

THE
COPPER COINS
OF INDIA

INCLUDING

BANGLADESH, BURMA, NEPAL AND PAKISTAN

PART I

W. H. VALENTINE



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The Copper Coins
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THE UNITED PROVINCES

BY
W.H VALENTINE

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INTRODUCTION

The successful reception by the numismatic public of the author's work on "The Copper coins of Muhammadan States," and the encouragement afforded by the appreciative letters of grateful coin lovers have tempted him to take up his pen once more in the service of the study of Oriental copper coins. There is probably no other country in the world that can offer to the coin collector such a vast and interesting set of problems as India can. The enormous number of types used on the coins during the last three or four centuries (without going back further), complicated by the different alphabetic signs and languages, present an apparently endless series of puzzles, enhanced still further by the fact that the die is usually two or three times the size of the coin, so that several specimens may have to be compared to enable one to read the coin correctly. The object of this work is to help the collector to solve some of these fascinating problems, and also to assist him to arrange his cabinet of

Indian coins in a methodical manner, easy of access and admitting of a clear understanding of its contents.

A handy work on the copper coins of India has long been wanted for this purpose; much has been done by various writers but what is lacking is a simple guide which will include the whole and present it clearly before the reader.

The plan of the work is on similar lines to the author's first effort and might indeed be considered a continuation of that work, he however felt that India was too important to be considered otherwise than by itself.

This plan is a geographical one and the idea, briefly, is to divide the peninsula as nearly as possible into its modern political divisions viz:—

- 1 Bengal. 4 Bombay.
- 2 United Provinces. 5 Rajputana & Central India.
- 3 The Panjab. 6 Madras.
7. South India with Ceylon.

In each section the mints are given in alphabetical order with the British portion first and those of the Native States immediately following.

The main feature of the work, as before, is to give a drawing of every coin mentioned and then accompany

it. with a description of the piece together with its transcription and transliteration.

The author (as before mentioned) has aimed at embodying and bringing together in one work from every source all that has been done on the subject. He has therefore included all the coins illustrated in the various books and papers by Oliver, Rodgers, Voet, Whitehead Nelson Wright, Dr Taylor, Thomas, &c &c. It is hardly necessary to say how greatly he feels his indebtedness to these publications. They have been supplemented by drawings made from coins in his own cabinet, and from those contained in the collections of Lord Grantley, Col Biddulph, Col Shepherd Messrs J. S. Blackett, & F. Howorth (author of colonial coins & tokens), R. Sutcliffe, and Howland Wood (U.S.A.).

All these gentlemen have placed their entire collections at the author's disposal with permission to make use of any or all as he thought fit, and the author now wishes these gentlemen to accept his grateful thanks for their ready and unstinted help.

To Sir Richard & Temple and Sir Geo. A. Grierson he would also tender his hearty acknowledgements for kindness in translating the inscriptions on the Burmas.

and some coins respectively. In addition to the rich collections mentioned above, the author has been given ready access to the vast series contained in the cabinets of the British Museum by the Keeper of the Coins - Mr G. F. Hill, whose help and sympathy with the object of the book has greatly sustained the author in his labours.

He would also like especially to record his gratitude to Mr J. Allan, (also of the Department of Coins in the British Museum), for his unflinching courtesy and readiness to place his knowledge of the subject at the author's disposal.

To Dr. O. Bodrington, Librarian to the Royal Asiatic Society and the Royal Numismatic Society, the warmest thanks, for his unremitting and friendly aid in criticising and correcting the Arabic and Nagari inscriptions on the coins, throughout the entire work.

Wm. H. Valentine.

HISTORY of INDIA.

Though it is not necessary in a work on Indian copper coins to go into minute details concerning the history of the country, it is yet very important to have a definite knowledge of the main events and many changes that have taken place during its existence.

