITISH FOUR-ANNA PIECE.

In square area (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva Charada</i> (na?) (3) <i>da</i> (ka?) <i>mala mada</i> (dhu) (4) <i>rada</i> (sya?) a crescent. Legend in old Bengali. Ornamented margin.	Ditto.
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HALF COIN, OVAL.

(1) <i>va chara</i> (2) <i>na</i> [ka] <i>mala ma</i>	Presented in 1905 by Colonel Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur.	<i>Vide</i> J. A. S. B., 1895, pages 239-241. It has not been assigned to Ujendra Narayana, as only a very doubtful trace is of before α is visible.
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal			
1	2	3	4	5	6

UNASSIGNED

12	...	...	Æ 61.0 .77	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri m [at]</i> (2) <i>vendra Naraya</i> (3) <i>Sake.</i>
13	...	...	Æ 55.2 .70	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>vendra Nara</i> (3) <i>Sake.</i>
14	...	...	Æ 60.2 .77	...	(1) <i>Traces of Sri</i> (2) <i>vendra</i> <i>Naraya</i> (3) <i>Sake.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

HALF COINS—*continued.*

(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva Chara</i> (3) <i>Kamala Ma.</i>	Same as that of previous one.	As there are two kings, <i>viz.</i> , Devendra and Sivendra, whose names end with the letters 'vendra' (ॐ३) it is difficult to identify the coin with certainty.
(1) Traces of <i>Sri</i> (2) <i>va Chara</i> (3) <i>ma mala.</i>	Ditto ...	In this coin the letter preceding ३ seems to be ३, and therefore it must be a coin of either Darendra Narayana or Harendra Narayana (<i>cf.</i> Pl. XXIV. No. 7, J. A. S. B., Part I, No. 3, 1895).
(1) Traces of <i>Sri</i> (2) <i>va Chara</i> (3) <i>ma mala.</i>	Presented in 1906 by Mr. F. E. Jackson, Deputy Commissioner, Kh'isi and Jaintia Hills.	Pl. IV, No. 4.



The past history of the Jaintia State, which included the Jaintia Hills and a tract of Plains country, called Jaintiapur (the modern Jaintia Parganas), is almost a blank. The tribes inhabiting the hills are called Syntengs. It is not known why the Syntengs—unlike their neighbours, the Khasis, who still preserve their democratic form of Government—united under one ruler, or the reasons which induced the Rajas to leave the hills and settle down in the plains at Jaintiapur. The Jaintia State had a mint at an early date; but it is difficult to say when and by whom this mint was first established. It is, however, known from the Assam *Buranjis* that a few years before 1555 A.D. the Koch King Nara Narayan defeated and killed the Raja of Jaintia, and imposed a condition on the son of the vanquished sovereign to the effect that in future coins should not be issued in his own name, but his capital should only be mentioned. It is due to this that the coins catalogued below do not bear the name of the King during whose time they were minted. Having possessions in the Plains, the early Jaintia Rajas seem to have learnt the art of coining from the Muhammadan Kings of Bengal, who had exercised sovereignty over Sylhet since the beginning of the fourteenth century. This is to some extent confirmed by the fact that the Jaintia coins were—similar to those of 'Ala-ud-din Husain Shāh (1493-1522 A.D.) and his sons Nasir-ud-din and Ghyas-ud-din—circular with double marginal circles and dots between. The coins struck after the subjugation of the Rajas by the Koch King bear legends similar to those of the Ahom and Koch coinages. No earlier coins are forthcoming to show whether Jaintia rupees contained inscriptions in any other language and script.

The coins were locally known as *Katra taka* (sword rupees) from the fact that they bore the device of a sword on them. Mr. Gait writes in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal (Vol. LXIV, Part I, 1895, page 243), "they were made of debased metal, which was doubtless a result of the system under which the right to mint coin was sold by auction to the highest bidder." Two coins bearing date 1712 Saka were sent in 1836 A.D. to the Assay Master, Calcutta, for analysis, and were found to contain respectively :—

Silver	...	68 parts.	Silver	...	87.5 parts
Copper	...	128 "	Copper	...	116.9 "
Zinc	...	47 "	Zinc	...	33.6 "
Other metals	...	2 "	Other metals	...	2.0 "
Total	...	<u>240</u> "	Total	...	<u>240.0</u> "

It would seem, however, from the appearance of the earlier coins, as compared with those subsequent to 1700, that the process of debasement only began about the latter date. Quarter coins are also recorded by Mr. Gait.

The use of money as a means of exchange was probably not very extensive. All rents were paid in kind ; the labourer mostly satisfied the demand against him with labour, and even down to 1775 the Government taxes were paid in cowries.

LIST OF KINGS OF JAINTIA.

A.D. 211

Parbat Roy	...	...	...	1500-1516
Majha Gosain	...	...	...	1516-1532
Burha Parbat Roy	...	...	...	1532-1548
Bar Gosain	...	...	...	1548-1564
Bijaya Manik	...	...	...	1564-1580
Pratapa Rai	...	...	...	1580-1596
Dhan Manik	...	...	...	1596-1612
Jasa Manik	...	...	...	1612-1625
Sundar Roy	...	...	...	1625-1636
Chota Parbat Roy	...	...	...	1636-1647
Jasamanta Roy	...	...	...	1647-1660
Ban Simha	...	...	...	1660-1669
Pratapa Simha	...	...	...	1669-1678
Lakshmi Narayana	...	...	...	1678-1694
Ram Singh, I	...	...	...	1694-1708
Jay Narayana	...	...	...	1708-1731
Bar Gosain, II	...	...	...	1731-1770
Chattra Simha	...	...	...	1770-1780
Bijaya Narayana	...	...	...	1780-1790
Ram Simha, II	...	...	...	1790-1832
Rajendra Simha	...	...	...	1832-1835

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Rengal			
1	2	3	4	5	6

ANONYMOUS COINS, WITH LEGENDS IN

1	1592	...	AR 170.7 1.12	Jayantapura	Four-line legend in circle with broad dotted margin, (1) <i>Sri Sri Ja</i> (2) <i>Yantapura Pu</i> (3) <i>randarasya Sa</i> (4) <i>ke</i> 1592. Horizontal line above date. Three dots after <i>Ja</i> of <i>Jayantapura</i> .
2	1707	...	AR (debased) 145.1 1.11	Ditto ...	Legend as above, with date 1707 Saka (=1785 A.D.) Three flowers, formed of four dots, above the first line of the legend, and an eight-pointed star on each of the right and the left sides of the same line. Horizontal line above the date.
3	1712	...	AR 141.5 1.25	Ditto ...	Legend as No. 1, date 1712 (=1790 A.D.) Three dots at the beginning and five dots above the first line of the legend arranged in a straight line.
4	1712	...	AR 134.5 1.12	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5	1712	...	AR 155.0 1.12	Ditto ...	Ditto, but date 1853-S. Five dots at bottom arranged in a straight line.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND OLD BENGALI SCRIPT.

<p>Four-line legend in circle with broad dotted margin, (1) <i>Sri Sri Si (2) va Charana Ka (3) mala Mad'ru ka (4) rasya</i>; — “[Coin] of the Purandara [=Indra] of Jayantipur, a bee on the lotus of the feet of Siva, <i>Saka 1592</i>” [=1670 A.D.]</p> <p>Crescent at the top of margin five-pointed star (Solomon's Seal) at end of legend; sword to right and gun to left of the legend.</p> <p>Ditto, and two flowers formed of four dots, having a trefoil between them above the first line of the legend. Two daggers near margin of left of gun and right of sword respectively.</p>	<p>Purchased in 1905 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp.</p> <p>Purchased in 1907 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp.</p>	<p>R. f. J. A. S. B., Part I, 1895, Pl. XXIV, 9.</p> <p>Probably a coin of Pratapa Simha, whose date of accession is 1669 and death 1678 A.D. (<i>vide</i> Mr. Gait's History of Assam, page 360). Pl. IV, No. 2 of this catalogue.</p> <p>Ref. J. A. S. B., Part I, No. 3, 1895, Pl. XXIV, 15.</p> <p>This coin is probably of Bijayaján who reigned from 1780-90 A.D. (page 360 of Mr. Gait's History).</p>
<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.</p>	<p>Date 1853-S. Apparently of Samwat era (= 1796 A.D.) This was in reign of Ram Simha II. From the style of the Bengali character used in inscription, the coin appears to be a recent one.</p>

Mackenzie writes as follows in his *North-East Frontier* (page 1491).—"The early history of Manipur was barbarous in the extreme. It was not only marked by constant raids of the Manipuris into Burma and of the Burmese into Manipur, but by internal wars of the most savage and revolting type, in which sons murdered fathers, and brothers murdered brothers, without a single trait of heroism to relieve the dark scene of blood and treachery." The modern history of the State begins from the time (1709 A.D.?) when Pamheiba (or Gharib Niwaz, as he was called subsequently) shot his adopted father and occupied the throne. The records of Manipur contain a list of chiefs going back to the first century of the Christian era, but many of these earlier chiefs are probably entirely legendary. Their names have, however, been given in the foregoing three pages for the information of the readers. It is needless to enter into further details of Manipur history, as information can easily be had by reference to recent publications on the subject, e.g., the *District Gazetteer* of Manipur, etc.

The Shillong Cabinet has been singularly unfortunate as regards Manipur coins, as two collections have been lost in transit. The few coins catalogued below belong to the series locally known as *Sel* or "*Shell*" coins, and are composed of bell-metal, obtained chiefly from Burma. They are small in size, weighing 8 to 18 grains, and varying in market value from 400 to 450 to a British rupee. The process of mintage consisted in the metal being first cast in little pellets, which were then softened by fire. The pellets were next flattened by a blow of the hammer into an irregularly round figure, and stamped by a punch with a letter cut on it (said to be the initial letter of the regnant king's name). There is no evidence of there having been at any time a gold coinage in existence; but Prinsep states that a square silver coinage existed from at least 1712 A.D. A square coin of Chaurjit dated 1734 Saka, which is in the possession of Mr. Stapleton, weighs 173 grains. About seven years prior to 873 A.D. an attempt was made by the then Political Agent

to introduce the ordinary Indian copper coinage, and a large number of pice were supplied by Government. The experiment, however, resulted in total failure, as the women in the bazars refused to accept them. Since the British expedition of 1891, however, the indigencous coinage has ceased to be current except in the more out-of-the-way parts of the State, the ordinary English coins of silver and copper being used instead. Square copper coins of larger size and of greater weight are also known to have been in use in Manipur, but nothing definite regarding them can be ascertained.

NAMES OF RAJAS WHO REIGNED IN MANIPUR.

(Prepared from the records available in Manipur.)

						Years.
1.	Pakhangba	reigned for	...	...	...	220
2.	Khuiyui Tompok	" "	...	...	...	110
3.	Taething Mang	" "	...	...	...	80
4.	Khuiningouba	" "	...	...	...	75
5.	Pingsiba	" "	...	...	...	50
6.	Kaukhangba	" "	...	...	...	28
7.	Naukhangba	" "	...	...	...	17
8.	Nauphongba	" "	...	...	...	30
9.	Sameirang	" "	...	...	...	9
10.	Konthauba	" "	...	...	...	20
There was no king for five years in the country.						
11.	Naething Khong	reigned for	...	...	...	70
12.	Khongden Chak	" "	...	...	...	10
13.	Keiren Chak	" "	...	...	...	17
There was no king for one year in the country.						
14.	Yarala	reigned for	...	...	...	22
15.	Ayangba	" "	...	...	...	19
16.	Ningthou Cheng	" "	...	...	...	20
17.	Chenglei Ipan Lanthaba	" "	...	...	...	19
18.	Yanglau Keiphabha	" "	...	...	...	20
19.	Irengba	" "	...	...	...	80
20.	Loyamba	" "	...	...	...	20
21.	Loitongba	" "	...	...	...	27
22.	Yewan Thaba	" "	...	...	...	25
23.	Thawanthaba	" "	...	...	...	20
24.	Chingthang Lanthaba	" "	...	...	...	12
25.	Puranthaba	" "	...	...	...	15
26.	Loinaikhumomba	" "	...	...	...	10
27.	Moiranla	" "	...	...	...	20
28.	Thangb Lanthaba	" "	...	...	...	12

			Years.	
29. Kongyamba	reigned for	...	...	17
30. Telheiba	" "	...	...	15
31. Tonaba (not installed)	" "	...	...	5
32. Tahungba	" "	...	...	9
There was no king for five years in the kingdom.				
33. Loirenba	reigned for	...	...	5
34. Punshiba	" "	...	...	40
35. Ningthaukhomba	" "	...	...	35
36. Kiyamba	... from 1366 to 1429 Saka A.D.	1444 to 1507		
37. Koirengla	... " 1429 " 1435 "	" "	1507 " 1513	
38. Lamgai-ngamba	... " 1435 " 1445 "	" "	1513 " 1523	
39. Nonginphaba	... " 1446 " 1447 "	" "	1524 " 1525	
40. Kabomba	... " 1447 " 1464 "	" "	1525 " 1542	
41. Tanji Ngamba	... " 1465 " 1467 "	" "	1543 " 1545	
42. Chalamba	... " 1468 " 1484 "	" "	1546 " 1562	
43. Mungyamba	... " 1485 " 1520 "	" "	1563 " 1598	
44. Khagenba	... " 1520 " 1574 "	" "	1588 " 1652	
45. Kunjuba	... " 1574 " 1598 "	" "	1652 " 1663	
46. Paikhomba	... " 1588 " 1619 "	" "	1666 " 1697	
47. Charairongba.	... " 1619 " 1631 "	" "	1697 " 1709	
48. Pamheiba alias Gharib Niwaz	... " 1631 " 1670 "	" "	1709 " 1748	
49. Jit Shai	... " 1670 " 1674 "	" "	1748 " 1752	
50. Bor Shai	... " 1674 " 1675 "	" "	1752 " 1753	
51. Maramba	... " 1675 " 1681 "	" "	1753 " 1759	
52. Bhagya Chandra	... " 1681 " 1720 "	" "	1759 " 1798	
53. Lalanya Chandra	... " 1720 " 1722 "	" "	1798 " 1800	
54. Madhu Chandra	... " 1723 " 1725 "	" "	1801 " 1803	
55. Chaurjit	... " 1725 " 1731 "	" "	1803 " 1812	
56. Marjit	... " 1734 " 1741 "	" "	1812 " 1819	
57. Huidromba Subol	... " 1741 " 1742 "	" "	1819 " 1820	
58. Gambhir Simha	... " 1742 " 1743 "	" "	1820 " 1821	
59. Jai Simha	... " 1743 " 1744 "	" "	1821 " 1822	

60. Jadu Simha	...	from 1744 to 1745 Saka	A.D. 1822	„	1823
61. Raghab Simha	...	„ 1745 „ 1746	„	„	1823 „ 1824
62. Bhadra Simha	...	„ 1746 „ 1747	„	„	1824 „ 1825
63. Gambhir Simha (again)	...	„ 1747 „ 1755	„	„	1825 „ 1828
64. Chandra Kirti Simha	...	„ 1755 „ 1765	„	„	1833 „ 1843
65. Nara Simha	...	„ 1765 „ 1771	„	„	1843 „ 1849
66. Debendra Simha	...	„ 1771 only three months.			
67. Chandra Kirti Simha (again)	...	„ 1771 to 1808 Saka	A.D. 1849 to 1886		
68. Sura Chandra Simha	„	1808 „ 1812	„	„	1886 „ 1890
69. Kula Chandra Simha	„	1812 „ 1813	„	„	1890 „ 1891
70. Chura Chand Simha		Present Raja.			

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

RAJA BHAGYA CHANDRA,

1	B.M. 15.5 .43	...	<i>Ba</i> in raised letter in incuse
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RAJA LABANYA CHANDRA,

2	B.M. 11.8 .42	...	<i>La</i> as in No. 1. ...
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RAJA MADHU CHANDRA

3	B.M. 11.0 .41	...	<i>Ma</i> as in No. 1 ...
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RAJA CHAURJIT SIMHA

4	B.M. 10.3 .41	...	<i>Cha</i> as in No. 1 ...
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RAJA MARJIT, 1734-1741

5	B.M. 8.9 .40	...	<i>Ma</i> as in No. 1 ...
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RAJA RAGHAB 1745-1746,

6	B.M. 9.0 .39	...	<i>Ra</i> as in No. 1 ...
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RAJA GAMBHIR SIMHA,

7	B.M. 10.0 .4	...	<i>Ga</i> as in No. 1 ...
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RAJA NARA SIMHA

8	B.M. 17.0 .41	...	<i>Na</i> as in No. 1 ...
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

1681-1720 SAKA ; 1759-1798 A.D.

Blank	Presented by the Darbar of Manipur in 1910.
1720-1722 SAKA ; 1798-1800 A.D.	
Blank	Ditto.

1723-1725 SAKA ; 1801-1803 A.D.

Blank	As No. 1.
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1725-1731 SAKA ; 1803-1812 A.D.

Blank	Ditto
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SAKA ; 1812-1819 A.D.

Blank	Ditto.
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SAKA ; 1823-1824 AD..

Blank	Presented by the Darbar of Manipur in 1903.
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SAKA ; 1742-1743 ; 1820-1821 ; 1825-1833 A.D.
Again 1747-1755.

Blank	As No. 1.
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1765-1771 SAKA ; 1843-49 A.D.

Blank	Ditto.
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	B.M. 108 41	...	RAJA CHANDR KIRTI <i>Cha as in No. 1</i> ...
10	B.M. 108 39	...	RAJA SURA CHANDRA <i>Sha as in No. 1</i> ...
11	B.M. 138 42	...	REGENT KULA CHANDRA <i>Ku</i> (in Bengali script) as in No. 1.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks
7	8	9

SIMHA, 1755-1765 ; 1833-1843. Again
1771-1808 SAKA ; 1819-1883 A.D.

Blank 	As No. 1.
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SIMHA, 1808-1812 SAKA ; 1886 1890 A.D.

Blank 	As No. 1.
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SIMHA, 1812-1813 SAKA ; 1890-1891 A.D.

Blank ...	As No. 6.
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A full account of the coinage of Nepal will be found in Mr. E. H. Walsh's paper (J. R. A. S., 1908, pages 669-759). As noted by him, the coinage falls into three well-marked groups. The first is the copper coins of two contemporary dynasties, one of Licchavi kings (*cf.* the section on Gupta coins in Part I), and the other of Thakuri kings, who ruled in the Nepal Valley from c. 400—800. This was based on a type of Kushan coins. The second group is that of "the Malla dynasty of Newar kings which commenced with the conquest of the country by Jayasthiti Malla in 1380 A.D., and whose silver coinage commenced in 1566 A.D. and continued until the Gorkha conquest." During the latter part of this period Nepal was divided into three kingdoms,—Bhatgaon, Kathmandu, and Patan or Lalitapur. The third period is that of the regnant Gurkha dynasty founded by Prithvi Narayana Saha in 1768 A.D. It is not known why the coinage was suspended in the middle ages, in spite of Nepal having become independent of Tibet in 879 A.D., but the revival of minting was apparently due to a visit of Mahendra Malla, the Kathmandu king, to Akbar, who is said to have given him permission to strike coins called muhars of the weight of 6 mashas (=87.6 grains). This king was also the first to supply Tibet with coinage, and appears to have taken the coins of Ghiyas-ud-din Mahmud of Bengal as models. Later kings imitated a variety of the coinage of Jahāngir.

The Shillong coin cabinet possesses no specimens of the first two groups of coins and only two of the Gurkha coins. The Gurkhas claim descent from the Rajputs of Chitor. After the conquest of Chitor by 'Alla-ud-din in 1289 A.D. their ancestor is said to have migrated to the Himalayas and settled at Noakot. Subsequently, about 1560, they obtained the sovereignty of Gurkha, forty miles west of Kathmandu and took their name from the conquered territory. The "Gorkha kings all bear the title of Saha Deva. The title of Saha (Shah) is said to have been conferred by the Emperor of Delhi on Jagdeva Khan, the forty-first king of the Gorkha dynasty, for some service that he rendered to the Emperor, and has been borne by all his successors." The Gurkha kings struck coins in all the three metals—gold, silver, and copper. Their coins are dated in the *Sāka* and recently the *Samvat* era. They bear the symbols of the Sun and Moon, *stupa*, *chakra*, *paduka* (foot-prints of Vishnu), crossed *kukris* (the national Gurkha weapon), and the names of the deities Gurakhanatha, Lokanatha, Guhyeswari, and Bhavāni.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka or Samvat.	A.D.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

THE GURKHALI

SURENDRA

1847-

1	1775 Saka	[1853]	Æ 82.3 17	...	Square, with openings in right, left and bottom; sun, moon, and <i>Sri</i> above; date 1775 (Saka ~ 1853 A.D.) below; ornaments at sides; lotus to left and unrecognisable symbol to right; trident in a Circle in centre; legend in square <i>Sri Sri Surendra Vikrama S ha Deva.</i>
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PRITHVI VIRA VIKRAMA SAHA

2	1859 Samvat	[1902]	Æ 82.5 15	...	<i>Sri 5 Prithvi Vira Vikrama Saha Deva</i> ; wreath surrounding inscription.
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

DYNASTY.

VIKRAMA.

1881 A.D.

<p>Central circle enclosing dagger with wreath and legend <i>Sri Bharāni</i>; marginal legend. <i>Sri sri sri Gurakhanatha</i> each character in an ornament.</p>	<p>From General Dodson's collection; received in 1908, by exchange through Mr. Stapleton.</p>	<p><i>Cf. I. M. C., Vol. I, No. 10, page 292, character Sanskrit.</i></p>
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(THE PRESENT KING.)

1881 A.D.

<p><i>Sri 5 Bhavāni Nepal Sirkar.</i> fronds on each side; date below slightly curved horizontal line, 1959 (=1902 A.D.).</p>	<p>...</p>	
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PART IV.

MUGHAL EMPEROBS OF INDIA, AND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES (OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH IN PART III).

MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA, AND THEIR
CONTEMPORARIES (OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT
WITH IN PART III).

This part of the Catalogue deals with the issues of the Mughal Emperors of India, together with a few coins of the East India Company, and of the Native States which were permitted to spring up out of the ruins of the Delhi Empire under the successors of Aurangzeb. It comprises ten sections, *viz.* :—

- I—The Mughal Emperors of Delhi.
- II—The earlier Rulers of Haidarābad.
- III—The East India Company.
- IV—Haidarabad (present dynasty).
- V—Baroda.
- VI—Ujjain.
- VII—Gwalior.
- VIII—Jaipur.
- IX—Native States (unassigned coins).
- X—The coins of the Sikhs.

Sections II—X do not call for any special description, but explanatory notes will be found in the remarks column against any coins that require particular notice. The history of the coinage of the East India Company will be found in Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole's notes in the *Catalogue of Indian Coins (Mughal Emperors) in the British Museum*, Mr. E. Thurston's *History of the coinage of the territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula*, and a note by the latter author in the *J. A. S. B.* for 1893. For the currencies of the Native States the following may be consulted: Webb, *Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana* (1893); Temple, *Coins of the Modern Native Chiefs of the Punjab* (*Indian Antiquary*, 1889); Rodgers, *Coins of the Sikhs* (*J. A. S. B.*, 1881); and Hærnle, *Notes on coins of Native States* (*J. A. S. B.*, 1897).

Introduction.

Mughal rule in India began with Zahiruddin Muhammad Bábar, ruler of Kabul and Kandahar and grandson of Abu Sa'id, seventh Khan of Transoxiana. Bábar invaded India in 1526, and at a battle fought on the memorable field of Panipat, Ibrahim, the last representative of the House of Lodi, was slain, and the kingdom of Dehli passed into the hands of the Mughals. As noticed in the earlier part of this catalogue, Bábar preserved the character of the Transoxian currency in his Indian silver coinage, which consisted of broad thin silver pieces of about 75 grains in weight. They bear his name and titles in a circular or looped area, with the date sometimes in the body and sometimes on the margin. The latter also generally contains the name of the mint. The title of خاقان (Kháqán), Bábar employed, on his coins which meant "Emperor of China" (or Chinese Tartary). This he did apparently to show his descent from Taimur the Lame. His copper coins, which were of similar weight to those of his Indian predecessors, had no king's name, one side being occupied by the name of the mint and the other by the date.

The coinage of Humáyún, Bábar's son and successor, was similar to that of his father, except that he also struck small gold coins varying in weight from 9 to 16 grains, and during his expedition to Bengal against the Afghan Sher Khan in 1539 A.D. he appears to have struck silver coins modelled on Bengal weights (*vide* I.M.C., Vol. III, Nos. 21-22). Sher Khan, who had been a general of the kingdom of Jaunpur, ultimately managed to drive Humáyún out of India and reigned for six years under the title of Sher Sháh, but in 1555 Humáyún recovered his Indian possessions. Sher Sháh during his short reign had completely reorganized the coinage on the basis of a rupee weighing 180 grains and containing 175 grains of pure silver. The few coins that Humáyún struck before his accidental death in 1556 are modelled on those of Sher Sháh save that the Nagri portion of the legend is omitted. The coins of Akbar follow in appearance those of his father and grandfather, but in weight are based on the model of Sher Sháh's coinage. In his earliest gold and silver issues, Akbar adopted his ancestors' titles of السلطان الاعظم الخاقان المكرم etc., but later these were gradually done away with, and only *Bádsháh Gházi* retained, while the language of the legends was changed to Persian.

For the first three decades of his reign the *Kalima* continued on the obverse with the names and (generally) the titles of

the four companions of the Prophet. The reverse had usually in an area the date and *محمد اکبر بادشاه غازی* and in the margin, the name of mint and one or more titles of the king. Some coins also bear dates on the obverse with the Kalima. Akbar made use of the Hijra era till the 30th year of his reign, when a new epoch was instituted by him called *Ilahi*. It was composed of solar years and dated from the time of his accession to the throne. The coins issued during the last 20 years of his rule have mostly *Ilahi* years, with the name of Persian months on one side and on the other *الله اکبر جل جلاله* together with the mint name. This formula, which means "God is great, may his brightness shine forth," may also be read as indicating that he wished himself to be regarded as the divine originator of the new era.

Akbar's coinage is famous for its fine execution and for the ornamentation, which consisted of arrangements of words and interlacing of letters in enclosed areas. Representations of living objects and the use of any other script than Arabic are extremely rare. Persian couplets began to form part of the coin legends, and coins of all three metals were issued from a very large number of mints.

The copper coins struck by Akbar are called *fulūs*, *damri*, *tanka*, *nimtanka* (half tanka), *chahar hisah* (fourth part), *hastum hisah* (eighth part), and so on.

The coinage of Jahāngir followed the mint system of Akbar, but was much more varied. The *Kalima* was re-introduced and the use of *Ilahi* years abandoned in favour of Hijra years, although the employment of the Persian solar year and month was allowed to continue for the expression of regnal years. Jahāngir used Persian couplets to an inordinate extent, and is the only Muhammadan monarch who ever dared to place his portrait on coins. In one series of coins he is shown sitting on his throne with a cup in his hand. Other novelties among his coins are those struck in the joint names of himself and his consort Nurjahān; and the extraordinary series of Zodiac coins in which the month is indicated by a representation of a sign of the Zodiac. The word *Julūs* (accession to the throne) was first used by him on these latter coins. His copper coins are not numerous, but the additional denomination of *روانی* (*rowani*), *روان* (*rowan*), *عدل* (*'a'li*), *رائج* (*ra'ij*), and *نیم رائج* (half *ra'ij*) occur on them. He re-struck in this metal Suri coins with his own name, but so badly that in some cases the Suri legends are still legible.*

* Rogers' Catalogue of the Lahore Museum (Mughal Emperors), preface, VIII.

The gold and silver issues of Sháhjahán are even more numerous than those of his father. He ceased placing representations of living things on his coins, and the couplet found on them is

سکه شاه جهان اباد رائج در جهان چار دان بادا بذا ثاني صاحب قران

Sháhjahán was the first among the Mughal Emperors of India to employ the word احد to express the initial year of rule and though the word هجري appears on some coins struck by him during the first year of his reign, he mostly used the word الهی. The Kalima continued to be used, and the title Sahib Qiran Sani (the second Sahib Qiran)* was adopted by him in addition to *Bádsháh Gházi*. Sháhjahán's copper coins are as rare as those of his father, the reason apparently being that those of Akbar and Sher Sháh were still current in sufficient number to satisfy all demands for small change.

The coinage of Aurangzeb is a complete reflexion of the religious principles of this monarch. The use of the *Kalima* on coins was discontinued, as they would have to be handled by unbelievers, and the coins become so stereotyped that the only interest attaching to them are the numerous mint names.

Although the legend ابو المظفر محي الدين محمد اورنگ زيب عالم گير بهادر باد شاه غاري is occasionally found on the obverse, by far the greatest majority of the coins have the couplet

سکه رد در جهان چو مهر و پير شاه اورنگ زيب عالم گير

the word مهر is often changed into بدر. The well-known formula on the reverse سنه جاوس ميمنت ماوس was first used by Aurangzeb, and is almost invariably found fixed to the mint name.

The coins of the later Mughal Emperors do not call for special notice. For the various couplets on their coins pages 111-113 of Codrington's *Musalman Numismatics* may be consulted. Farukhsiyar used the title باد شاه بحرور instead of باد شاه غاري, while Alamgir II re-introduced once more the Kalima and the names of the four Khalifs of the Prophet on a few of his coins. During the time of Sháh 'Alam II, who nominally ruled for 49 years, the Mughal Empire almost ceased to exist, but coins continued to be struck in his name both in a small area which remained under his direct rule, and in the Native States that sprang out of the ruins of the Empire. Akbar II, who succeeded his father Sháh 'Alam II in 1803, was sovereign only in the fort of Delhi, but still

* Taimur was called Sahib Qiran, meaning "Lord of the fortunate conjunction (of planets)."

coins were issued by him, and in his name by the rulers of Native States. The broad rupees of considerable artistic merit that were struck by him are rare. Bahádur Sháh II, the last representative of the family of Bábar, came to the throne in 1837 after the death of his father, Akbar II. Two years previously the East India Company had ceased to issue coins modelled on those of Sháh 'Alam II, and had established a uniform coinage of their own for the whole of British India, and very few rupees struck by Bahádur Sháh are known. He continued in possession of the title of Emperor of India until the mutiny occurred in 1857. Bahádur Sháh was then deported to Rangoon, where he died on November 7th, 1862.

[The following list, prepared by Geo. P. Taylor, is quoted from a Chronological List, Numismatic Supplement VII to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal*, January 1907.]

ABBREVIATIONS:—E. D. = Elliotts' "History of India as told by its own Historians," edited by Dowson, 8 vols. Ersk. = Erskine's "History of India under Babar and Humayun," 2 volumes. Beale = Beale's "Oriental Biographical Dictionary," revised by Keene. A. A. = "Ain-i-Akbari" translated by Blockmann and Jarrett, 3 volumes. When three separate figures are employed to express a date, the first represents the day, the second the month, and the third the year; thus:—29 : X : 1627 A.D. = October 29th, 1627 A.D., 26 : VII : 1076 A.H. = 26th of Rajab, 1076 A.H.

1. *Bābar* :

Accession, 15 : VIII : 932 A.H., Fri., 27 : IV : 1526 A.D. ;

Death, 5 : V : 937 A.H., Sun., 25 : XII : 1530 A.D. ;

See Ersk. I : 437, 517 ; E. D. IV. 257 ; V. 118.

2. *Humāyūn* : (a) *First Reign* :

Accession, 9 : V : 937 A.H., Thur., 29 : XII : 1530 A.D. ;

Defeat, 10 : I : 947 A.H., Mon., 17 : V : 1540 A.D. ;

See E. D. V. : 118, Ersk. II : 187.

(b) *Second Reign* :

Victory, 4 : IX : 962 A.H., Tues., 23 : VII : 1555 A.D. ;

Death, 15 : III : 963 A.H., Tues., 23 : I : 1556 A.D. ;

See Ersk. II. 520 ; E. D. V. 240.

3. *Akbar I* :

Accession, 2 : IV : 963 A.H., Fri., 14 : II : 1556 A.D. ;

Death, 12 : VI : 1014 A.H., Tues., 15 : X : 1605 A.D. ;

See E. D. 241, 247 ; VI. 115.

4. *Jahāngir* :

Accession, 20 : VI : 1014 A.H., Wed., 23 : X : 1605 A.D. ;

Death, 23 : II : 1037 A.H., Mon., 29 : X : 1627 A.D. ;

See E.D. VI. 234, with correction in A.A., I. 212, 213, E.D., VI. 435

Dāwar Bakhsh :

Accession, *circa* 28 : II : 1037 A.H., Mon., 29 : X : 1627 A.D. ;

Deposition, 2 : V : 1037 A.H., Sun., 30 : XII : 1627 A.D. ;

Death, 26 : V : 1037 A.H., Wed., 23 : I : 1628 A.D. ;

See E. D., VI. 435, 436, 438, and note 2.

5. *Shāh Jahān I* :

Accession, 18 : VI : 1037 A.H., Thur. ; 14 : II : 1628 A.D. ;

Deposition, 17 : IX : 1068 A.H., Tues., 8 : VI : 1658 A.D. ;

Death, 26 : VII : 1076 A.H., Mon., 22 : I : 1666 A.D. ;

Coins continued to be struck in the name of Shāh Jahān I, till 4 : IX : 1069 A. H., Mon., 16 : V : 1659 A.D. ;

See E.D., VII : 6, 226, 229, 241, 275.

Shuja :

Rebelle early in 1068 A.H., which year began on Tues. IX : 29, 1657 A.D. ;

Defeated, *circa* 1 : IX : 1070 A.H., Tues., 1 : V : 1660 A.D. ;

Died in 1071 A.H., which year lasted from 27 : VIII : 1660, till 16 VIII : 1661 A.D. ;

See E. D. VII : 213, 214, 241, 253, 254, Beale, 392.

Murad Bakhsh :

Rebelle early in 1068 A.H., which year began on Tues. 29 : IX : 1657 A.D. ;

Arrested, 4 : X : 1068 A.H., Fri., 25 : VI : 1658 A.D. ;

Died, 21 : IV : 1072 A.H., Wed., 4 : XII : 1661 A.D. ;

See E.D. VII. 132, 213, 214, 229.

6. *Aurangzeb 'Alamgir I :*

Accession, 1 : XI : 1068 A.H., Wed., 21 : VII : 1658 A.D. ;

Death, 28 : XI : 1118 A.H., Thur., 20 : II : 1707 A.D. ;

Aurangzeb deferred the issuing of coins struck in his own name till 4 IX : 1069 A.H., Mon., 16 : V : 1659 A.D. ;

See E. D. VII, 229, 241, 336.

'Azam Shāh :

Accession, 10 : XII : 1118 A. H., Tues., 4 : III : 1707 A.D. ;

Defeated and death, 18 : III : 1119 A.H., Sun., 8 : VI : 1707 A. D. ;

See E. D., VII. 337, 331, 338—400.

Kam Bakhsh :

Assumed imperial power soon after the death of Aurangzeb *g.v.* :

Defeated and killed, *circa* 1 : XI : 1119 A.H., Tues. 13 : I : 1708 A.D.

See E.D., VII. 339, 390, 403—403.

7. *Shāh 'Alam I, Bahādur :*

Accession, 30 : I : 1119 A.H., Tues., 22 : IV : 1707 A.D. ;

Death, 21 : I : 1124 A. H., Mon., 18 : II : 1712 A.D. ;

See E. D. VII, 392, 556.

8. *Jahāndar :*

Accession, 14 : III : 1124 A.H., Thur., 10 : IV : 1712 A.D. ;

Deposition, 16 : XII : 1124 A.H., Sat., 3 : I : 1713 A.D. ;

Death, 17 : I : 1125 A.H., Mon., 2 : II : 1713 A.D. ;

See E.D., VII, 437, 438, 445 ; Beale 190.

9. *Farrukh Siyar :*

Accession, 23 : XII : 1124 A.H., Sat., 10 : I : 1713 A.D. ;

Deposition, 8 : IV : 1131 A.H., Tues., 17 : II : 1719 A.D. ;

Death, 9 : VII : 1131 A.H., Sun., 17 : V : 1719 A.D. ;

Farrukh Siyar antedated his reign from 1 : III : 1124 A.H., Fri., 28 III : 1712 A.D. ;

See Beale 130, 131, E.D., VII. 446.

10. *Rafi' al darajat* :

Accession, 9 : IV : 1131 A.H., Wed., 18 : II : 1719 A.D. ;
 Death, 23 : VII : 1131 A.H., Sun., 31 : V : 1719 A.D. ;
 See E.D., VII, 479, 482.

11. *Shāh Jahān II (Rafi' al Daulat)* :

Accession, 20 : VII : 1131 A.H., Thur., 28 : V : 1719 A.D. ;
 Death, 22 : X : 1131 ; A.H., Thur., 27 : VIII : 1719 A.D. ;
 See E.D. VII. 482, 485.

Niku Siyar :

Accession, 9 : VI : 1131 A.H., Sat., 18 : IV : 1719 A.D. ;
 Deposition, 27 : IX : 1131 A.H., Sun., 2 : VIII : 1719 A.D. ;
 Death ?

Grave doubt attaches to the attribution to Niku Siyar of the coins commonly assigned to him.

See E.D. VII., 482, 484.

Ibrahim :

Accession, 9 : XII : 1132 A.H., Sat., 1 : X : 1720 A.D. ;
 Defeat, 18 : I : 1133 A.H., Tues., 8 : XI : 1720 A.D. ;
 See E.D. VII, 509, 512, 515.

12. *Muhammad* :

Accession, 15 : XI : 1131 ; A.H., Fri., 18 : IX : 1719 A.D. ;
 Death, 27 : IV : 1161 A.H., Fri., 15 : IV : 1748 A.D. ;
 See E.D. VII : 485 ; VIII, III.

13. *Ahmad Shāh Bahādur* :

Accession, 2 : V : 1161 A.H., Tues., 19 : IV : 1748 A.D. ;
 Deposition, 11 : VIII : 1167 A.H., Mon., 3 : VI : 1754 A.D. ;
 Death, 28 : X : 1188 A.H., Sun., 1 : I : 1775 A.D.
 See E.D. VIII 141 : Beale, 42.