GREEK INVASION. The earliest fact known regarding India, is, that Darius the Persian extended his boundaries as far as the river Indus, and that the Punjab and Sindh were ruled by numerous native chiefs. This was about the year 500 B.C. In 327-324 B.C. Alexander the Great made his celebrated march across Egypt, Turkey, and Persia. Having arrived at India he crossed the river Indus and defeated Porus, who was king of the region round about the valley of the Punjab. Then as his troops were unwilling to proceed, Alexander reluctantly retired. In 323 Alexander died. His garrisons in India

MAURYAN DYN. were destroyed and driven back by Chandragupta who subsequently founded the Mauryan dynasty of Magadha. This monarch who seems to have been the

first supreme sovereign of Hindustan died in 297 B.C. and was succeeded first by his son, and then by his grandson. This was the famous Asoka whose empire

ASOKA.
272-232 B.C.

extended from the Hindu Kush in the N. to the Nerbada in the S., and from the boundaries of modern Persia N., to the confines of Burma on the east. Its capital was Palaliputra, the modern Patna. After Asoka's death in 232 B.C. his empire broke up and

KALINGA.
ANDHRA.

Kalinga and Andhra were among the first to acquire their independence. Other nations gradually arose, until in the 2nd century A.D. India was divided between the Mauryan dynasty at Magadha, the Andhras in the Dekkan, the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyanas in the south, the Yavanas and Palavas in western India, the Sakas in Sind (who assumed the Persian title of 'Satrapis' or 'Kshatrapas') the Satr dynasty of Saurashtra at Kathiawar and the Kushans in the north-west. Kanistuka (the

THE KUSHANS

ruler of the Kushans or Yush-chu, a Mongol race), who acceded about 120 A.D. formed a

mighty empire, his boundaries extending into China as far north as Kashgar and stretched from there to the Persian frontier. The capital of his dominions was at Purushapura.

ra, the modern Peshawar. In the beginning of the third century AD. the Kushan and Andhra dynasties became extinct

GUPTAS.

WESTERN SATRAPS.

and their empires were broken up into minor states. The middle of the 4th cent^y revealed two other mighty empires, that of the Guptas, and that of the Western Satraps. The satrap Rudrasena and the Gupta Samudragupta were contemporaries. The latter's dominion extended from the Hugli to the Jumna and Chambal, and from the Himalayas to the Narmada river. Kamarupa, the present Assam, and other smaller states were tributary to him, and the clans in northern Rajputana were under his protection. Towards the end of the century (4th) the

GUPTA EMPIRE

whole of the territories belonging to the Satras or Western Satraps in Sind, Kutch, Surashtra, and the Konkan, was overthrown by the Guptas, whose empire was thereby extended to the Indus valley, and the Arabian sea. The Gupta empire subsisted till the end of the 5th cent^y when it was destroyed by the White Huns or Ephthalites. These were a Mongol tribe, and a section of those which committed such terrible ravage in Europe un-

WHITE HUNS.

der the atrocious Attila "the Scourge of God" About the year 528, their ruler Mihiragula,

was defeated by a confederacy of Hindu princes under the leadership of the king of Magadha. After the overthrow of

HARSHA.

the White Huns no supreme power existed in India until Harsha (606-647 AD) originally

king of Thaneshwar became paramount in the north after a 35-year war. About the same period Pulakesin II the greatest of the Chalukya dynasty was the leading sovereign

CHALUKYAS.

of the south. This latter dynasty rose into importance in the middle of the 6th century.

They seem to have been Rajputs, and made their capital at Valapi (the modern Badami). After Harsha's death (c. 648) India became once more a medley of petty states, and except for the local incursion of the Arabs in Sind, was free from foreign invasion till the beginning of the 11th century.

GHAZNAVIDS.

In 992 Sabuktigin of Ghazna took possession of the country as far as the Indus and a permanent footing in India was gained by his successor in 1022 when Mahmud of Ghazna wrested

**MAHMUD of
GHAZNI**

the kingdom of Lahore from Jaypal II. Mahmud also defeated the rajahs of Bhalia, Multan and the united armies of the kings of Gwalior, Malwa, Kalinjar, Kanauj, Delhi and Ajmir in a decisive

battle at Peshawar in 1008 and acquired the name of the "idol-breaker" by plundering various sacred Hindu shrines.