14. *'Alamgir II* :

Accession, 11 : VIII : 1167 A.H., Mon., 3 : VI : 1754 A.D. ;
 Death, 20 : IV : 1173 A.H., Tues., 11 : XII : 1759 A.D. ;
 See E.D. VIII, 141, 243.

Shāh Jahān III :

Accession, 20 : IV : 1173 A. H., Tues., II : XII : 1759 A.D. ;
 Deposition, 29 : II : 1174 A. H., Fri., 10 : X : 1760 A.D. ;
 Death ?

See E.D. VIII, 243, 278.

15. *Shāh 'Alam II:*

Accession, 5: V: 1173 A. H., Tues., 25: XII: 1759 A.D. ;
 Death, 7: IX: 1221 A. H., Tues., 18: XI: 1806 A.D. ;
 See E.D. VIII, 172; Beale, 361.

Bidar Bakht:

Accession, 7: IX: 1221 A.H., Fri., 29: VIII: 1788 A.D. ;
 Flight, 8: I: 1203 A.H., Thur., 9: X: 1788 A.D. ;
 Death ?
 See Beale, 106.

16. *'Akbar II:*

Accession, 7: IX: 1221 A.H., Tues., 18: XI: 1806 A.D. ;
 Death, 28: VI: 1253 A.H., Fri., 29: IX: 1837 A.D. ;
 See Beale, 46.

17. *Bahādur Shāh II:*

(We here retain the commonly accepted designation of this sovereign.
 Before his time, however, three of the Emperors, Aurangzeb, Shāh
 'Alam I and Ahmad Shah, had all, as evidenced by their coins, borne
 the name of Bahadur.)

Accession, 28: VI: 1253 A.H., Fri., 29: IX: 1837 A.D. ;
 Deposition, 13: VIII: 1274 A.H., Mon., 29: III: 1858 A.D. ;
 Death, 14: V: 1279 A.H., Fri., 7: XI: 1882 A.D. ;
 See Beale, 95; Holmes' "History of the Indian Mutiny," page 387.

LIST SHOWING THE PERIOD DURING WHICH THE RULERS MAY BE HELD TO HAVE
 CAUSED COIN TO BE STRUCK AND THE DATES OF THE EARLIEST AND OF THE
 LATEST KNOWN SPECIMENS IN GOLD OR SILVER OR COPPER OF EACH REIGN
 DR. P. TAYLOR, LOC. CIT.

1. *Bābar* :—932-937 A.H., 1526-1530 A.D.

Earliest known : G.—; S. 933, C. 936.

Latest known : G.—; S. 938 (Lahor), C. 937.

2. *Humāyūn* :—First Reign : 937—947 A.H., 1530-1540 A.D.

Earliest : G.—; S. 937 C. 937.

Latest . G.—; S. 946 C 947 (Bleazby).

Second reign : 932-933 A.H., 1555-1556 A.D.

Earliest : G.—; S. 960 (Bleazby) ; C.—.

Latest : G.—; S. 962 ; C.—.

3. *Akbar I* :—963—1014 A.H., 1556-1605 A.D.

{ Earliest Hijra : G.—96 ; S. 936, C. 962 (Lahor).

{ Latest Hijra : G. 1000, S. 1008 (King), C. 1006 (Tay').

{ Earliest Ilahi : G. 32; S. 30 C. 31.

{ Latest Ilahi : G. 51 (British); S. 50; C. 50.

4. *Jahāngir* :—1014-1037 A.H., 1305-1327 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1014 ; S. 1014 ; C. 1014.
 Latest : G. 1037 ; C. 1034.
Dāwar Bakhsh :—[28 : II—2 : V] 1037 A.H. [29 : X-30 : XII] 1627 A.D.
 Earliest : G.—, S. 1037 ; C.—.
 Latest : G.—, S. 1037 ; C.—.
5. *Shāh Jahān I* : 1037-1069 A.H., 1628-1659 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1037 ; S. 1037 ; C. 1037.
 Latest : G. 1069 ; S. 1069 ; C. 29 Julus.
Shuja :—1068-1070 A. H., 1657-1660 A. D.
 Earliest : G.—; S. 1068 ; C.—.
 Latest : G.—; S. 1068 ; C.—.
Murad Bakhsh.—*circa* (I : I—4 : X) 1068 A.H., 1657—1658 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1068 ; S. 1068 ; C. 1 Julus.
 Latest : G. 1068 ; S. 1068 ; C. 1 Julus.
6. *Aurangzeb 'Alamgīr I* :—1069-1119 A.H., 1659-1707 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1072 ; S. 1068 ; C. 1068.
 Latest ; G. 1118 ; S. 1119 (British) ; C. 1119 (Taylor).
A'zam Shāh.—1118-1119 A.H., (4 : III—8 : VI) 1707 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1118 ; S. 1119 ; C.—.
 Latest : G. 1119 ; S. 1119 ; C.—.
Kam Bakhsh.—1118-1119 A. H., 1707-1708 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1120 (British), S. 1119 ; C.—.
 Latest : G. 1120 (British), S. 1120 (British), C.—.
7. *Shāh 'Alam I, Bahadur* : 1119-1124 A.H., 1707—1712 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1119 ; S. 1119 ; C. 1122.
 Latest : G. 1123 ; S. 1124 ; C. 1124.
8. *Jahāndar.*—[14 : III—16 : XII] 1124 A.H., 1712-1713 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1124 ; S. 1124 ; C. 1124.
 Latest : G. 1124 ; S. 1124 ; C. 1124.
9. *Farrukh Siyar* :— 1124-1131 A.H., 1713-1719 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1124 ; S. 1124 ; C. 1125.
 Latest : G. 1131 ; S. 1131 ; C. 1128.
10. *Rafī' al darajāt.*— (9 : IV—23 : VII) 1131 A.H., (18 : II—31 : V) 1719 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1131, S. 1131 ; C.—.
 Latest : G. 1131 ; S. 1131 ; C.—.

11. *Shāh Jahān II (Rafī' al dawlat)*.—(20 : V II—22 : X) 1131 A.H., (28 : V. 27 : VIII) 1719 A. D.
 Earliest : G 1131, S. 1131, C.—.
 Latest : G. 1131, S. 1131 ; C.—.
- Niku Siyar* :—(9 : VI—27 : IX) 1131 A.H., (18 : IV—2 : VIII) 1719 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1 Julus, S. 1131 ; C.—.
 Latest : G. 1 Julus, S. 1132, C.—.
- Ibrahim* :—1132—1133 A.H., (1 : X—8 : X) 1720 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1132, S. 1133 ; C.—.
 Latest : G. 1132, S. 1133, C.—.
12. *Muhammad* :—1131-1161 A. H., 1719-1748 A. D.
 Earliest : G. 1131, S. 1131, C. 1132.
 Latest : G. 31 Julus, S. 1161, C. 1150.
13. *Ahmad Shāh Bahādur*.—1161-1167 A.H., 1748-1754 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1161 ; S. 1161 ; C. 1161.
 Latest : G. 1167 ; S. 1167 ; C. 1161.
14. *'Alamgir II* :—1167-1173 A.H. ; 1754-1759 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1 Julus ; S. 1167 ; C. 1 Julus.
 Latest : G. 1171 ; S. 1180 (Taylor) ; C. 1172.
- Shāh Jahān III* :—1173-1174 A.H. ; 1759-1760 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1173, S. 1173, C.—.
 Latest : G. 1174, S. 118X (Taylor), C.—.
15. *Shāh 'Alam II* :—1173—1221 A.H., 1759—1806 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1174 ; S. 1174 ; C. 1175.
 Latest : G. 1221 ; S. 1225 (British) ; C. 1219.
- Bidar Bakht*, 1202-1203 A.H., (29 : VIII-9 : X) 1788 A. D.
 Earliest : G. 1202, S. 1202, C.—.
 Latest : G. 1203, S. 1202 C.—.
16. *Akbar II*.—1221—1253 A.H., 1806—1837 A. D.
 Earliest : G. 1221 ; S. 1221 ; C. 1221.
 Latest ; G. 19 Julus ; S. 36 Julus ; C. 1251.
17. *Bahādur Shāh II*.—1253-1274 A.H., 1837—1858 A. D.
 Earliest : G. 1273 ; S. 1254 ; C. 1263.
 Latest : G. 1273 ; S. 1274 ; C. 1265.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

III.—

963-1014 A. H.

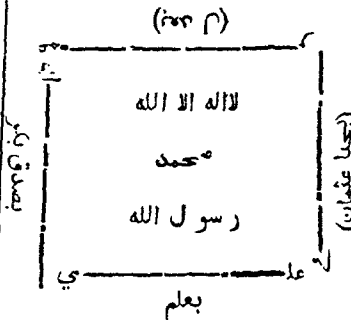
1	981	...	<p>A Cir. 174.4 1.0</p>	Ahmadābād	<p>In a double square with dots between.</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margins— Bottom— بصدق ابى بكر <i>Bi-sidq Ab-i-bakar.</i> Left— بعدل عمر <i>Bi'adl 'Umar.</i> Top— بحياي عثمان <i>Ba-hayá-i 'Usmán.</i> Right— بعلم على <i>Ba-'ilm 'Ali.</i></p> <p>Cross (×) on د of محمد — Translation of margins.— By the truth of Abu Bakr, the justice of 'Umar, the modesty of 'Usmán and the wisdom of 'Ali.</p>
2	983	...	<p>A Cir. 174.4 1.0</p>	Ahmadābād	<p>Same as above, but margins as below :— Bottom— بصدق ابى بكر Left— Cut off Top— بحياي عثمان <i>Bahayá-i 'Usmán.</i> Right— بعلم على <i>Ba-'ilm 'Ali.</i></p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

AKBAR.

1556-1605 A. D.

<p>In double square with dots between.</p> <p>اکبر باد شاه محمد غازی جلال الدین ۱۷۶</p> <p><i>Akbar Bádsháh Muhammad Gházi, Jalal-ud-din 981, i.e., Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Bádsháh Gházi (victorious monarch).</i></p> <p>Margins— Right— دارالضرب <i>Darul Zarb.</i> Bottom— دارالسلطنه احمد اباد <i>Darul Sultanat Ahmadabad.</i> Left— خلد (ملک) <i>Khalad (Mulkah).</i> Top— دارالسلطنه <i>Darul Sultanat</i></p> <p>Same as above, but year 983 (A.H.=1575 A.D.)</p>	<p>Found in the Jhansi district; presented by the Government of the United Provinces (letter No. $\frac{979}{XIIJJ.}$ of 1908, dated the 9th June 1908).</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	<p>B. M. C., No. 105, page 26.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hij-a.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	985	...	<p>⌘ Cir. 173·9 ·87</p>	Hazrat Dehli	<p>The <i>Kalima</i> in a quadrilateral formed of three curves on each side.</p> <p>Margins— As in No. 2.</p>
4	985	...	<p>⌘ Cir. 172·9 ·93</p>	...	<p>The <i>Kalima</i> in larger quadrilateral formed of curves. Inscription, the same as No. 3 but no margins visible.</p>
5	986	...	<p>⌘ Sq. 175·0 ·76</p>	Fatihpur ...	 <p>The <i>Kalima</i> in a square formed by letters from the names of the four Companions of the Prophet.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as above in a square, but year 985 (A.H. = 1577 A.D.) and margins :—Upper and left cut off</p> <p>Right— وا لطفه Bottom— حضرت د(خالی)</p> <p>In a square— اکبر باد شاه محمد غازی ۵ < ۹ جلال الدین</p> <p><i>Akbar Bādshāh Muhammad Ghāzi Jalāl-ud-dīn, 985.</i></p> <p>Margins— Right— خاد الله ملكه The rest cut off. خلد الله تعالى ملكه ۹۸۶ محمد اکبر باد شاه (جلال الدین غازی) فتح پور دارلسلطانه</p> <p><i>Khalad Allahut'ala mulkahu 986, Muhammad Akbar Bādshāh Jalal-ud-dīn Ghāzi, Dirul Sultanat, Fatihpur.—The victorious monarch Jalal-ud-dīn Muhammad Akbar, may God perpetuate his kingdom.—The capital Fatihpur, 986 (A. H. = 1578 A. D.)</i></p>	<p>Same as No. 1.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto</p>	<p>Ref. P. M. C. No. 124, page 25.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	[9]87	...	Al Cir. 165·7 ·83	Darul Khilafa	In area surrounded by two lines with dots between. بادشاه غازی اکبر جلال الدین محمد <i>Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar Bādsāh Ghāzi</i> —the victorious monarch <i>Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar.</i> Margins— Top—cut off Bottom— دار الخلیفہ <i>Dārul Khilafa</i> -(remainder gone, probably <i>Agra</i>).
7	988	...	Al Sq. 175·3 ·73	Ahmadabād	Ditto, but words کر بصدق and علم بکر are not visible.
8	990	...	Al Sq. 174·2 70	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...
9	995	...	Al Sq. 175·3 ·60	Ditto ...	Ditto, very crudely executed.
10	[997]	84	Al q. 174·3 ·65	...	الله اکبر <i>Allah Akbar</i> , i.e., God is most great. Vine and flowers in the field.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Within a square area formed by double lines with dots between, the Kalima.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">لا اله الا الله</p> <p style="text-align: center;">محمد رسول الله [٩]٨٧</p> <p>The year [9]87 in lower left hand corner.</p> <p>Margins.—Illegible (cut away). [Probably the margins contain [أبو بكر عمر عثمان علي]]</p>	<p>Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p>	<p>Ref. B. M. C. No. 52. Hodggers L. M., No. 8, page 52.</p>
<p>Ditto, but year 988 (A.H.=1580 A.D. and mint Dárul Sultánat.) Ahmadabád.</p>	<p>Same as No. 1.</p>	
<p>Ditto, but date 990 (A.H.=1582A.D).</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Ditto, but year 995 (A.H.=1586 A.D.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">الله جل جلاله</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>34 <i>Ilahi Jal-i-Jalálah</i>—Glorified be His glory. Ornaments in field.</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>B. M. C. No. 182.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal			
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	999	...	AR sq. 175·1 ·68	Ahmadābād	Same as No. 5, but بصدق ابى بکر and بعلم ابى cut off.
12	1000	...	AR sq. 173·8 ·76	Urdu-i-Zafar Qarīn.	As No. 5, with بحياى عثمان and two horizontal lines at bottom with dots between.
13	[1000]	87	AR sq. 175·9 ·69	Ahmadābād	Same as No. 5, with بصدق ابى بکر but بحياى عثمان cut off.
14	1000	...	AR sq. 175·6 ·60	[Ujjain?]	The <i>Kalima</i> within square; no sign of margin; sprays of foliage in field.
15	...	88	AR sq. 175·3 ·57	[From the type of the coin it appears to have been minted at Ujjain.]	Ditto

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
Same as No. 5, but date 999 A.H. and words <i>Khalāʾi M'ahuta'la Mulkahū</i> cut off.	Same as No. 1.	
Same as No. 5, but date الف (=1000) and mint name Urdu Zafar Qarin.	Ditto ...	B. M. C. No. 15
Same as No. 5, but year 37 first line half cut off, غار absent (for want of space) and the last line reads احمد اباد (غرب) ب instead of دار السلطنه فتح پور	Ditto ...	B. M. C. No. 191, page 31.
<p style="text-align: center;">۱۰۰۰</p> <p style="text-align: center;">محمد اکبر باد (شاه) جلال الد(بن) (غا) زي ? ضرب اج(بن)</p> <p>1000 <i>Muhammad Akbar Bāʾt</i> (shāh) <i>Jalāl ud d('in) (Ghāz) i</i> <i>Zarb Uj(ain) (?)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">محمد اکبر ۳۸ باد شاه جلال الد(بن)</p> <p><i>Muhammad Akbar 38 Bā(dshah)</i> <i>Jalāl ud(lin)</i></p>	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
16	...	39	AR sq. 175.3 .56	Same as No. 15.	Same as No. 15.
17	[1002]	Āzar 39	AR cir. 175.6 .83	Ahmadabād	الله اكبر جل جلاله <i>Allah Akbar Jal i Jalalah— God is most great: glorified by His glory. Sprays of foliage in field.</i>
18	...	39 Bahman.	AR cir. 175.0 .80	Ditto	Ditto ...
19	...	41 Āz.r.	AR cir. 176.8 .76	Ditto	Ditto ...
20	...	42 Āzar.	AR cir. 173.4 .80	Ditto	Ditto ...
21	...	43	AR sq. 176.2 .60	...	The Kalima ...
22	...	46 Azar.	AR cir. 175.5 .75	Ahmadabād	Same as No. 17 ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as No. 15, but 39 ...</p> <p>اذر الہی ۳۹ احمد ابا (د) ضرب</p> <p>Āz: (name of the 9th Persian solar month) <i>ilahi 39 Ahmad-āba(d) zarb.</i></p> <p>Ditto; but Bahman (11th Persian month).</p> <p>Ditto; but Āzar (9th Persian month) and year 41.</p> <p>Ditto; but regnal year 42.</p> <p>محمد اکبر ۴۳ جلال الدین (بن)</p> <p><i>Muhammad Akbar 43 Jalāl (ud) dīn</i></p> <p>Same as No. 17, but regnal year 46.</p>	<p>Same as No. 15.</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Same as No. 1...</p> <p>Found in 1903 in the Daiflat ng Tea-garden, Sub-division Jorhat, Sibsagar Assam.</p> <p>Same as No. 1 ...</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	<p><i>Cf. B M. C. No. 198.</i></p> <p><i>L. M., No. 169, page 75.</i></p> <p>Same type as No. 14.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
23	...	48 Far- ward- in.	Æ cir. 173.7 78	Lahor ...	In a square enclosed in an ornamented diamond bor- der. الله اكبر جل جلاله <i>Allahu Akbar Jal i Jalaluh.</i>
24	...	48 Mibr	Æ cir. 176.1 76	Sitapur ...	In square area ornamented externally with triangles and dots. الله اكبر جل جلاله <i>Allahu Akbar Jal i Jalaluh.</i>
25	...	49 Mibr	Æ cir. 174.7 73	Ditto ...	Same inscription as above in circle with dots outside.
26	[1012]	49 Bah- man.	Æ cir. 176.1 73	Ahmadabad	Same as No. 17 ...
27	...	4— Aban	Æ cir. 175.7 83	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
28	...	4— Azar	Æ cir. 175.0 80	Ditto ...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Within an octagon enclosed in an ornamented border.</p> <p>فرور دین الہی ۳۸ لاہور ضرب</p> <p><i>Farwardin ilahi Lahore zarb</i></p>	Same as No, 1 . .	L. M. No. 253, page 85 : <i>Cf.</i> , also B. M. C., No. 238.
<p>In area with ornamented margin:</p> <p>مہر الہی ۳۸ سینا پور ضرب</p> <p><i>Mihr ilahi 48 Sitāpur zarb.</i></p>	Ditto ...	Identical with B. M. C. No. 177, the date of which should be read ۳۸.
<p>In dotted circle ...</p> <p>مہر الہی ۳۹ سینا پور ضرب</p>	Ditto ...	
<p>Same as No. 17; but month Bahand regnal year 49.</p>	Ditto ...	
<p>Ditto, but month Ābān and regnal year 4—.</p>	Ditto ...	
<p>Ditto, but month Āazr and regnal year 4—.</p>	Ditto ...	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hij. a.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
29	...	50 Mihr	AR sq. 173.0 .58	Tattah ...	Same as in No. 17 ...
30	...	Ardi dibi- hisht.	AR cir. 170.0 .87	Allahâbâd...	In a circle with dots outside : اله آباد سکه جهان شرق بغرب و <i>Allahâbâd sikka jahân sharq bagharb wa.</i> The inscriptions form the following couplet همیشه همچو زرمهر ماه رائج باد بغرب و شرق جهان سکه اله باد This may be translated as thus : For ever like the golden orb of sun and moon may pass [this] coin of Allahâbâd in the world's West and East.
31	Æ sqr. 94.8 .55	...	Persian legends read from the bottom <i>Jalâluddîn Muhammad Akbar lâlshâh.</i> Above Jalâluddîn two hori- zontal lines with dots bet- ween.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p> مہرا لہی ۵۰ تکہ ضرب <i>Mihr ilahi 50 Tattah zarb.</i> </p> <p> ماہ رائج ہاں مہر ہمچو زر ہمیشہ ارڈی بوشٹ <i>Mah ra'ijhāl mihr wa hamchu zar hamisha Ardi bishht.</i> </p> <p> Part of the <i>Katima</i> in two lines. </p>	<p> Same as No. 25 </p> <p> Pre entel by Sijut Rasha- dhar Barah, Mauzadar. </p> <p> Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A S. </p>	<p> L. M. No. 290, page 91. </p> <p> L. M. No. 158, page 73 differs in month and year; <i>cf.</i> also B. M. C., No. 254. </p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
32	...	Isfland armaz.	Æ cir. 311·1 ·75	Ahmadābād	<p>احمد آباد</p> <hr/> <p>• • • •</p> <hr/> <p>فلوس</p> <p>In a circular area above two horizontal lines with dots between, the legend reads <i>Ahmadābād</i>, and below the lines <i>Fulus</i>.</p>
33	973	...	Æ sq. 92·3 ·55	Ujjain (?)...	<p>فلوس</p> <p>جین (۱)</p> <p><i>Fulus (U)jain.</i></p>
34	1000	...	Æ, rectan- gular 93·7 ·53	Ujjain (?) ...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8
<p style="text-align: center;"> <u>الهی</u> <u>.....</u> <u>.....</u> اسفند ارشد (?) <i>Ilahi Isfandārmaz.</i> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> نهد و هفت و سوم (۹۷۳) </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> (۱) لف شاه اکبر </p> <p><i>Alif=1000 (Jalaluddin) Akbar Shāh.</i></p>	<p>Found in the Khaira District. B. B. R. A. S.'s letter dated the 30th January 1908.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">.....</p> <p>Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S.</p>	<p><i>Cf. Taylor J. A. S. B., Numismatic Supplement, 1904, extra No. page 104, III (a).</i></p> <p><i>Cf. Rodgers' L. M. No. 231, page 119.</i></p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Amar-dad.	[4?... 1018H =1608 A.D.]	AR Cir. 175·9 ·68	Jahāngīr- nagar (Dacca).	IV.—JAHĀNGĪR: اکبر شاه (نور) شاه جہا (نور) الدین (<i>Nūruddin Jahāngīr Shāh Akbar Shāh—Nūruddin, Jahāngīr Shāh (son of) Akbar Shāh.</i>)
2	...	...	AR Cir. 174·9 ·71	Ahmadnagar	غازی شاه جہا نگیر باد محمد (traces of) نور الدین
3	...	...	AR 174·9 ·70	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
4	1020	Mihr	AR 174·6 78	Akbarnagar (Rajmabal).	In dotted circle— اکبر شاه نگیر شاه جہا نور الدین <i>Akbar Shāh (son of) Jahāngīr Shāh Nuruddin.</i> The field of coin within margin round inscription is filled with knots.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

19. 4-1037 A.H., 1605-28 A.D.

<p>ماه امرداد (الهي) جها نگير نگر ضرب</p> <p><i>Māh Amardad (Ilahi 4?) Jahān-girnagar (Dacca), zarb; traces of octagonal enclosure to left, and marginal inscription.</i></p>	<p>Received in 1905, from A. S. B.</p>	<p>Identical with B. M. C., No. 501, except for octagonal enclosure to reverse instead of dotted circle. Pl. IV, No. 9.</p>
<p>Part of the Kalima with ضرب احمد نگر the word احمد on the right and نگر on the left of ل of رسول Below this ب of ضرب</p>	<p>Found in the Angul District; presented by the A. S. B.'s letter No. 710, dated the 8th February 1907.</p>	<p>Similar to B. M. C., No. 291. Both sides of the coin are covered with flowers and leaves.</p>
<p>Ditto ditto ...</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from the Government of United Provinces:</p>	<p>(Duplicate.)</p>
<p>In octagon, on the outside of which are squares and dots:</p> <p>ماه مهر الہی ضرب اکبر نگر ۱۰۲۰</p> <p><i>Māh Mhīr Ilahi Zarb Akbar-nagar 1020.</i></p>	<p>Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	1037	22	AR 175·7 ·73	Patna ...	<p>بحکم شاه چها نگير يامت صد زيور سده ۱۰۳۷</p> <p>The legends on this coin form the couplet.</p> <p>ز نام نور جهان باد شاه بيگم زر بحکم شاه چها نگير يافت صد زيور</p> <p><i>i.e.</i>, By order of King Jahāngir a hundred beauties gained gold by the name of Nur Jahān Padshāh Begam.</p>
6	...	...	AR Cir. 176 1 ·75	Ahmadnagar	<p>The <i>Kalima</i> arranged in three lines and fourth line.</p> <p>ضرب احمد (نگر)</p> <p>Ornaments in the field.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p> زنام شاه نور جهان باد بيگم [ز] ۲۲ ضرب پنده غازي جها دگير باد شاه محمد نورالدين Beginning from the bottom, the legend reads <i>Nūruddin Muhammad Jahāngir Bādsh(āh) ghāzi</i>. Ornaments in the field. </p>	<p> Presented in 1906, by the Government of United Provinces. Found in the Jhansi District. </p>	<p> B. M. C. No. 525, save for a flower instead of * in the first line of obverse and for Patna being written </p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	...	...	AR Cir. 176 0 ·72	Burhānpur...	The Kalima arranged in four lines with (ص)ب (برهانپور) at bottom. Ornaments in the field.
8	...	...	AR Cir. 176 0 ·71	Jalnāpur ...	The Kalima arranged in three lines, the first الله being cut off. At left hand corner bottom (بور)جا لئا Ornaments in the field.
9	0117	or 17(?)	Æ Rectangular 100·3 ·52	...	v جها شا
1	1049	12	AR Cir. 172·8 ·75	Tatt.h ...	V.—SHAH JAHAN باد شاه غازى شاه جهان محمد ۱۰۴۹ شهاب لدين صاحب قوان ثا نى <i>Sahib Qiran sani (second) Shakabuādin 1049. Muham- mad Shāh Jahān Bādshāh ghāzī reading from the bottom.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
Same as No. 6	Same as No. 6.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
دهلی ضرب	Ditto ...	Doubtful identification

1037-10 68A.H. 1628-58 A.D.

<p>The Kalima with ضرب ۱۲ —struck at Tattah (in the year) 12, Ilahi (month ..)</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.</p>	<p>Similar to B. M. C., No. 643.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

VI.—AURANGZEB

1068-1119—

1	[10]84	15	AR 173·6 ·87	Sūrat ...	<p>عالم (گیر) اورنگ زیب شاه زد چو بدر منیر سکه ۸۴ [۱۰] در جهان</p> <p>'<i>Alam(gir) Aurangzeb Sháh zad chu badar munir sikka [10]84 Dar Jahān.</i> The legend forms the couplet.</p> <p>در جهان سکه زد چو بدر منیر شاه اورنگ زیب عالم گیر <i>Dar Jahān Sikka Zad Chu Badar Munir—</i> Sháh Aurangzeb 'Alamgir struck money in the world like the shining moon. Ditto</p>
2	...	18	AR 176·5 ·77	Lucknow	
3	[109]2	24	AR 177·8 ·75	Akbarnagar	A portion of the legend No. 1, but <i>Mihir</i> instead of <i>Badar</i> .

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

ALAMGIR I.

1658-1707 A.D.

<p>سنه ۱۵ جلوس میمنت مانوس سورت</p> <p><i>Savi 15 Julūs Maimanat Mānūs Sūrat</i>—in the 15th year of the blessed reign, struck at Surat.</p>	<p>Received in 1905 from Colonel Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur.</p>	<p>Coin of Aurangzeb B type. Page 259 of B.B.R.A.S.'s Journal, 1907.</p>
<p>مانوس میمنت سنه ۱۸ جلوس ضرب لکنو</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat sanah 18 Julūs zarb Lakhnow.</i></p> <p>Five commas forming a wheel in جلوس cf س</p>	<p>Found in 1908 in the northern part of Dacca town.</p>	
<p>میمنت مانوس ۲۴ سنه ضرب اکبرنگر ۲ (۱۰۹)</p> <p><i>Maimanat mīnās 24 sanah zarb Akbar-nagar (109) 2.</i></p>	<p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.</p>	<p>The coins of Aurang- zeb struck at Akbar- nagar have almost invariably مہر instead of بدر in the couplet. Both [regnal and hijra] years are on the reverse; the year of the reign comes in س of مانوس or جلوس and the Hijra year in the lowest line [on the left of the mint name اکبرنگر] Rodgers, L.M. Mughal Emperors, p. 181.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	1092	25	AR 177·4 ·93	Sūrat ...	Legend as on (1), but date 1092 over ^ک of اورنگ and ^{گیر} of عالم is fully visible.
5	1093	25	AR 177·1 ·97	Sūrat ...	Legend as No. 1, but date 1093 over ^ک of اورنگ and ^{گیر} of عالم is fully visible.
6	...	25	AR 177·5 ·75	Akbarnagar	Same as No. 3 ...
7	...	28	AR 170·5 ·81	Lucknow ...	Legend as No. 1 ...
8	[1098]	30	AR 176·0 ·83	Gulkanda...	Same as No. 1. Four dots on ^ب of بدر
9	[1098]	31	AR 172·1 ·74	Jahāngīrna- gar (Dacca)	Legend as No. 1, but ^{درجهان} cut off.
10	1101	33	AR 176·2 ·91	Khujista Bunoyād	Legend as No. 1, but date 1101 over ^ک of اورنگ

Reverse.	Provenance. [£]	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as No. 2, but the regnal year is 25 and the mint name Sūrat. <i>Peśh</i> over ج of جالوس Ditto</p>	<p>Received in 1905 from A.S.B. Ditto.</p>	<p>Coin of Aurangzeb E. type, page 260 of B.B.R.A.S.'s Journal 1907.</p>
<p>Same as No. 3, but regnal year is 25 in س of جالوس</p>	<p>Found in the north of Dacca town 1908.</p>	
<p>Same as No. 2, but mint name Lakhnaw.</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.</p>	
<p>Same as No. 2, but regnal year 30 and mint name Guikanda.</p>	<p>Found in the Sambalpur District; presented by the Government of Bengal (A.S.B.'s letter No. 692, dated the 8th February 1907).</p>	
<p>Legend as No. 2, but the regnal year is 31 and the mint name Jahāngirnagar.</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.</p>	
<p>Ditto, but the regnal year is 33 and the mint name Khujista Bunyād.</p>	<p>Found in the Bijapur District. Received from B. B. R. A. S. (letter dated the 12th August 1907).</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	1105	37	AR 168·8 ·90	Bijāpur ...	Legend as No. 1, but date 1105 over گ of ارزنگ the word درجهان half cut away.
12	1107	39	AR 175·1 ·81	Patna ...	Legend as No. 1, but date 1107.
13	1107	39	AR 178·2 ·77	Jahāngīr n a- gar (Dacca).	Ditto, but date 1107 on the left of the word منیر
14	...	39	AR 178·3 ·81	Akbarnagar	Same as No. 3 ...
15	1108	40	AR 176·3 ·91	Patna ...	Same as No. 1, but date 1108 in گ of ارزنگ
16	1109	41	AR 177·2 ·85	Jahāngīr n a- gar (Dacca).	Same as No. 13, but date 1109.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>(مانوس) میمنت جلوس دارا لظفر ۳۷ ضرب بیجا پور</p> <p>(Mānūs) Maīmanat julūs Dār-ul-Zafar 37 zarb Bijāpur— Struck in the 37th year of the fortunate reign at Dār-ul-zafar (the gate of Victory), Bijāpur A bunch of flowers on ب of ضرب</p> <p>Ditto, but mint name Patna and regnal year 39.</p> <p>Ditto, but mint name Jahāngīrūagar.</p> <p>Same as No. 3, but regnal year 39.</p> <p>Ditto, but regnal year 40.</p> <p>Same as No. (13), but regnal year 41.</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.</p> <p>Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S.</p> <p>Found in 1908 in the northern part of Dacca town.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	<p>B. M. C. No. 795.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Rognal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	1110	42	AR 177·0 ·80	Jahāngīr n a- gar.	Same as No. 16, but the words <i>Sikka dar jahān</i> are not visible.
18	1110	42	AR 178·3 ·84	Akbarnagar...	Same as No. 3 ...
19	1110	43	AR 178·2 ·91	Sūrat ...	Legend as usual, date 1110 in ك of ارزنگ the words در جهان cut off.
20	1111	43	AR 178·7 ·85	Jahāngīr n a- gar (Dacca).	Legend as No. 16, date 1111 on the left of the word مير.
21	...	43	AR 177·2 ·85	Chīnāp a t a n (Madras).	Inscription as No. 1 ...
22	1111	44	AR 174·3 ·90	Sūrat ...	Same as No. 1, date 1111 in ك of ارزنگ

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
Same as No. 16, but regnal year 42.	Received in 1905 from Colonel Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur.	
Same as No. 30, regnal year 42 in س of جلوس and date —10.	Found in 1908 in the northern part of Dacca town.	
Usual legend; but regnal year 43, mint name <i>Sūrat</i> .	Ditto.	
Same as No. 16, but regnal year 43 and mint name <i>Jahān-gīrnagar</i> .	Ditto.	
<i>Mānūs Maiwanat Sanah 43, julūs zarb Chināpatan</i> (mint name is not clear).	Ditto.	
Usual legend, regnal year 44, and mint name <i>Sūrat</i> .	Received in 1905 from Col. Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
23	1112	44	AR 178·3 ·82	Jahāngīr n a- gar.	Same as No. 22, but date 1112 on the left of the word منیر شاه is clear and سکه درجهان is cut away.
24	1112	45	AR 174·7 ·93	Etāwā ...	Same as No. 1, but date 1112 over گ of رنگ ا
25	1113	45	AR 178·2 ·83	Jahāngīr n a- gar.	Legend as No. 16, date 1113 on the left of the word منیر
26	1113	45	AR 178·7 ·82	Akbarnagar	Legend as No. 1, date 1113 in گ of رنگ ا
27	...	45	AR 177·8 ·83	Chināpatan	Same as on No. 1 ...
28	1114	46	AR 178·7 ·85	Jahāngīr n a- gar.	Ditto, but date 1114 ...
29	...	47	AR 179·0 ·87	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
30	1115	47	AR 178·9 ·80	...	Same as No. 1, but date 1115 on the left of منیر

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
Same as No. 22, but mint name Jahāngirnagar fully visible.	Found in 1908 in the northern part of the Dacca town.	
Same as No. 2, but regnal year 45 and mint name Etāwā.	Presented by the Government of the United Provinces, 1906.	
Same as No. 16, regnal year 45. Four dots in <i>س</i> of <i>مانوس</i> and <i>چلوس</i>	Found in 1908 in the northern part of the Dacca town.	
Same as No. 2, but regnal year 45 and mint name Akbar-nagar.	Ditto.	
Ditto, but the mint name Chinapātan.	Ditto.	
Ditto, but regnal year 46 and mint name Jahāngirnagar.	Ditto.	
Ditto, but regnal year 47 ...	Ditto ...	Pl. IV, No. 10.
Ditto, but regnal year 47 and mint name cut away.		

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
31	1082	...	Æ 319.7 .77	Sūrat ...	زیب ار رنگ ۱۰۸۲ جلوس شاه <i>Zeb Aurang 1082 julūs shāh.</i>
VII.—BAHĀDUR SHĀH 1119-24 A.H.					
1	1120	2	AR 175.6 .91	Ahmadnagar	باد شاه غازی ۱۱۲۰ عالم بهادر شاه سکه مبارک <i>Bādshāh Ghāzi 1120 'Alam Bahādur Shāh Sikka Mubārik. Blessed coin (of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, the Victorious King). Three flowers over بها, catherine wheel of four sprays over در and of five sprays with dot in centre over مبا</i>
2	...	3	AR 179.5 .81	Jahāngir n a- gar, Dacca.	باد شاه غازی شاه عالم

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>سورت ضرب <i>Sūrat Zarb.</i></p>	<p>Found in the Wun District. Presented by the Government of the Central Provinces (A. S. B.'s letter No. 2669, dated the 6th March 1906).</p>	

SHĀH 'ĀLAM I.
1707-12 A.D.

<p>احمد (نجر) ضرب سنه ۲ ما نوس ميمنت جلوس <i>Ahmadnagar zarb sani 2 mānūs maimanat julūs—</i> Struck at Ahmadnagar in the second year of the fortunate reign. Five-leaved flower in س of جلوس ما نوس ميمنت سنه ۳ جلوس ضرب جهانگير نگر</p>	<p>Found in the Bijapur District. Received from B.B. R. A. S. (letter dated the 1st August 1907).</p> <p>Found in 1908 in the northern part of the town of Dacca.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

IX.—FARRUKH-SIYAR.

1	[102]6	3	^A 172·9 ·90	Sūrat ...	<p>بحر (و) برفخ سير شاه (از) فضل حق باد سکه [۱۰۲]۶ برسيم و زر</p> <p><i>Bahar (wa) bar Farrukh Siyar Shāh' (azfa) zli haq bād sikka bar sim wa zar [102]6.</i></p> <p>The legends form the couplet:—</p> <p>سکه زد ار فضل حق برسيم و زر باد شاه بحرو برفخ سير</p> <p>Which may be translated thus:—</p> <p>Struck money of gold and silver by grace of the Truth Bādshāh of sea and land Farrukh-siyar.</p>
2	...	5	1784 ·81	Murshidābāl	<p>[ز] از فضل حق برسيم [زرز]</p> <p>[باد] شاه [ه] [بحرو] برفخ سير ه (س)</p> <p><i>Az fazli haq bar sim [wa zar] [bād]shā[h] [Bahar wa] bar Farrukh-siyar sikka.</i></p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

1124-131 A.H., 1713-1719 A.D.