CHALUKYAS. In the Dekkan the ancient Chalukya dynasty had been destroyed in the middle of the eighth century, but about 973 this recovered much of its former territory and made Kalyani its capital. In the south the Cho-

PALLAVAS la prince Rajaraja the Great overthrew the Pallavas of Kanchi and conquered the kingdom of Mengi thus putting an end to the independence of the Pallavas after an existence of 800 years Rajaraja

CHOLAS. also added Kalinga to his dominions, and in 1005 annexed Ceylon. He thus became Paramount-Lord of Southern India and made Tanjore his

PANDYANS capital. The ancient Pandyan kingdom was probably tributary to the Cholas. The Hoisala or Bellals seem at this time (1020) to have occupied Western

BELLALS Mysore and Malabar and also to have supplanted the ancient Chera dynasty. The house of Ghazni, after flourishing for about 150 years was overthrown

GHORIDS. by the family of Ghor. In 1186 Muhammad bin Sam of Ghor having defeated Khusru Malik (the last of the house of Ghazni) decided to conquer Hindustan

which was then held by various Rajput clans. Muhammad

MUHAMMAD BIN SAM.

was at first defeated by Prithwi (their leader)

at Thanuwar in 1191 on a second meeting at

the same place two years later, 1193 finally defeated Prithwi

slew him and annexed his dominions. In the following

year he conquered Jaichand of Kanauj also and took Benar-

MARWAR

as and Kanauj. Thereupon the greater part of

the clan retreated from Kanauj and founded

Marwar. In 1195 Gwalior was taken and Kuth-al-din Al-

KUTH AL DIN

bek took Gujarat (Anhalwara) the capital, but

could not obtain possession of the country. In

1196 Kalinjar was captured and Bihar and Bengal (capital

Gaur) reduced about the same time. After the death of Muht-

bin Sam in 1205, Kuth-al-din became independent ruler of

India and the first of the Slave Kings of Delhi. At about the

BELLALS

same period the Bellals had become very power-

ful in the south, having in 1190 annexed the

territory of the Chalukyas and put an end to that dynasty

taking the southern portion, whilst the Yadavas seized the

north. The Shola kingdom was losing much of its former

CHOLAS

splendour, and the Pandyan were recover-

PANDYANS

ing their independence. Telingana was ruled

by the Narupati dynasty with their capital at Warangal

ALA AL DIN

The vigorous and talented 'Ala al din, nephew of Jalal al din, the first Khilji ruler (1290-1295)

invaded the Dekkan in 1294, and forced Ramachandra the Yadava raja to cede Ellichpur. In 1297-1298 he subjugated Gujarat Somnath and Sorath, but Kutch and N.W. Kathiawar preserved their independence. His general Malik Kafur again invaded the Dekkan in 1309, reduced Warangal and Berghat, and in 1310 invaded the Bellari kingdom and reduced the whole of the eastern territory. In 1318 Khusr

MUBARAK I

ru Khans, general of Mubarak, the last Khilji

conquered Malabar, and in a revolt of the Yadava

which was suppressed by Khusru Khan, their leader Narayana was flayed alive. The power of the Muhammadans was now felt throughout India. Kashmir in the north, Orissa in the east, Kutch and Junagarh and perhaps the extreme south of the peninsula alone retained their independence. Great as the Pathan power was, that greatness was the ultimate cause of its downfall and two causes mainly brought about this event; the invasions of the Mughals, and the

MUGHALS.

want of cohesion among its numerous and restless provinces. In 1340 Bengal and Telin

gana became independent. Dissatisfied Mughal nobles found

BAHMANI.

ed the Bahmani kingdom in the Deccan under Hasan Gangu, and south of the Krishna the

princes of Vijayanagar reigned supreme. Jaunpur and Gujarat became independent in 1394 and also the kingdoms of Khandesh and Malwa, whilst many other parts of the empire were either in revolt or had resumed their independence. About 1344 various Hindu kings and princes

VIJAYANAGAR

of the south formed a league to stem the tide of Muhammadan invasion and submitted to the sway of the raja of Anagundi, a small state which in less than a century grew into the mighty empire of Vijayanagar with its capital bearing the same name. Sind was ruled by the Jam family of Sumera rajputs. The western part of Kathiawar and Kutch were still independent under Hindu chiefs. In Orissa also was an independent Hindu dynasty in power.