<p>ما نوس مىمنت سنه ۳ چارس (ن)رب (س)رت</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat sanah 3 iulūs (za)rb (Sū)rat.</i></p> <p>Four-leaved flower in س of چارس</p> <p>Same as No. 1, but regnal year 5 and mint name Murshidābād.</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissi oner, Sibsāgar.</p> <p>Found in the Ahmadnagar District. Present- ed by the Bom- bay Government (B. B. R. A. S.'s letter, dated 24th January 1906).</p>	<p>Taylor's Coins of Surat, J. B. B. R. A. S. 1907, page 263.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	(11) 29	...	AR 142·9 ·90	Sūrat ...	Same as No. 1, but date (11) 29 on the left of <i>sikka</i> , three dots in ق of حق
4	11 (30)	7	AR 176·0 ·77	...	<p>ر بر فرخ سیر شاه ۱۱ (۳۰) حق بر سیم و زر (۵) ضل سکه زد از</p> <p><i>Wa bar Farrukh siyar Shāh 11(30) haq bar sim wa sar fa'ali sikka zad az.</i> Traces of dotted margin to left.</p>

XII.—MUHAMMAD SHAH,

1	113 (1)	1	AR 176·4 ·95	Etāwā ...	<p>۱۱۳ محمد شاه ← باد شاه غاز ی سکه مبارک</p> <p>113.--<i>Muhammad Shāh bād-shāh ghāzi sikka mubarik</i> —The blessed coin of the victorious monarch Muhammad Shah.</p>
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Révére.	Provenance.	Reference and remarks.
7	8	9

Legend as No. 1, but no regnal year.

ما نوس
ميمينت
جلوس سنه
٧

Mānūs maimanat julūs sanah 7.
No margin.

Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsāgar.

Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S.

Different type from above.

1131-61 A.H., 1719-48 A.D.

ما نوس
ميمينت
سنه احد جلوس
ضرب
اٲارآ

Mānūs moimangat sanah ahad ju'ūs zarb Etāwā—Struck at Etāwā in the first year of the auspicious reign.

Found in the Sambalpur District; presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 692, dated the 8th February 1907.

Serial No.	Year		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	113—	3	As 178.2 .99	Sūrat ...	<p>۱۱۳ محمد شاه یاد شاه غاز ی سکه مبارک</p> <p>113—<i>Muhammad Shah bad-shāh ghāzi sikkā mubarik.</i>—the blessed coin (of) the victorious monarch Muhammad Shāh, 113.—</p>
3	113 (5)	4	175.4 .85	Bareli ...	Legend as No. (1) ...
4	113—	7	175.7 .84	Arkat ...	Ditto ...
5	...	7	170.9 .83	Nāhan ...	Same as No. 2, but no date.
6	...	7	162.6 .87	Sūrat ...	<p>محمد شاه ی (ب) د شاه غاز ی سکه مبارک</p> <p><i>Muhammad Shāh lādsāh ghāzi (sikkā) mubarik.</i></p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>ما نوس میمنت سنه ۳ جلوس ضرب سورت</p> <p><i>Mānūs maīmanat sanah 3 julūs zarb Sūrat—Struck at Sūrat in the 3rd year of his auspicious reign.</i></p>	<p>Found in the Panah Mahal District. B. B. R. A. S.'s letter of 28th February 1908.</p>	<p>Taylor, <i>op. cit.</i> type B, page 266.</p>
<p>Legend as No. 2, but regnal year 4 and mint name Bareli, and the second line reads. جلوس سنه ۴</p>	<p>Found in the Ahmadnagar District. B. B. R. A. S.'s letter of the 24th January 1906.</p>	<p>Similar to B. M. C. No. 1055, but without margin.</p>
<p>Legend as No. 2, but regnal year 7 and mint name Arkat.</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.</p>	<p>Similar to B. M. C., No. 958.</p>
<p>Same as No. 1, but regnal year 7 and mint name Nahān.</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S.</p>	
<p>Same as No. 5, but mint name Sūrat and a dotted flower in جلوس س</p>	<p>Found in December 1906 at the Daflating tea garden in the Jorhat Sub-division, Sibsagar.</p>	<p>Taylor's type B as in No. 2.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	1145	15	AR 170.4 .81	Arkat ...	Same as No. 1, but year 1145.
8	1147(?)	...	AR 150.2 .76	...	Legend as No. 1, but year 1147 (?).
9	11—	...	AR 174.1 .80	Arkat ...	Ditto, but date 11—.
10	...	2 or 4 (?)	AR 171.7 .77	Arkat ...	Same as No. 7, but no date for want of space.
11	1152	22	AR 174.0 .94	Shahabād Qanauj.	Same as No. 2, but date 1152, and segment of marginal double circle with dots within on the right side of the coin.
12	11—	25	AR 177.3 .80	Arkat ...	Legend as No. 2, but date 11—(cut off). Five dotted flowers on the 3rd line of the inscription.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as No. 6, but regnal year 15 and mint name Arkat.</p> <p>Legend as No. 1, but no regnal year and mint name for want of space.</p> <p>Ditto, but mint name Arkat is clearly visible.</p> <p>Same as No. 7; but date 2 or 4 (?) on the word <i>sanah</i>.</p> <p>Same as No. 2, but regnal year 22 and mint name Shahābād Qanauj, segment of a double circle with dots within at the bottom.</p> <p>Five commas forming a flower in جلوس of س</p> <p>Legend as No. 2, but regnal year 25 and mint name Arkat. Crescent on ج of جلوس</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.</p> <p>Presented by Col. Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur (File H. B. July 1905, Nos. 1350-1414).</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Presented by the A. S. B. in 1905.</p> <p>Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p> <p>Found in the Sambalpur district. Presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 692, dated the 8th February 1907.)</p>	<p>Perhaps a duplicate of No. 7.</p> <p>Same type as previous two.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	...	For r (cut).	AR 166.6 .80	Sūrat ...	<p>محمد شاه (با) د شاه غاز (ع) ی سکه مبارک</p> <p>(Muhammad) Shāh (bād)shāh ghāz(i) sikka mubarik.</p>

XIII—AHMAD SHĀH

1161-67 A. H. ;

1	11 (61)	1	AR 170.5 .79	Jahāngīrna- gar (Dacca).	<p>— احمد شاه بها در باد شاه غاز (ز) ی سکه مبارک</p> <p>11—Ahmad Shāh Bahādur bādshāh ghā(z)i sikka mu- barik—The blessed coin of the victorious monarch Ahmad Shāh Bahādur.</p>
2	...	1	AR 169.0 .75	Arkat ...	<p>بهادر شاه غاز</p> <p>Bahādur Shāh Ghāzi; the last straight horizontal line is apparently the elongation of ی</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>ما نوس (only traces) ...</p> <p>میمنت ۴ (?) سنه جلوس ضرب سورت</p> <p><i>Mānūs maīmanat sanah 4 ?</i> (cut) <i>julūs azb Sūrat.</i></p>	<p>Found in the Bhandara district of the Central Provinces and presented by that Administration. (Director of Agriculture's (C. P.) letter No. 1228, dated the 4th May 1908.</p>	

BAHĀDUR.

1743-54 A.D.

<p>ما نوس میمنت سنه احد جلوس (ص) ب جها نگبر (نگر)</p> <p><i>Mānūs maīmanat sanah ahad julūs (zar)h Jahangir(nagar)</i>— Struck at Jahāngīrnagar (Dacca) in the first year of the fortunate reign.</p> <p>(ما نوس) (میمنت) (سنه احد جلوس) (ضرب) (اركات) (traces of)</p> <p>Arkāt lotus flower on ج of جارس</p>	<p>Found in the Murshidabad District; presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 496, dated the 13th March 1906).</p> <p>Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.	
	Hijra.	Regnal.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	
3	1162	2	Æ 177·8 ·80	...	احمد شاه بها (در) ← باد شاه غاز 1163 سکه مبارک	
4	1163	2	Æ 178·2 ·82	...	Same as No. 3, but year 1163	
5	...	2	Æ 172·0 ·89	Arkat	...	(احمد شاه بهادر) ← باد شاه غاز ی سکه مبارک <i>(Ahmad Shāh Bahādu(r) bādshāh ghāzi sikka mu-barik.</i>
6	...	2	Æ 168·0 ·81	K. tak	...	احمد شاه بها (در) ← باد شاه سکه مبارک <i>Ahmad Shāh Bahā(dur) bād-shāh ghāzi sikka mubarik.</i>
7	...	3	Æ 171·3 ·91	Arkat	...	Same as No. 5

Reverse.	Provenance.	Reference and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>ضرب میمنت ما نوس (چار)س ۲ سنه</p>	<p>Found in the Saran district; presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 702, dated the 8th February 1907).</p>	
<p>Same as No. 3</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>ما نوس میمنت سنه ۲ چاروس ضرب ارکات <i>Mānūs maimanat Sanah 2 julūs zarb Arkat.</i> Crescent over ج of چاروس</p>	<p>Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p>	
<p>Ditto, but mint name Katak</p>	<p>Found in the Betul District.</p>	
<p>Same as No. 5, but regnal year 3</p>	<p>Presented by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Assam (File H. B., July 1905, Nos. 1350-1414).</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	...	3	AR 1784 ·61	Arkat ...	Same as No. 5, but ز and د of غا زي and د بها respectively cut away.
9	[116]4	3	AR 1788 ·66	Murshidabád	<p>(شا)ه بهادر ← (باد) شاه غا (سکه مبارک) —۴ (Shā)h Bahādur (bād)shāh ghāzi (sikka mubārī)k,—4.</p>
10	...	5	AR 1782 ·77	Mint name cut off [Murshidabád].	<p>(احمد)د شاه بهادر ← باد شاه غا(ز) ی (traces) سکه مبارک (Ahma)d Shāh Ba(hādur) bādshāh ghā(z)i sikka mubārīk.</p>
11	...	5	AR 1652 ·75	Katak ...	Ditto ...
12	...	5	AR 1728 ·95	Arkat ...	<p>(احمد)د شاه بهادر ← باد شاه غا(ز) ی سکه مبارک (Ahma)d Shāh Bahā(dur) bādshāh ghā(z)i sikka mubārīk.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as No. 5, but regnal year 3 and ضرب of ضرب missing.</p> <p>میمنت سنه ۳ جلوس ضرب</p> <p>(مر) شد آباد <i>Maimanat Sanah 3 julūs zarb</i> (Mur)shidabād.</p> <p>ما نوس میمنت سنه ۵ جلوس ضرب</p> <p><i>Mánús maimanat sanah 5 julūs zarb.</i> Five-leafed flower of Murshidabad.</p> <p>Ditto, but mint name Katak ...</p> <p>ما نوس میمنت سنه ۵ جلوس ضرب ارکات</p> <p><i>Mánús maimanat sanah 5 julūs zarb Arkat</i> : crescent over ج of چاس</p>	<p>Found in December 1906 at the Daflating Tea garden, Jorhat subdivision, Sib-sagar.</p> <p>Found in the Murshidabad district ; presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 496, dated the 13th March 1906).</p> <p>Found in the Ahmadnagar district. B. B. R. A. S.'s letter, dated the 26th January 1903.</p> <p>Found in the Warda District (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1501, dated the 18th May 1906).</p> <p>Presented in 1903 by the Government of United Provinces.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	...	6	₹ 179 0 ·90	Murshidābād	Same as No. 11 ...
14	...	6	₹ 178 6 ·89	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
15	...	7	₹ 169 2 ·81	[Katak] ...	(احمد شاه بهادر) ← باد شاه غاز (Ahmad Shāh Bahādur) bādshāh ghāzi.
16	...	12	₹ 168 7 ·82	Katak ...	احمد شاه بهادر ← (باد شاه غاز) A dotted segment from the top extending towards the right edge.
17	...	2(?)	₹ 172 6 ·76	Arkat ...	(احمد شاه بهادر) ← (باد شاه غاز) ی سکه مبارک (Ahmad Shāh Bahādur) bādshāh ghāzi sikka mu- barik.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as No. 11, but regnal year 6 and mint name Murshidabād. Five-leafed flower of Murshidabād over ضرب of ضرب</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>ما نوس میںٹ ۷ سنہ جالوس ضرب کٹک Traces of</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat sanah 7 julūs zarb.</i></p> <p>Ditto, the mint name Katak is clear, but regnal year 12.</p>	<p>Found in the Murshidabād district. (A. S. B.'s letter No. 496, dated the 13th March 1906).</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Ditto but regnal year seems to be 2(?) and mint town Arkat.</p>	<p>Collected by the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.</p>	<p>No. 7327, page 70 of Rodgers' I.M.C., Part II.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and si e.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
18	...	11(?)	AR 167·6 85	Katak ...	Same as No 17 ...

XIV.—‘ALAMGIR II—

1	11 [72]	6	AR 168·3 75	Sawai, Jaipur.	۱۱ عالم گير باد شاه غا () کی سکه مبارک 11—‘ <i>Alamgir Bādshāh ghā(z)i sikka mubarik.</i> — Ble-sed coin (of) the vic- torious monarch ‘Alamgir.
2	(116) 8	1	AR 179·2 95	Murshidābād	Legend as No. 1, but date—8 on the left of <i>Mubarik.</i>
3	...	1	AR 173·9 87	Arkat ...	Same as No. 1, but no trace of date.
4	(116) 8	2	AR 179·0 92	Murshidābād	As No. 2 ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
Same as No. 17 but date appears to be 11 (which must be wrong) and mint town Katak.	Found in the Bhandara district of the Central Provinces and presented by that Administration. (Director of Agriculture, C. P.'s letter No. 1228, dated the 4th May 1908).	

1167—1173 A.H.; 1754—1759 A.D.

<p>ما نوس میںمنت ۶ سنہ جلوس ضرب سواى جى (پور) <i>Mānūs maīmanat sanah 6 julūs sarb Sawai Jai(pur)</i>—Struck at Sawai Jaipur in the 6th year of his auspicious re'gn.</p>	<p>Found in the Poona district. (B. B. R. A. S.'s letter, dated the 25th August 1906).</p>
<p>Legend as on No. 1, but regnal year احد (= one) and mint name Murshidabād. Five-leafed flower over سنہ of س</p>	<p>Found in the Murshidabad district (A. S. R. letter No. 496, dated the 13th March 1906).</p>
<p>Same as No. 1, but regnal year احد (= one) and mint name Arkat.</p>	<p>Found in December 1906 at Daflating Teagarden, Jorhat subdivision, Sibsāgar.</p>
<p>Ditto, but regnal year 2 ...</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	116—	2	AR 179·4 85	Jahā ng ī r- nagar.	Same as No. 1, but date 116—
6	...	2	AR 178·6 97	Murshidābād	Ditto, but no date ; the words سکه and ساری are not fully visible. Five-leafed flower of Murshidābād over , of گبر
7	...	3	AR 178 3 92	Murshidābād	Same as No. 1, but no date.
8	116—	3	AR 155 5 74	Muhammadā- bād, Banāras.	Same as No. 1, but date 116—.
9	117—	4	AR 170·5 93	Arkat ...	Same as No. 1, but date 117—. Elven four-dotted flowers scattered over the surface.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
Same as on No. 1, but regnal year 2 and mint name Jahān-gīrnagar.	Same as the last coin.	
Same as No. 1, but regnal year 2, the words ما نوس and مرشد آباد cut away. Five-leaved flower of Murshidabād on سنه of س	Received in 1905 from A. S. B.	
Same as No. 6, but regnal year 3.	Ditto.	
<p>محمد اباد (د)</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>۳</p> <p>جلوس سنه ما نوس</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>بنارس</p> <p><i>Muhammadabā (d) maimanat julūs sanah 3 mānūs zarb Banāras.</i></p>	Ditto.	
Same as No. 1, but regnal year 4 and mint name Arkat. Crescent over ح of جلوس	Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	1171	4	AR 173·4 ·77	Muhammad- abād Banāras.	Same as No. 1, but date 1171 below the word عالم
11	...	5	AR 174·9 ·75	Ditto ...	<hr/> <p>بادشاه غازي (-)</p> <hr/> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>A Trisul between <i>Bādshāh</i> and <i>Ghā(zi)</i>.</p>
12	...	6	AR 174·5 ·80	Ditto ...	<p>(ع) لم گیر</p> <p>←</p> <p>شاه غاز</p> <p>ی</p> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>(A) <i>lamgīr Shāh Ghāzi Sikka</i> <i>Mubarik</i>. Trisul between <i>Shāh</i> and <i>Ghāzi</i>.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as No. 8, but regnal year 4.</p> <p>محمد اباد مہمونت جلوس سند مانوس</p> <hr/> <p>بنارس</p>	<p>Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Ditto, but regnal year 6 ...</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Begnal.			
1		3	4	5	6

XV.—SHĀH 'ĀLAM II—

1	1175	8	<p>Rs 175·5 ·93</p>	<p>Must a q i r ul- Khilāfat (A k b a r- ābād).</p>	<p>اله فضل ۱۱۷۵ شاه حامی دین محمد شاه عالم باد (د) سکه زد (traces of) بر هفت کشور ر</p> <p>The complete inscription makes the couplet.</p> <p>سکه زد بر هفت کشور سایه فضل اله حامی دین محمد شاه عالم باد شاه</p> <p><i>Sikka zad bar haft kishwar saiyah i fazli ilah. Hāmi-i-dīn Muḥammad Shāh 'Ālam bādsāh— Translation—Defender of the Muhammadan Faith, (and) Reflexion of the Divine Excellence the Em- peror Shāh 'Ālam struck money throughout the seven climes.*</i></p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

1175—1221 A.H., 1758—1806 A.D.