TAIMUR

Whilst India was thus divided, the cruel and wily Taimur or Tamerlane with his Mughal hordes burst into its borders, slaughtering the inhabitants of every town he passed. Mahmud Shah II the Emperor (1394-1412) fled to Gujarat. Delhi surrendered and Taimur was proclaimed Emperor of India (1399). Having plundered

and slaughtered the people of Delhi he shortly after left India by the route he had entered it, leaving anarchy, famine and pestilence behind. After this monster's departure, there was for a time neither Emperor nor Empire of Delhi. The Sayyids 1414-1450 had little authority outside Delhi, and the last of the line surrendered his claims to Bahlol Lodi (1450-1488) who had occupied the whole of the Panjab. That ruler added

BAHLOL LODI.

Jaurapur to his dominions in 1478. Sikandar, his successor, reannexed Bihat and extended

his territories in the direction of Pandelkurd, but his dominions were rather a "congeries of nearly independent principalities, jaghirs etc" than a compact monarchy. Sikandar's son Ibrahim (1517-1526) disgusted his followers by his pride and cruelty. These matters stood when Baber invaded India.

SANGA

The Rajput princes had recovered their independence, and acknowledged Sanga the raja of Me

war as their leader. Malwa, though still independent, was

GUJARAT

in 1526 annexed to Gujarat, whose kings also had subdued western Kathiawar, including

Junagarh and Kutch, and under Ahmad Shah (1411-1443) built the new capital of Ahmadabad. Maua Raso of

KHANDESH

Khandesh captured Asirgarh in 1399 and

built the forts of Jainabad and Burtampur. Sind was in the possession of Shah Husain Arghun of Multan. In Gondwana

GONDWANA.

Sanyam Sa of Mandla had extended his kingdom over 52 districts comprising modern Shejpal, Sagar and Samoh on the Vindhyan plateau, Aohangabad, Narsingh, and Jabalpur in the Nerbada valley; Mandla and Seoni in the Satpura highlands. The rest of the country was governed by other independent chiefs such as those of Chalisgarh, Ratanpur and Chanda.

BAHMANI.

During the period 1397-1477 the Bahmani Kingdom had attained great power, and Ahmad Shah built Ahmadabad-Bidar on the site of an ancient Hindu capital. The Konkan was reduced and Goa taken from Vijayanagar (1469-1472). In 1477 Solingana was taken. At the end of the 15th century Bahmani shared the fate of so many Indian kingdoms and was broken up into 5 smaller

BARID SHAHS.

sultanates: viz. The Barid shahs at Ahmadabad-Bidar, who were the real rulers though nominally acting as ministers of the last representatives of the Bahmani dynasty. The Imad Shahi dynasty with its capital

IMAD SHAHS

at Gaurilgarh, was independent from 1484-1574, when it ^{was} annexed to Ahmadnagar state.

ADIL SHAHS.	<p>Vijapur was ruled by the Adil Shahi dynasty from 1489-1686, when it was incorporated into the Mughal empire by Aurungzeb. The Bijam Shahi dynasty</p>
NIZAM SHAHS.	<p>held sway over Ahmadnagar from 1489-1637, when its last representative was sent as a state prisoner to Gwalior. Golkonda was under the Nizam</p>
KUTB SHAHS.	<p>Shahi dynasty from 1512-1687, when it was annexed by Aurungzeb. While the Muhamme-</p>
<p>dan kingdoms of the Dekkan were thus divided, all southern India was under the sway of the King of Vijayanagar Krishna Deva 1509-1580. The chiefs of Srirangapatam, Kelicel and others were his vassals. In 1524, Chham Ray Bole repaired</p>	<p>a fort. in the south, to which he gave the new name Mahesh Asir, now called Mysore.</p>
MYSORE	<p>In the year 1504 Prince Babar a descendant of Taimur</p>
BĀBAR.	<p>and Jirjis Khan acquired the kingdom of Kabul and in 1522 added Kandahar to his possessions. Encouraged by Sanga, the raja of Chitaur, Babar</p>
<p>invaded India, and defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Paniput (1526), occupied Delhi and took Agra. The raja of Chitaur at first offered him assistance, but finding that Babar intended to establish an empire of his</p>	<p>own, he refused.</p>

own, he turned against the invader and suffered a defeat at Sirri near Agra 1527. In the following year the important

MUGHALS.

fortress of Chanderi was taken and the opposition of the Hindus crushed. Before

his death in 1530, Babar brought the whole of Hindustan under his power. Humayun his son and successor, was

HUMAYUN.

after nine years reign, defeated at Chaunsia and Kanauj by Sher Shah and his Afghan nobles, and Hindustan came again under Pathan rule.

SHER SHAH

The accident which led to Sher Shah's early death in 1545 before the fortress of Kalinjar

was a great loss to India. His successor Islam Shah died in

SURI

1552 and dissension between the rival claimants paved the way for Humayun's return which took

place in 1555. With the help of Persian troops Humayun defeated

SIKANDAR.

Shikandar Shah at the battle of Sirhind and gave India once more to the Mughals. He was

AKBAR

succeeded by his son, the famous Akbar and in 1556 the second battle of Panipat was fought,

the Afghan power for ever broken and Mughal supremacy firmly established. During his long reign Akbar conquered all India as far as the Godavari, excepting the district a-

round the Aravalli hills, where Uday Singh the rana of Chit

MEYWAR

ter founded Udaipur and succeeded in maintaining his independence.

Akbar divided his realm into provinces ruled by Subahdars or viceroys, while the districts were placed in the hands of Nuwabs or deputies. The list of these provinces is as follows: -

AKBAR'S PROVINCES.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Kabul | 7. Allahabad | 13. Khandesh |
| 2. Lahore | 8. Ajmir | 14. Berar |
| 3. Multan | 9. Gujarat | 15. Ahmadnagar |
| 4. Delhi | 10. Malwa | 16. Orissa |
| 5. Agra | 11. Bihar | 17. Kashmir |
| 6. Gujhi. | 12. Bengal. | 18. Sind. |

The four Dehkanî sultans who had hitherto been warring among themselves, at length became united against the

VIJAYANAGAR.

mighty Hindu supremacy of the south, and fought a decisive battle at Talikota in 1565

which caused the utter destruction of Vijayanagar.

The death of Akbar, one of India's greatest and wisest rulers, occurred on the 13th October, 1605 after a successful and glorious

SHAH JAHAN.

reign of fifty one years. His son and successor Jahangir was succeeded in his turn by Shah

Jahan in 1627. He continued the extension of the Mughal em-

pire by annexing the last remnant of the Ahmadnagar king-

AURUNGZEB dom in 1637. Aurungzeb conquered Bijapur in 1686, Golkonda in 1687, and all the territory

south of the Krishna which had been dependent on these kingdoms.

But Aurungzeb was unable to quell the disorders which prevailed in his vast realm. The Rajputs and Jats were in open hostility. The Marhattas were plundering and burning Mal-

MAHRATTAS wa, Gujarat, and the Deccan, which by incessant warfare had been reduced almost to a

desert. The Mughal armies took fort after fort from the Marhattas, but the latter were constantly retaking them, and when hard pressed retired to their mountain fastnesses.

Thus the overthrow of Bijapur and Golkonda, which had so long kept the Marhattas down, proved fatal to the Mughal Empire, and during the following century enabled the Marhatta Kingdom to rise on its ruins.

EUROPEANS. This will be a convenient place to consider the advent of the European element into Indian

affairs, and which subsequently produced such remarkable results. The Portuguese were first upon the scene, from

PORTUGUESE. the landing of Vasco da Gama in 1498 near Calicut to the appearance of the Dutch and

English they had a monopoly of trade between Europe and India. They took Goa in 1510, Diu in 1534, Baman between 1538-1545, and finally Salsette and Bombay.

DUTCH.

The chief settlements of the Dutch founded in the 17th century were Negapatam, Sadras, Palakal, Simlipalam, and Cochin.

ENGLISH

Although the English East India Company (founded 1600) had established factories at Surat (1611), Malicut, Masulipalam and other places, they built

MADRAS.

their first fort (St. George) at Madras, only in 1639. Bombay given to Charles II as marriage

BOMBAY

portion of Katherine of Braganza, was finally handed over to the English in 1668.

Fort St. David, Madras was purchased in 1691 and the villages of Chuttanatti, Calcutta and Godindpur in 1696.

FRENCH

The French possessed Masulipalam in 1669 Pondicherry 1674 and also Chandernagar.

DANES

At about the same time the Danes acquired Tranquebar and Serampur.

We now come to the rise of the Marhattas. Sivaji the impetuous

MAHRATTAS

red soldier of fortune, was of the Bhorola family, was born in 1627 and brought up in Poona.