<p>جلوس مانوس ميمنت مستقر الخلفته ٣ سنه (ضرب)</p> <p><i>Julus mānūs maimanat mustaqir al khilāfat sanah 3 zarb—</i> Struck at Mustaqir al Khilāfat (Akbarabād) in the 3rd year of the auspicious reign.</p>	<p>Found in a well in mauza Radan, tahsil Ferozabad, in the district of Agra. Presented by the Government of the United Provinces.</p>	<p>B. M. C. No. 1128.</p> <p>“ * When Taimur, establishing his throne in India, overcame the kings of Cashmere, Bengal, Decan, Gujrat, Lahore, Poorub, and Paishoor, he united the kingdoms and called himself conqueror and sovereign of the seven climates or countries.” —Moore’s Narration of Little’s Detachment, App. page 472 quoted by Thurston, E. I. Co. Coinage.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra	Regnal			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	(1176	4	AR 174·3 ·90	Mustaqir al Khilāfa (Akbar- ābād).	As on (1), but date 1176 ...
3	...	4	AR 171·0 ·88	[Arkat] ...	(حامی دین محمد) شاه (له فضل شاه عالم باد سکه هفت کشور) <i>Vide complete couplet and translation under No. 1.</i>
4	...	5	AR 170·0 ·90	Ditto ...	Similar ...
5	...	7	AR 167·8 ·75	[Banāras] ...	شاه عالم باد شاه غازی سکه مبارک <i>Shāh 'Ālam bādshāh ghā(z)i sikka mubarik—The auspicious coin of the victorious King Shah 'Ālam (II). Three dots below of شاه عالم and four over of شاه عالم</i>
6	1182	9	1788 ·84	(Murshid- ābāl).	(حامی دین) شاه (سایه فضل شاه عالم سکه ۱۱۸۲ هفت کشور) <i>(Hā)mi (d)in Shā(h) (sa)iyahi fazli Shāh' Ālam sikka 1182 haft Kishwar.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>As No. 1, but the regnal year 4</p> <p>مانوس میدنت ۳ سنہ جالوس ضرب (ازکات) Crescent over ج of جالوس</p> <p>Similar, but regnal year 5 ...</p> <p>مانوس میدنت ۷ سنہ جالوس ضرب بنا</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat sanah 7 julūs zarb Bana—</i>. Struck at [Banāras] in the 7th year of his fortunate reign.</p> <p>مانوس میدنت ۹ سنہ جالوس ضرب</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat sanah 9 julūs zarb (Mūrshidābād ?)</i>.</p>	<p>As of No. 1.</p> <p>Presented by Munshi Mu- hammad Shāh of Jorhat (Assam).</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Found in the Poona district (B. B. R. A. S.'s letter, dated the 25th August 1906).</p> <p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	118—	10	AR 179.2 .86	Murshidabád	<p>اله حامى دين (ه) شاه سايه فضل شاه عالم س(كه) 118— (Traces of بر هفت کشور)</p> <p><i>Ilah hami-i-din shá(h) saiyah-i-fazli Sháh 'Alam si(kka) 118—</i> Half moon below شاه عالم of شاه عالم</p>
8	118(4)	12	AR 178.2 .87	Ditto	<p>Ditto but the word الله is cut away).</p>
9	...	13	AR 173.9 .91	Arkat ...	<p>حامى دين (ه) شاه سايه فضل شاه عالم با(د) سكه (د) بر هفت (سك) كش(ور)</p> <p><i>Hami-i-din shá(h) saiyah-i- fazli Sháh 'Alam bā(d) sikka za(d) bar ha(ft) kish(war).</i></p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>مانوس میدند</p> <p>۱۰ سنه جلوس ضرب مرشد آباد</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat saniah 10 julūs zarb Murshidābād.</i></p> <p>Ditto, but regnal year 12. Five-leaved flower of Murshida- bād on ضرب of</p> <p>Ditto, but regnal year 13 and mint name Arkat. Crescent over ج of جلوس and 9 four-dotted flowers scattered over the surface.</p>	<p>Found in the Betul district of the Central Pro- vinces; received in 1906 from A. S. B.</p> <p>Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p> <p>Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissi o n e r, Goālpāra.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	...	15	AR 173·8 ·82	Murshidábād	<p>حامی دین</p> <p>(ض)ض شاه عالم</p> <p>(cut).....</p> <p><i>Hāmi-i-dīn (f)azl-i Shāh 'Alam.</i></p>
11	...	19	AR 178·4 ·91	Ditto ...	<p>(حامی)ی (د)دین</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>(ض)ض شاه عالم باد</p> <p>سکه</p> <p>(زد برهفت) کشور</p> <p><i>(Hām)i (d)in shāh (fa)zl Shāh 'Alam Bād sikka (zad bar haft) kishwar.</i></p>
12	...	30	AR 170·6 ·80	Roshannagar, Sāgar.	<p>(س)س(یه)یه (ض)ض حامی دین</p> <p>(س)س(که)</p> <p>هفت کشور</p> <p>..... <i>(Saiy)ah (faz)l hām-i-dīn si(kka) haft kishwar.</i> Trisul in ی of حامی and a broad arrow in ن of دین also part of a flag to the left of this word.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>میمنٹ</p> <p>سنہ جلوس ۱۵</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>مرشد آباد</p> <p><i>Maimanat sanah 15 julūs zarb</i> <i>Murshidābād.</i></p> <p>Part of the Murshidābād flower is visible.</p> <p>(ما) (نوس)</p> <p>سنہ جلوس (س) ۱۹</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>مرشد آباد</p> <p><i>Mā(nūs) sanah 19 julū(s) zarb</i> <i>Murshidābād.</i></p> <p>Five-leafed flower of Murshid-ābād (full).</p> <p>میمنٹ</p> <p>سنہ جلوس ۳۰</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>(روشن نگر ساگر)</p> <p><i>Maimanat sanah 30 julūs zarb</i> <i>Roshanagar Sāgar.</i></p>	<p>Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Found in the Saugar district of the Central Provinces (letter No. $\frac{1167}{V-2}$ dated $\frac{29-4}{I-5}$. 1908 from the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces).</p>	

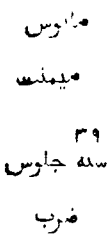
Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	...	31	AR 170·3 ·77	Balanagar- garh.	دین محمد شاه عالم سایه (د) فضل حامی <i>Din Muhammad Shāh 'Alam</i> — <i>saiyah-i fazl hāmi.</i> Trisul in ي of حامی
14	...	34	AR 171·4 ·77	Roshanagar Sāgar.	محمد شاه عالم با (د) (س)ایه (د) فضل حامی دین (س)ا (د) بر هفت کشور <i>Muhammad Shāh 'Alam bād</i> (<i>sa</i>) <i>iyah fazl hāmi-din</i> <i>sik(ka) (sād) bar haft</i> <i>kishwar.</i> Trisul in ي of حامی and a flag on the left of دین
15	...	35	AR 171·0 ·77	Balanagar- garh.	(حامی دین) (س)ا Star شاه عالم با د هفت سکه زد بر

Reverse,	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as the last one, but regnal year 31 and mint name Balanagar garh.</p> <p>Star over ضرب of ضرب and an unrecognizable object, perhaps a fish, below on the right margin (cut away).</p> <p>مانوس ميينت سنه جلوس ضرب روشن نگر ساگر</p> <p><i>Mānūs mai manat sanah 31 julūs zarb Roshanagar Sāgar</i></p> <p>Ditto but regnal year 35, and mint name Balanagar garh.</p>	<p>Same as No. 12.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
16	1208	...	AR 172·3 ·78	Mulharnagar Indor.	(Traces of) شاه عالم <hr/> ۱۲۰۸ باد شاه غا (ز) ی سکه مبارک <i>Shāh 'Alam 1208 bādshāh ghāzi sikka mubarik—The blessed coin of the victo- rious Monarch Shāh 'Alam (II), 1208.</i>
17	1209	...	AR 173·2 ·81	Ditto ...	عا (cut) <hr/> ۱۲۰۹ د شاه عا <hr/> سکه مبارک <i>'A(lām) (bā)ds'hāh ghā(z)i sikka mubarik.</i>
18	1210	...	AR 173·0 ·82	Ditto ...	شا عالم <hr/> ۱۲۱۰ د شاه غا <hr/> <i>Shāh 'Alam (bā)ds'hāh ghā (zi) 1210.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>(ما)نوس ميمدك (سد) جلوس (زر)ب (cut) (Mā)(nās maīmanāt (San)ah julūs (zar)ḥ. Sun-face in س of جلوس Sprig to left of it, and crescent with dot inside over ج of the same.</p> <p>Similar ; and mint name Mul- harnagar (not very distinct).</p> <p>Similar ; and traces of the mint name Mulharnagar ; a segment on margin to the left having dots outside the inner line.</p>	<p>Found in the Betul district of the Central Provinces. Re- ceived in 1906 from A. S. B.</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Same type.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	H jra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
19	1211	...	AR 172·9 ·82	Mulbarnagar	As No. 18, but date 1211 ; the word بادشاه in full, and غا of غاز not stamped for want of space.
20	1212	...	AR 173·2 ·77	Ditto ...	..... ----- 1212 شاه عالم ----- (Traces of) سکه مبار
21	(121)2	39	AR 170·8 ·95	Ahmadnagar Far rukh- ābād.	(الله محمد شاه عالم باد) شاه (س) زد رتایند حامی د (س) (س)----- سکه صاحب قرا The inscription forms the couplet :— سکه صاحب قرا نی زد رتایند اله حامی دین محمد شاه عالم باد شاه The defender of the religion of Muhammad, Shāh 'Alam Bālsī āh, through the aid of God, struck coins like those of the Sahib Qiran.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
As No. 18 ..	Found in the Betul district of the Central Provinces. Received in 1966 from A. S. B.	Same type.
Similar ; but no margin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
<p>  مبارک مہینہ ۳۹ سنہ جاوس ضرب احمد نگر فرخ (آباد) <i>Mānūs māmanat sanah 39</i> <i>julūs zarb Ahmadnagar Far-</i> <i>rukhabād.</i> Struck at Ahmad- nagar. Broad arrow over * of سکہ </p>	<p> Found in the Jabalpur district. Received from A. S. B. in 1967. </p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
22	[1]217	39 (sic)	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> 17.08 1.0	Ahmadnagar Farru k h - abād.	As No. 21, but date 1217. The words ' <i>Alam Bādshāh</i> are fully visible.
23	1219	39 (sic)	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> 171.5 .93	Ditto ...	Same as No. 22 ...

SECTION II.—THE

HOSAIN

1	1068	...	<p style="text-align: center;">Æ</p> Circular 159.5 .76	Haidarabād	السلطان حسين ١٠٦٨ الحسين	<i>As Sultān Husain 1068</i> <i>(=1658A.D.) al Husaini.</i>
2	1068	...	<p style="text-align: center;">Æ</p> 165.5 .75	Ditto ...	Similar, but defaced ...	

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
Legend as No. 21 ...	Same as No. 21	B. M. S. No. 1181.
Inscription same as No. 22 ... Four commas forming a flower on 3 of سنه	Found in the Kheri district. Presented by the Government of United Province; letter No. ⁶⁹⁴ XII-T.T.-42 dated the 14th April 1908.	As the years on the last two Coins do not coincide, it is possible that they were struck at Ahmad- nagar-Farrukha b á d under the auspices of the Hon'ble East India Company.

LOCAL RULERS OF HAIDARĀBĀD.

AL HUSAINI.

<p>(دار) السلطنت</p> <hr/> <p>حيدر آباد</p> <p>[Darul] sultarat (= Capital) Haidarabád.</p>	<p>Found in the Wun district and presented by the Government of the Central Pro- vinces (A. S. B.'s letter No. 2669, dated the 6th December 1906).</p>
<p>Similar, but rubled ...</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Samvat	Regnal year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SECTION III.—EAST INDIA

1—2	[1793— 1818].	19	R 177·7, 177·6, 1·03, 1·03	Murshidābād	<p>اله حامي دس محمد شاه سايه فضل شاه عالم باد سکه زد بر هفت کشور</p> <p><i>Fide</i> transliteration and translation of No. 1 of Shāh 'Alam II. Ditto ...</p>
3	„	19	R 178·2 1·03	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
4	[1798— 1818]	19	R 178·6 1·02	Murshidābād	Same as No. 3 ...
5	[1812— 1832]	19	R 164 1·02	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
6	„	19	R 190 1·07	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
7	„	19	R 188 1·02	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
8	„	19	R 94·1 ·90	Ditto ...	Ditto ...





Reverse.	Provenances.	Reference and Remarks.
7	8	9

COMPANY.

<p>مانوس • میمنت 19 سنه جاوس فرب هرشد اباد</p>	<p>Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Assam.</p>	<p>B. M. C. (E. I. C.) No. 37. Milling oblique.</p>
<p>Ditto, save that the mint marks are coarser, and the upper and right hand dots over ش are joined.</p>	<p>Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>
<p>Same as No. 3, but finer mint marks.</p>	<p>Found in the Faridpur district (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1653, dated the 24th January 1907).</p>	<p>Oblique milling.</p>
<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara.</p>	<p>Straight milling.</p>
<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Ditto, but larger and no meaning.</p>
<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Found in the Faridpur district (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1553, dated the 24th June 1907).</p>	<p>Straight milling.</p>
<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal			
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	1215	26	AR 172·2 ·80	Muhammad- ābāi Banā- ras.	(اله) محمد شا (ه) Arabesque حامی دین شا (ه) (ه)ض(ل) ۱۲۱۵ سایه کشور
10	1222	26	AR 175·5 ·90	Ditto ...	اله محمد شاه Arabesque (حامی) دین شاه عالم (ه)ض(ل) ۱۲۲۲ کشور سکه زد Arabesque <i>Ilah Muhammad Shāh (ha)mi dīn Shāh 'A(lam) (Fa)zl 1222 kishwar sikka- zād—Vide full couplet and translation in No. 1 under Shāh 'Alam II.</i>
11	1223	26	AR 172·5 ·89	Ditto ...	Ditto, but date 1223 ...
12	1229	26	AR 171·3 ·94	Ditto ...	Arabesque. حامی دین (ه)ض(ل) 1229 سکه کشور Arabe:que.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and Remarks.
7	8	9
<p>محمد اباد میدنت ۲۶ (جلو) س سنہ مانوس (ضرب) (بنارس)</p> <p>For transliteration, etc., <i>vide</i> the next coin.</p> <p>محمد اباد میدنت ۲۶ (جلو) س سنہ مانوس (ضرب) (بنارس)</p> <p><i>Muhammadabād moimānāt (julūs) s sanah 26 mānūs (zar)h (Banaras)</i>—Struck at Muhammadabād Banāras in the 26th year of the fortunate reign.</p> <p>Flag and star in س of جلوس fish above ب of ضرب and four-leafed flower on س of سنہ</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p> <p>Ditto ; but a spray instead of a four-leafed flower on س of سنہ</p>	<p>Found in the Bara Banki district. Presented by the Government of the United Provinces.</p> <p>Presented in 1906 by the Government of the United Provinces.</p>	<p>B. M. C. No. 60.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	1231	26	 171.3 87	Muhammad- abād, Ba- nāras.	Arabesque. (ح) مي دين شاه (د) ض (ل) ۱۲۳۱ سکه کشرور Arabesque. (Ha) mi din Shāh (fa)z(l) 1231 sikka kishwar.
14	1232	26	 171.5 87	Ditto ...	Ditto, but year 1232 ...
15	1229	17 — 49	 178.6 87	Muhammad- abād Ba- nāras.	(ح) مي (د) ين محمد (د) ض (ل) (شا) s عالم باد شاه ۱۲۲۹ کشرور (Ham)i (d)in Muhammad (fa)z(l) (Sh)āh 'Alam Bād- shāh 1229, kishwar. Star on ب and large fish on باد شاه of س
16	...	45	 178.8 1.03	Farrukhābād	Same as No. 1 ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
As No. 12	Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsāgar.	
<p>Ditto</p> <p>محمد آباد میںٹ ۱۷ (چار)س سنہ ماٹوس ۴۹ ضرب بنارس</p> <p><i>Muhammadû(bā'ā) maimanat 17 (jū'ū)s sanah mānūs 49 zarb Banāras.</i></p>	<p>Presented in 1906, by the Government of the United Provinces.</p> <p>Found in the Jabalpur district and presented by the Administration of the Central Provinces (A. S. B.'s letter No. 291, dated the 26th January 1907).</p>	<p>Smaller, but larger letters and mint marks than B. M. C. No. 66.</p>
Same as on No. 1, but year 45 and mint town Farrukhābād.	Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Gcālpāa.	Plain rim and no milling. B. M. C. No. 52.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	1204	45	AR 44.5 .63	Farrukhābād	<p>۱۲۰۴ شاه عالم سکه باد شاه</p> <p>1204 <i>Shāh 'Alam sikka Bādshāh.</i> Five dots forming a flower on س of سکه</p>
18	...	37	Æ 195.5 1.04	...	<p>شاه عالم باد شاه جلوس ۳۷ سنه</p> <p><i>Shāh 'Alam Bādshāh julūs 37 sanah.</i></p> <p>SECTION HAIDERĀBAD <i>Asaf</i></p>
1	1294 (=1877 A. D.)	8	AR 170.6 .85	Farkhunda Bu n y ā d Haidarabād.	<p>اصف جاه نظام الملك م بهادر (ر) ۱۲۹۴</p> <p><i>Asaf Jah Nizam-al-mulk m Bahādur 1294.</i></p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>۴۵ سنه ضرب فرخ آباد</p> <p>45, <i>Sanah zarb Farrukhābād.</i> Five-leafed flower on ضرب of ضرب</p> <p>Inscription in Bengali, Persian and Nagri scripts:—<i>Yak pai sikka.</i></p>	<p>Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Goālpāra.</p> <p>Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup.</p>	<p>Four-anna piece, B. M. C. No. 54.</p> <p>'This is Bengal one <i>pai</i> Sikka. Cf. page 112 of Mr. Thurston's "History of the Coinage of the territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula," B. M. C. No. 171.</p>
IV.		
STATE DAKHAN.		
<i>Jah.</i>		
<p>۸ جاوس مہینت (ما)نوس فرخندہ بنیاد (ضرب) حیدر آباد</p> <p>trace of</p> <p><i>Julus 8 maimanat (mā)nūs Farkhanda Bunyād (zar)b.</i></p>	<p>Received in 1906 from Mr. F. E. Jackson, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	1302	(1) 8 or (7)	AR 170·9 ·90	As No 1 ...	Similar to No. 1, but year 1302.
SECTION V.—BARODA					
SAYAJI RAO					
<i>Sanskrit script and</i>					
1	1918 <i>samvat</i>	...	Æ 104·3 ·95	...	In a small dotted circle, a horse's hoof and fetlock, over which <i>Sirkar</i> , and below it a sword with point to right. Margin, <i>Sri Sayaji Rao ma Gaik- war Sena Khas Khet Sham- sher Bahādur.</i>
2	1919 <i>Samvat</i>	...	Æ 84·6 ·75	...	Ditto, but margin, within a dotted circle, contains — <i>Sri Gaikwar, Baroda;</i> a flower on each side of the word <i>Baroda.</i>
3	1950 <i>Samvat</i>	...	Æ 107 ·85	...	As on No. 1 above ...
SECTION VI.—UJAIN					
1	120— <i>Hijra</i>	30	AR 174·1 ·85	Darul Fath (the gate of victory), Ujjain.	شاه عالم شاه (د)ضل اله حامي د(ين) ۱۲۰— هفت <i>Sháh 'Alam (bād)shāh (fa):l iluh hami d(in)120 haft—Vide complete couplet and translation under No. (2) of Shāh 'Alam II.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Similar to No. 1, but regnal year [1]8 or 7 and <i>Haidarābād</i> is clear.</p> <p>STATE.</p> <p>GAIKWAR.</p> <p><i>Hindī language.</i></p> <p>In a dotted circle :— <i>Samvat</i> <i>Yak Paisa.</i> 1948 (=1891 A.D.). In outer circle a wreath of leaves.</p> <p><i>Samvat</i> <i>Yak Pai.</i> 1949 (=1892 A.D.).</p> <p>As on No. 1 above, but year 1950 (=1893 A.D.).</p> <p>STATE</p>	<p>Same as No. 1.</p> <p>Received from the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, 1905.</p> <p>Presented in 1906 by Babu Iswar Chandra Sarma Biswas.</p>	
<p>مانوس ميمنت ۳۰ ساه جالوس ضرب (دار) فتح اجين</p> <p><i>Yānūs maimanat 30 sanah julūs zarb Dārul Fath Ujjain.</i> A sword or dagger to the left of جلوس</p>	<p>Found in the Betul district of the Central Provinces. Received in 1906 from A. S. B.</p>	<p>Page 183 of Rodgers' I.M.C., Part II.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hij.a.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	121(9)	4	AR 173.5 .80	Dārul Fath Ujjain.	Same as No. 1, but the word کشور is visible in the last line and year 121—.
SECTION VII.—GAIKWAR					
1	...	23	AR 190.3 .78	...	..... ————— ان تانی ————— one five-leaved flower over و
2	1244 [= 1823 A.D.]	23	AR 170.8 .76	...	(۱) J —————
3	1953 Sam- vat.	...	Æ 124.2 .88	...	In two concentric circles:— in the first circle—trident and royal sceptre crossed and a cobra in a knot round them; in the second circle <i>Sri Madhava Rao, Ma Sind 'Ali jah Bahádur.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>As on No. 1 above, but the regnal year 4.</p>	<p>Found in the Betul district of the Central Provinces. Received in 1906 from A. S. B.</p>	
<p>STATE.</p> <p>(traces of) مانوس ميھنت (in Nagri) س ۲۳ جو bow and arrow (سنہ) ضرب (جا) (م) (?) Ditto ...</p>	<p>Found near Ehend, district Jalam, and presented by the Government of the United Provinces in 1908.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>In small dotted circle— <i>Gwalior</i> <i>Pau anna</i> <i>Samvat</i> In outer circle, wreath and 1953.</p>	<p>Presented in 1906 by Mr. A. G. Bell, Librarian, Public Library.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	18— A.D.	18	₹ 175.7 .85	Sawai Jaipur	<p>SECTION VIII.—</p> <p>وکتوریا انگلستان سلطنت</p> <p>۱۸ سنہ بعد ملکہ معظمہ (ضرب) ب سواے جیپور</p> <p><i>Victoria Inglstan Soltanat Sanah 18— baahad Malika Muazzima (zar) b Sawai Jaipur—Struck at Sawai Jaipur during the reign of the mighty Queen Victoria of England.</i></p>
1	1222	51	₹ 168.3 .75	...	<p>SECTION IX.—NATIVE</p> <p>.....</p> <p>اله (فضل حامي دین هفت زرد برکه ۱۲۲۲</p> <p>Trisul in می</p>
2	...	...	₹ 174.7 .77	...	<p>باد شاه عا</p> <p>سکه عیار</p>
3	...	1	₹ 171.3 .77	...	<p>دلشاه عا</p> <p>.....</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

JAIPUR STATE.

<p style="text-align: center;">— — — — —</p> <p style="text-align: center;">۱۳</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مہارا جہد (ہراج)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">میمنت</p> <p style="text-align: center;">جلوس مانو(س)</p> <p>13 <i>Mahārājāh D(hārāi) maimanat julūs mānū(س).</i></p> <p>The Jaipur sprig over ی of میمنت</p>	<p>Presented in 1906 by Mr. F. E. Jackson, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.</p>
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STATES UNASSIGNED COINS.

<p style="text-align: center;">مانوس</p> <p style="text-align: center;">میمنت</p> <p style="text-align: center;">۵۱</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سنہ جلوس</p> <p>Part of star to right above سنہ</p>	<p>Found near Bhend, district Jhelam, and presented by the Government of the United Provinces in 1908.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ما(نو)س</p> <p style="text-align: center;">میمنت</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سنہ جلوس</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ب(نر)</p> <p>Arkat lotus flower on ج of جلوس</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsāgar. This is probably a coin of either Akmal or Muhammad Shah.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">میمنت</p> <p style="text-align: center;">جلوس ۱۰</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Sam- vat.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SECTION X.—COINS OF

1	1841	1	₹ 167.9 .82	Amritsar ...	Commencing from the bot- tom the legend forms the couplet— دبگ تیغ فقیہ و (نصر) ت بیدرنگ یافت از نانک گورگوبند (سدگہ) <i>Dig tigh fatha wa (nasra)t be darang—iyaft az Nanak Guru Gobind (Singh)</i> meaning "abundance sword, victory and help without delay Guru Govind Singh obtained from Nanak." (The word دبگ = cooking pot; it is equivalent to the English Vulgarism-to 'keep the pot boiling' which means Food sufficient for daily use)
2	1841	...	₹ 169.5 .80	Amritsar ...	As on No. 1 ...
3	1841	...	₹ 167.8 .82	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
4	1842	...	₹ 168.7 .85	Anandgarh	Ditto ...

Reverse,	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

THE SIKHS.

<p>سري (امرت سر) ضرب ۱۸۴۱ سميت ميمنت مانوس جلوس احد</p> <p><i>Sri Amritsar zarb samvat 1841</i> <i>Maimanat Mānūs Julūs</i> <i>ahad--</i> Struck at <i>Sri</i> (an honorific prefix meaning fortunate) Amritsar in the first of the fortunate reign samvat 1841 (= 1784 A.D.) A <i>katar</i> or dagger on the letter of <i>س</i> of <i>مانوس</i> Flower to left of <i>احد</i></p>	<p>Found in the Gujranwala district, presented by the Government of the Punjab (A.S.B.'s letter No. 2681, dated the 7th December 1906).</p>	<p>About 1784 A.D. (1841 Samvat) the Sikhs were predominant from the frontier of Oudh to the Indus. At this time Maha Singh, father of Ranjit Singh, began a career of victory, which ultimately made him actual chief of the Sikhs. The late Mr. C. J. Rodgers was inclined to attribute this coin to the Sikh ascendancy rather than to Maha Singh himself (J. A. S. B., 1881, page 80).</p>
<p>سري امرت سر ضرب ۱۸۴۱ سميت ميمنت مانوس</p>	<p>Same as No. 1.</p>	
<p><i>Sri Amritsar zarb samvat 1841</i> <i>maimanat mānūs.</i> A <i>katar</i> on <i>س</i> of <i>مانوس</i></p>		
<p>Ditto, but the word <i>Julūs</i> is in addition.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>As on No. 2, but date 1842 Samvat (= 1785 A.D.); a four-leaved flower on the left of the date and a five-dotted flower in <i>س</i> of <i>مانوس</i>. Mint name Anandgaih at top. Instead of <i>katar</i>, a <i>gurz</i> or mace on <i>س</i> of <i>مانوس</i></p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size,	Mint.	Obverse.
	Samvat.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	1842	...	AR 169.2 .87	Anandgarh	As on No. 1 ...
6	1885 actual year [18]96 Samvat.	...	AR 1 714 .89	Sri [Amritsar].	<p>شاه نازی (صا)حب</p> <p>۹۶ فتح تیغ گورگوبند سنگه فضل (سکه زدگورهدرو عالم ساخت <i>Sháh Nanak (sa)hib fatih tigh Guru Govind Singh fazl</i>—The man of victory obtained by the sword of Guru Govind Singh and the grace of Sháh Nanak (struck this coin in each of the two worlds).</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Duplicate saved for somewhat different ornaments to left of date.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سري [امرت سر]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">۱۸۸۵ ضرب</p> <p style="text-align: center;">leaf | بخت اکال | مینت</p> <p style="text-align: center;">جلوس</p> <p><i>Sri (Amritsar) carb 1885 maimanat bakht akal takht julús.—Struck at Amritsar; Akal takht may mean the throne of a timeless one, i.e., God. Maimanat bakht both words mean prosperity or good fortune. "This is Punjabi Persian, in which there is more jingle than either good grammar or clear meaning."—Rodgers.</i></p>	<p>Same as No 1.</p> <p>Found in the Amritsar district, presented by the Government of the Punjab (A. S. B.'s letter No. 83, dated the 5th January 1907).</p>	<p>This coin may be attributed to Ranjit Singh, whose name does not appear on any coin. This year 1885 as well as 1884 Samvat appears on all the Sikh coins of the next ten years and sometimes afterwards. "The origin of this retention of the years 1884 and 1885 has been explained to me thus:—There is a class of faqirs who say that, inasmuch as the number of breaths a man will take is numbered when he is born, the more slowly people breathe the longer will they live. I suppose the idea may have got into Ranjit Singh's mind that if he could manage to drag out <i>one</i> year to the extent of <i>ten</i> his life would be all the longer, the number of years being originally fixed." Rodgers' <i>op. cit.</i>, page 67-87.</p>

PART V.

RECENT AND MISCELLANEOUS COINS.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SHAH ABDUL

1	1255	...	AR Cir. 9·0 ·52	Qustuntunia (Constan- tinople).	In wreaths of leaves opened at the top—in Tughra, etc., عبدالمجيد خان ۱۰ which سنه and above a bunch of flowers.
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COMPAGNIE

1	Æ 62·0 ·64	Pondicherry	<i>Fleur de lis</i> ...
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2	Æ 62·7 ·60	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
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BURMA—SO-CALLED

1	AR 144·9 1·20	...	Rising sun in dotted border
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

MAJID KHAN.

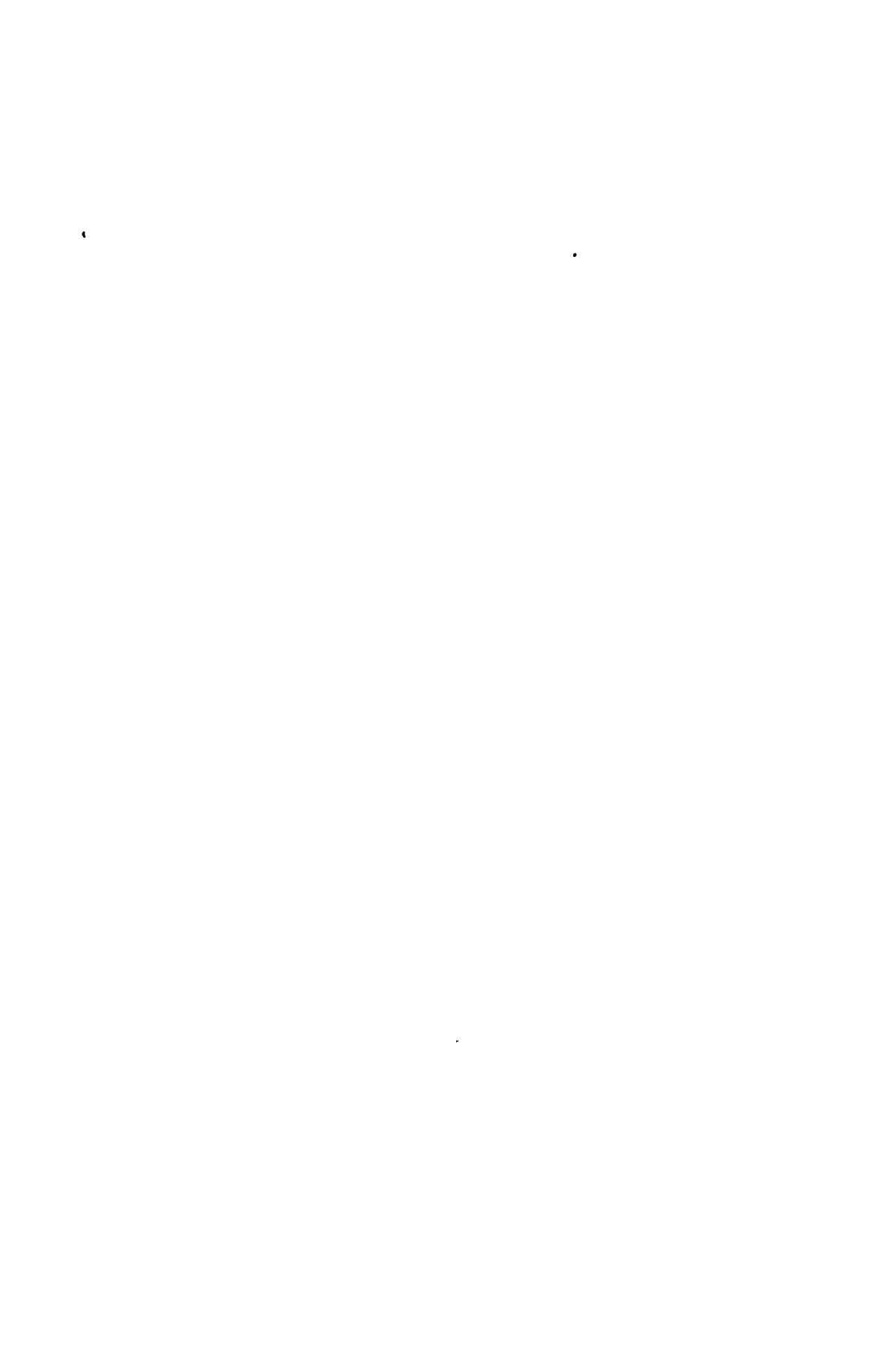
<p>In wreath (same as on obverse)</p> <p>عز نصره ضرب في تسطنطينيه ١٢٥٥</p>	<p>Presented in 1906, by Mr. Smith.</p>	<p>C. F. Rodgers' I.M.C., Part IV, No. 10158, page 138.</p>
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DESINDES.

<p>Tamil legend in three lines, <i>Pudulchery</i> (— Pondicherry).</p> <p>Ditto, ditto ...</p>	<p>Found in the South Arcat district, village Kuntalur Kalla Kurchi Taluk. Received from the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras (letter No. 549, dated the 4th September 1907).</p> <p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>The coin is described and figured on page 278 of E. Zay's <i>Histoire Monetaire des Colonies Francaises</i>, Paris, 1892.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>
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SYMBOLICAL COIN.

<p>Various symbols ...</p>	<p>Found in the Yamethen district, presented by the Government of Burma (A. S. B.'s letter No. 143, dated the 16th December 1907).</p>	<p>Mr. Vincent Smith's I. M. C. No. 6, page 333.</p>
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11. Brajanatha Simha—Half-rupee R. Y. 1 ?
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12. Chandra Kanta—Rupee, Saka 1741.
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13. Jogesvara Simha—Half-rupee, undated.
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Plate III.—(Plate XXVII of the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal):—

1. Rudra Simha—Muhur, '77"; weight 174.1.

Obverse

*Srī Srī Mat
Svarga deva Ru
dra Simhasya S
āke, 1820.
("Simha" L)*

Reverse.

*Srī Srī Ha
ra Gauri pa
dambiyā Madhu
karasya.*

2. Siva Simha and Pramathesvari—Quarter-rupee, '55"; weight 44.0.

*Srī Srī
va Simha
Nripa.*

*Jāyā Srī
Pramathe
Svarasya (?) 4.*

3. Siva Simha—Rupee, 9"; weight 174.6.

Obverse.

*Srī Srī ma
t Svargadeva Śi
va Simha Nripasya
Śāke 1654
18*

Reverse.

*Srī Srī Hara
Gaurī pada
mbaja madhu
karasya.
"Simha" R.).*

4. Siva Simha and Ambika—Half-rupee, 67"; weight 86.9.

*Srī Śrī Śi
va Simha Na
resvara.*

*Udvalla
bha Śrī madambī
ku Devīnām.*

5. Siva Simha and Sarvesvari—Rupee, 98"; weight 168.3 (Ringed).

*Srī Śrī Śiva
Simha Nripa udva
Mubha Śrī Sarve
Śivar Devīnām.
31*

*Śrī Śrī Hara
Gaurīpada
Parāyanānām
Śāke 1666.
("Simha" L).*

6. Rajesvara—Quarter muhur, 53"; weight 45.7 (Ringed).

*Srī Srī Ra
jesvara Śi
mha Nripasya.*

*Sake
1678.*

7. Rajesvara—Quarter muhur, sq. 50"; weight 41.4 [Inscription identical with that of octagonal quarter muhur].

8. Rajesvara—Eighth muhur, 42"; weight 20.6.

*Srī Srī Ra
jesvara.*

*Simha
Nripasya.*

9. Rajesvara—Eighth muhur, sq. 34"; weight 21.5 [Inscription as on the octagonal eighth muhur, but trace of regnal year 4 or 7 at bottom of obverse].

10. Lakshmi Simha—Rupee of 1692; 85"; weight 174.6.

*Obverse same as the
other rupees of 1692
(c f. Plate 11, Fig. 4)*

*Srī Srī Ha
rihara parama
pada padma pa
rayanasya.*

"Devoted to the excellent lotus feet
of Harahara (Vishnu and Siva)";

11. Kamalesvara—Rupee; 9"; weight 174.4.

*Srī Srī Svarga
deva Śrī Kamalesvara
Simha Narendrasya
Śake 1720.
("Simha" L.)*

*Srī Srī Hara
Gaurī Charana Ka
mala Makaranda
Madhukarasya.*

Plate IV.

1. Lakshmi Narayana—Rupce of 1509 Saka.
Catalogue pages 200-201, No. 1.
2. Jaintia—Rupce of 1592 Saka.
Catalogue pages 212-213, No. 1.
3. Koch—A silver half-rupee.
Catalogue pages 202-203, No. 6.
4. Koch—A copper half-rupee.
Catalogue pages 206-207, No. 14.
5. Alauddin Husain Shāh—Rupce, 899 A. H. Fathābād (Faridpur).
Catalogue pages 134-135, No. 4.
6. Nasrat Shāh—Rupce, 925 A.H. Husainabad (probably Gaur).
Catalogue pages 136-137, No. 7.
7. Siva Simha and Pramathesvari—Sq. rupee in Persian Script, Saka 1651, R.Y. 15—Mint Garbgaon.
Catalogue pages 152-153, No. 4.
8. Rajesvara Simha—Rupce in Persian Script, Saka 1695.
Mint Rangpur.
Catalogue pages 164-165, No. 13.
9. Jahāngīr—Rupce; date R. y 4(?) Mint Jahangirnagar (Dacca).
Catalogue pages 258-259, No. 1.
10. Aurangzeb—Rupce; R.Y.—47, Mint Jahangirnagar (Dacca).
Catalogue pages 272-273, No. 29.

Plate V.

Coins from Provincial mints in the Indian Museum Cabinet.

1. Sasanka, King of Gour (Karra Suvarna—? Rangamati near Murshidabad).
Cir. No. 600 A. D.
I. M. C., Vol I, Plate XVI, No. 12.
2. Coin of Mughisuddin Yuzbak, rebel Governor of Bengal, 653A.H. Lakhnauti.
I. M. C., Vol II, Part II, page 146, No. 6.
3. Nasiruddin Mahmud I of Delhi, 655A.H., Lakhnauti (after Mughisuddin's death).
I. M. C., Vol II, Part I, page 32, No. 133.
4. Ilyas Shāh—Independent King of Bengal, 755A.H., Sonargaon.
I. M. C., Vol. II, Part II, page 151, No. 30.

5. Sū'andar Ibn Ilyas Shāh, King of Bengal, 750A.H. Chawalistan
Ūrf Kamru.

I. M. C., Vol II, Part II, page 152, No 33.

6. Ghiyasuddin A'zam, King of Bengal, 799A.H., Firuzalād (Pandua).

7. Jalaluddin Mahmud, King of Bengal, son of Raja Gasesh,
831A.H., Clatgaur.

I. M. C., *ibid.*, page 163, No. 110.

8. Alauddin Husain Shāh, King of Bengal, 82(9)A.H., Fathābad
(Farīdpur) [In this coin Alauddin describes himself as conqueror
of Kamarup, Kāmātā and Jājnagar (? Tippera) and Oris-a].