He fought for and against Aurungzeb at various times and in 1662 held sway on the Konkan, which position he kept improving and strengthening till his death in 1680. The depredations of the Marathas multiplied and extended in every direction but their confederation occurred under Balaji Vishwanath who was made Peshwa or prime minister by Sivaji's grandson in 1712.

DEKKAN.

Nizam al mulk though originally Viceroy of the Dekkan and Carnatic provinces had since 1723 become practically independent. He claimed sovereignty over the states south of the rivers Tungabhadra and Krishna, while the Marathas at the same time demanded tribute

MYSORE

from them. The growth of Mysore commenced from the time of the downfall of Vijayanagar, and under the reign of Chikka Deo Raj 1672-1704 assumed considerable dimensions. Of his acquisitions no fewer than 48 are enumerated among which Bangalore is the most important, but its possession was disputed by the chief

ARCOT.

of Srirangapatna. The Nawab of Arcot claimed territory reaching from the Gundakamma river to Cape Comorin, whilst the Rana of Bednur asserted his right to a considerable portion of the Kanara

coast, and south of this were the Rajas of Coorg, Travancur, Cochin, and the chiefs of Malabar, all independent.

MAHRATTAS

By 1734 the Marhatta power was fully established in Malwa and in 1736 they blockaded Delhi and forced the Nizam to grant them the whole of Malwa and the territory between the Nerbuda and the Chambal.

NADIR SHAH

In 1738 Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India and marched to Delhi. Through a fort. courtesies were exchanged between him and Muzhammad Shah two days afterwards, through a false report, the inhabitants were massacred and the city plundered. It has been estimated that booty to the value of 30 millions sterling were carried off by his followers. Nadir Shah was assassinated in 1747. An Afghan chief, Ahmad Shah Durrani, who had been his treasurer, made off with his master's

AHMAD SHAH DURRANI

money, and became ruler of Afghanistan, Baluch, Sind, and Kashmir. He invaded India in 1748 but was defeated by Prince Ahmad Shah, the heir apparent at the battle of Peshawar. This battle was the last great effort of the Mughal Empire, which was now tottering to its fall and on the death of the Emperor (one month later) and the repeated attacks of the Afghans

crumbled in pieces. In the resulting confusion Ahmad Shah Durrani exacted the cession of the Panjab.

NIZAM AL MULK. Nizam al Mulk (or Asaf Jah), whose independence south of the Nerbuda River had been recognized by the Emperor Muhammad Shah, died in 1748

FRENCH His death gave the French an opportunity of interfering in Indian affairs. Duplessis the governor of Pondicherry, managed so skilfully that, in 1751, he was acknowledged governor of all the country from the Nistna to Cape Comorin. The Nawab of Arcot was under his authority, and Bussy, with a French army, represented French interests at the Nizam's court at Aurungabad. Thus French influence was supreme in the South

ENGLISH. At this time the English power was of but little account, being confined to the towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Fort St. David & Devikota in the Tanjore dist.

MAHRATTAS. The Mahrattas under the vigorous administration of the Peshwas, extended their authority over the Konkan and the western part of the Deccan. Berar, Gondwana, and Kutch including Salasur were under the Mahratta chief, Raguji Bhonsle who in 1761 occupied territory as far south as the Godavari. In Hindustan the Pesh-

was territory was bounded by the Tone and the Ganges, while the bhambal formed the northwestern boundary. The Marhattas had also obtained by imperial grant, or assumed, the right to collect *chaauth*, i.e. the fourth part of the revenue, in Gujarat, the Dekkan, and the south of India, the provinces of Lakhnau, Patna, and Bengal, Allahabad, Agra, and Ajmīr. Yet at this time the Marhattas had no united government. Ram Raja at Salara was a merely nominal raja, the actual power having been usurped by Balaji Baji Rao (1760-1761) his Peshwa or Prime Minister who resided at Poona. The Peshwa's power in its turn being curbed by the powerful Marhatta chiefs, Raghuji Shinde of Berar, Anand Rao Peat of Dhar, Damaji Gaekwar, Mulhar Rao Holkar and Raniji Sindhia in Malwa. Thus we can at the most only speak of it as a "Marhatta Confederacy".

MUGHALS.