I. M. C., *ibid.*, page 173, No. 175.

9. Muhammad Shāh Ghazi, Afghan King of Bengal, 862A.H., Anā'ān

I. M. C., *ibid.*, page 180, No. 229.

CONSONANTS.			VOWELS.			Forms of Syllables found on the Āhōm Coins in the British Museum Cabinet.		
No.	Character.	Sound.	No.	Character.	Sound.	Vowel No.	Character.	Sound.
I	m	kā	1	𑀓 (a)	(ā)	1	𑀓𑀢; 𑀓𑀣;	lāk; pāt:
II	n	khā	2	𑀓𑀤	ā		𑀓𑀥; 𑀓𑀦;	sān; kāp:
III	𑀓, 𑀓	gā	3	𑀓𑀧	ā		𑀓𑀨; 𑀓𑀩.	kāt; chām.
IV	𑀓	ghā	4	𑀓	i (sometimes e as in "met").	2	𑀓𑀪; 𑀓𑀫.	tā; rā.
V	𑀓	nā (ngā)				3	𑀓𑀬, 𑀓𑀭.	phā.
VI	𑀓	chā	5	𑀓	ī	4	𑀓𑀮, 𑀓𑀯.	pin;
VII	𑀓	jā, ūa	6	𑀓	u		𑀓𑀰; 𑀓𑀱	chin; lein:
VIII	𑀓	jhā	7	𑀓	ū		𑀓𑀲.	neñ.
IX	𑀓	nā	8	𑀓 (b)	e (as in "met")	5	𑀓; 𑀓𑀴, 𑀓𑀵	nī; nī:
X	𑀓	tā	9	𑀓	ē		𑀓; 𑀓𑀶.	pī; sīhā.
XI	𑀓	thā	10	𑀓	o (as in "off")	6	𑀓𑀷; 𑀓𑀸;	huñ; huñ:
XII	𑀓	dā	11	𑀓, 𑀓	ō (as in "moon")		𑀓𑀹;	khun;
XIII	𑀓	dhā	12	𑀓, 𑀓	ü (c)		𑀓𑀺/𑀓𑀻.	khut.
XIV	𑀓	nā	13	𑀓	ai	8	𑀓𑀼	rem.
XV	𑀓	pā	14	𑀓	ao	12	𑀓𑀽; 𑀓𑀾;	ūs; tū:
XVI	𑀓	phā	15	𑀓 (d)	ě-u		𑀓𑀿, 𑀓𑀻;	chū;
XVII	𑀓, 𑀓	bā. wā	16	𑀓 (e)	i-u		𑀓𑀽;	mūñ:
XVIII	𑀓	bhā	17	𑀓	â (as in "all")		𑀓𑀿; 𑀓𑀻.	k(l)ch; p lck.
XIX	𑀓	mā. (final m).	18	𑀓	oi (as in "boil")	13	𑀓; 𑀓	rai.
XX	𑀓	rā		[	Sātkār, or mark of final consonant = Bengali <i>hasanta</i> and Sanskrit <i>virāma</i> . It is omitted in the coins of Pramatta and Rājesvara.]	14	𑀓𑀽; 𑀓𑀾.	chao; kao.
XXI	𑀓	lā				15	𑀓; 𑀓	hē-u; kē-u.
XXII	𑀓	sa				17	𑀓𑀽; 𑀓𑀿;	dān; ph(r)añ.
XXIII	𑀓	hā					𑀓𑀻.	nāt.
						18	𑀓	boi.

(a) "Is used like the *aliḥ* of Hindōstānī, merely as a fulcrum for carrying the other vowels when they are initial" (Grierson). The inherent vowel sound in Āhōm being *ā*, vowels have only to be indicated when a consonant has a different vowel sound than *ā*. (b) In combination, the prefix of this vowel is omitted. (c) In combination, if the suffix be omitted, this vowel sometimes stands for *h* as in "lend". (d) Only found in open syllables. (e) In combination the suffix is dropped.

The consonant and vowel columns give the forms of the letters as found in the Āhōm *Burañjis*.

ĀHŌM MUHUR OF RĀJESVARA SĪMHA (SŪREMPHA).

(CABINET OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM—UNIQUE).

OBVERSE.

- (1) Chao, the God, *sī*. tiger.
- (2) rem, border, *phā*. heaven.
- pin*, became, (3) *khūn*. King.
- lakūn*, year, (4) *Raisīnā*.

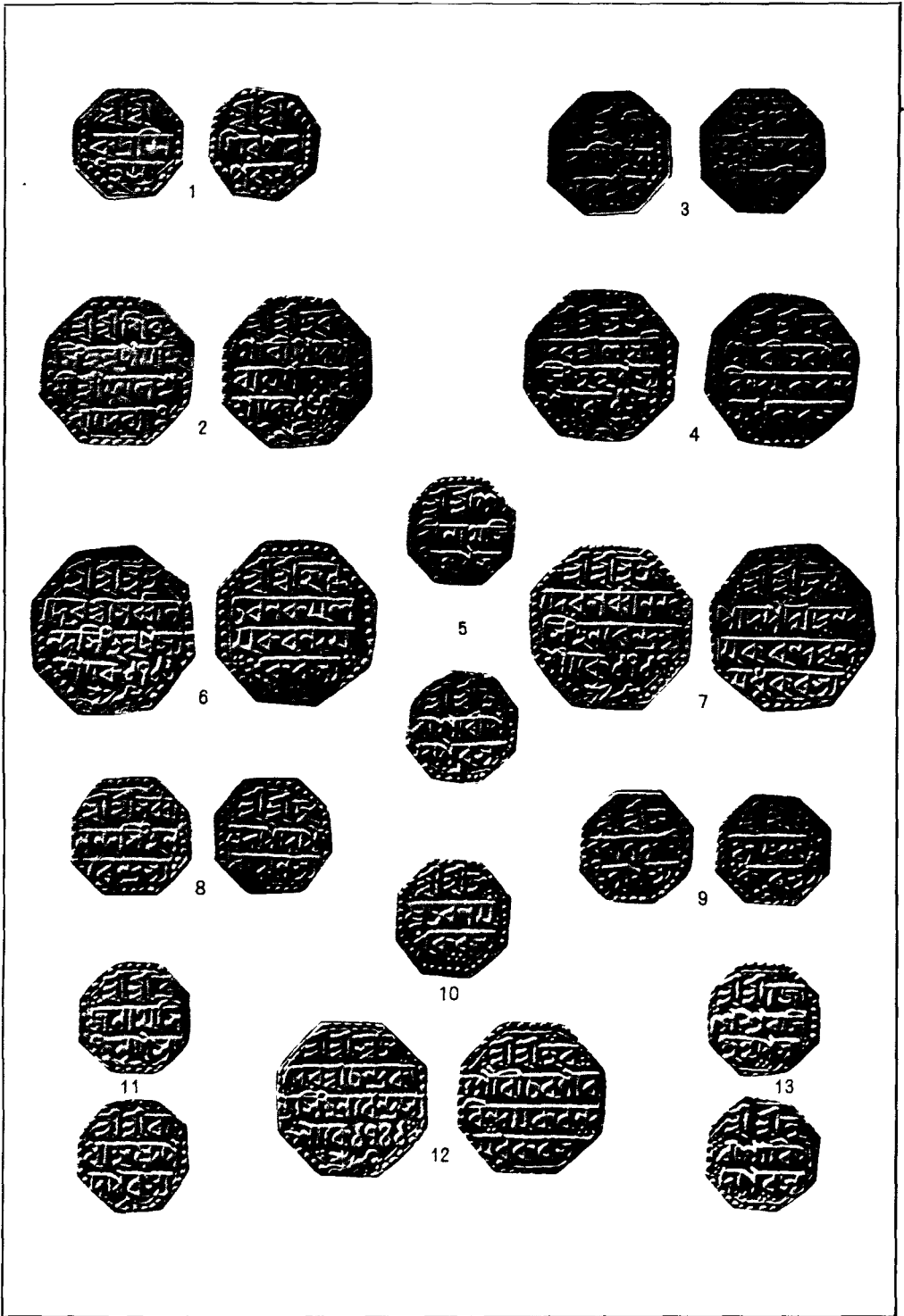
"The God, Sūrempā (the tiger from the border of heaven), became King in the year Raisīnā" (43rd of the 20th *taosīnā*, or cycle of 60 years counting from 568 A.D. = 1751 A.D.).



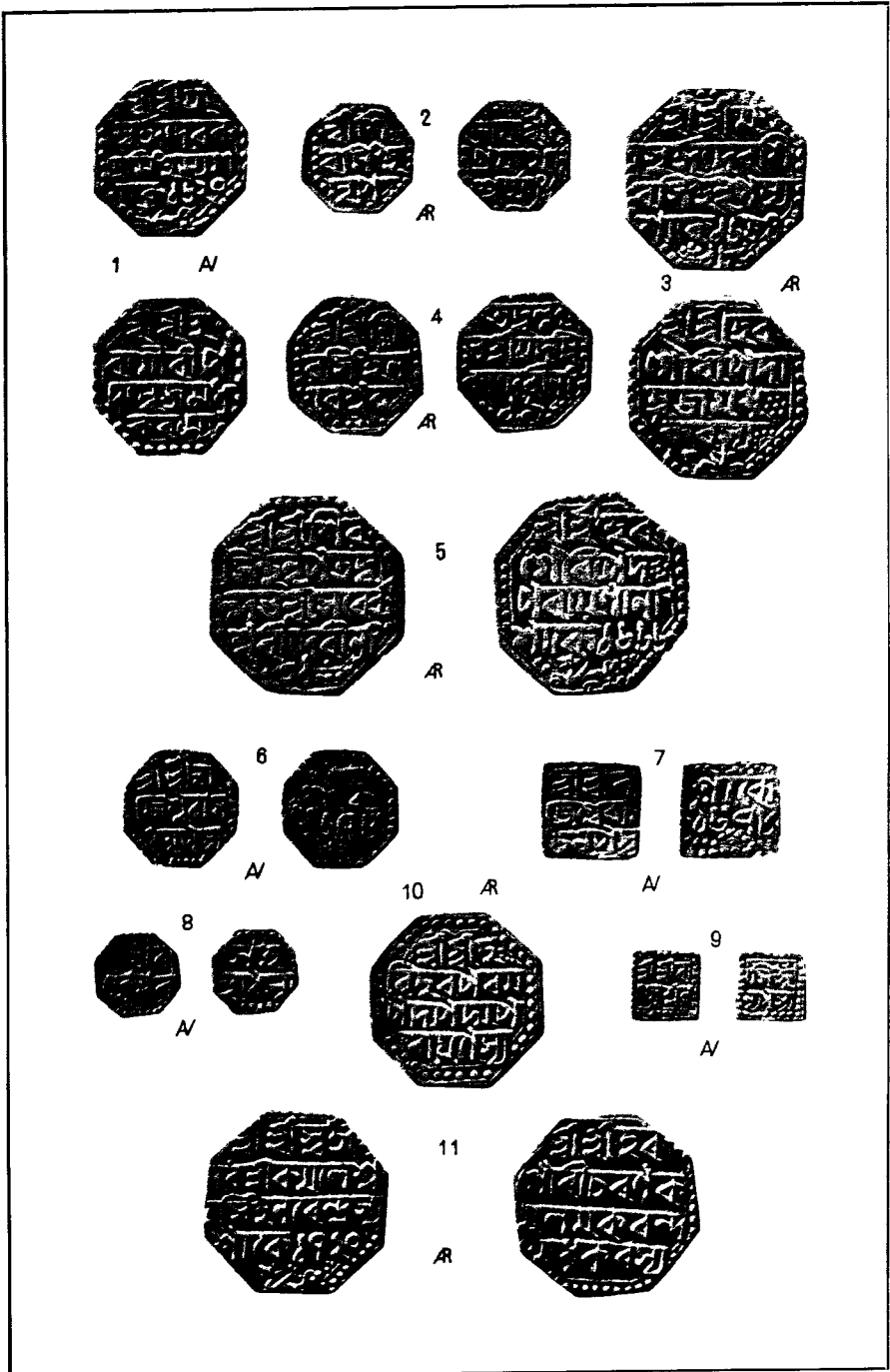
REVERSE.

- (1) *Kuo*. I, *boi*. prayer.
- (2) *phā*. heaven. *Leñda*
- (3) *n*. *hē-u*, offer. *chā*. name.

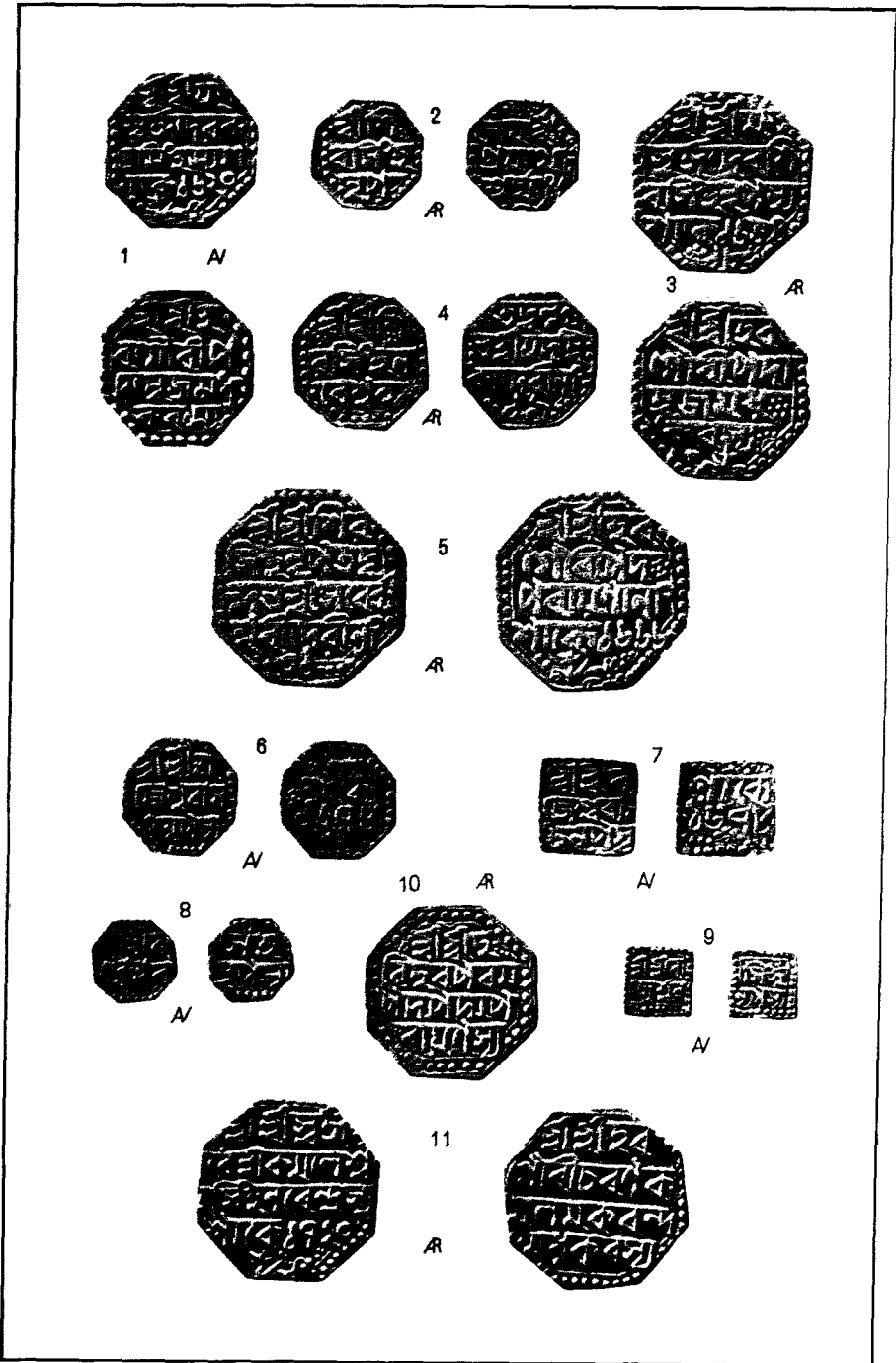
"I offer prayer in the name of the heavenly Leñdān" (*i.e.* Indra).



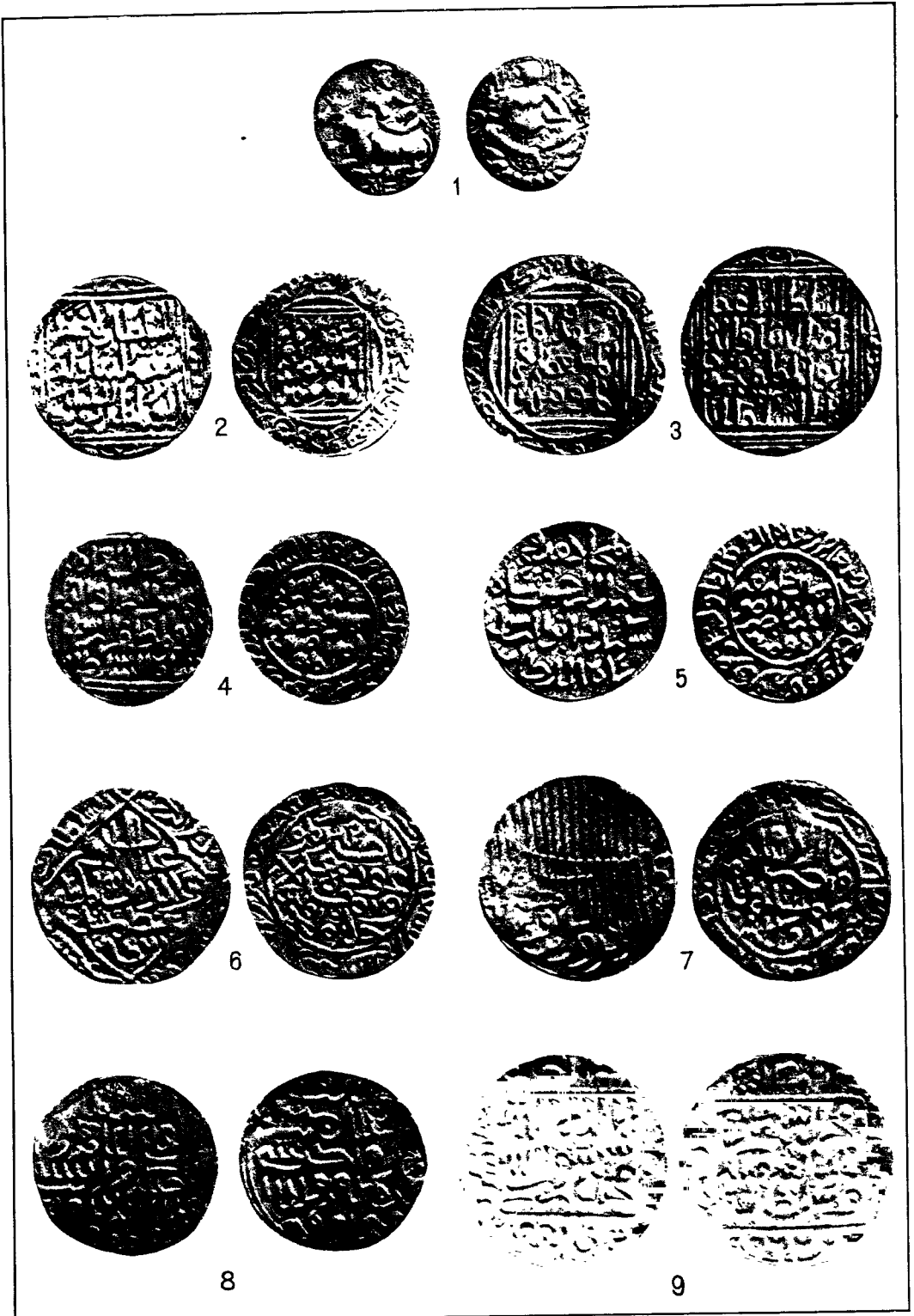
Assamese Coins from the Dufflating Find.











Coins from Provincial Mints in the Indian Museum Cabinet.
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