In 1751 there remained under the Emperor Akmad Shah's direct authority only the upper Doab or country between the upper courses of the Ganges and Jumna, the country between the Jumna and the Sutlej, and Gujarat, which was still under a dependent Mughal

RAJPUTS

viceroys. The Rajputs were virtually independent under the leadership of the Rana of

Udaipur and the rajas of Jodhpur and Jaipur.

ODDH.

Oudh had become independent under Saadat

BENGAL

Khan in 1724 Bengal and Bihar under

BIHAR.

Aliverdi Khan in 1740,

ROHILKHAND.

Rohilkhand, the country east of the upper Ganges, was occupied by Ali Muhammad and his Afghans in 1744.

DURRANIS.

In 1761 the fourth battle of Panipat took place.

This was between the Afghans under Ahmad Shah Durrani, and the Marhatta confederacy. Upwards of 100,000 men met in battle, the fight ending in the complete discomfiture of the Marhattas for the time being.

ENGLISH

A little later, or about 1764 the nation which was eventually able to crush the power of the

Marhattas was rapidly gaining dominion in India.

The growth of British influence began to make itself felt.

The three presidency towns Madras, Bombay and Calcutta had become growing centres of influence. The French had been defeated by them, and their possessions, such as the northern Circars, annexed.

MYSORE.

In the south, Haider Ali had usurped the government of Mysore (1760) which may be said

to have attained by 1780 its largest dimensions

BRITISH

The district of Bhengalpat was ceded to the British by the Nawab of the Carnatic in 1765. In the same year Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were granted to them by Shah Alam II, and in 1775 the district of Benares, including Bhumar and Ghazipur, were handed over by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh. In 1769 the Marhattas again

SHAH ALAM II

crossed the Chambal, in 1770 making themselves masters of Sehli and in 1771 placed Shah Alam II on the throne. War broke out between Hai-

HAIDAR ALI

dar Ali of Mysore and the British in 1766 which concluded disastrously for the latter in 1769, as did also the second one in 1784 under Tipu Sahib

TIPU SAHIB

In the third Mysore war, 1790-1792 the British were gloriously successful and at the conclusion of the fourth Mysore war in 1798-9 the power of Tipu was crushed and the districts of Kanara, Coimbatore and the Wynnaad annexed. This conquest undoubtedly rendered Britain supreme in the Deccan. In 1800 the Nizam ceded the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah the same year Wellesley annexed Tanjore. In 1801 the Carnatic was taken from the late Nawab for treacherous correspondence with

Tipsi The same year the Nawab of Oudh was forced to cede the districts called "the bedad districts of Oudh"

MAHRATTAS.

From 1802-1803 the second Mahratta War was fought; the British, the Peshwa, and the Nizam on one side, with Bhoroli of Nagpur and Sindia on the other. On the defeat of Bhoroli and Sindia, the province of Bhattak was given up to Britain.

BRITISH SUPREMACY.

The supremacy of Britain was recognized by the following states:- Nuch Bihar in 1772, Cochin 1791, Madaarabad 1798, Mysore 1799, Baroda 1801, Rampur 1801, the Peshwa's dominions 1802, Nagpur 1803, Sindia's dominions in 1804, Travankur 1805, and by Bhatkhat, Alwar and Shothkhat from between 1802-1806

SIND

The affairs of Sind had by this time acqu-

SIKHS

red their independence as also had the Sikhs in the Panjab under Ranjit Singh

BAHAWALPUR.

This state became independent of Afghan

KASHMIR

rule in 1805, but Kashmir was still under their power The Ghurkas of Nepal were

NEPAL

steadily extending their territory to the West Under the administration of the Marquis

of Hastings (1813-1823) a hard-fought campaign against

the Ghurkas (1814-1816) reduced Nepal to its present area.

MAHRATTAS. The fourth Mahratta war broke out in 1817 and though it only lasted about 4 months the armies of Holkar, of the Peshwa, and of Nagpur were routed, the Pindaris destroyed; the whole of Central India brought fully under British authority; and the Mahratta empire finally extinguished. Holkar was forced to cede the territory between the Satpura and Bundi Hills, Peshwa's territories were annexed and also the principality of Pagar, the district of Ajmir was taken from Sindia. After a short campaign Afa Sahib of Nagpur was deposed. British supremacy was

RAJPUTANA recognized in all the Rajput States (except Benares) in 1817, 1818, and 1823.

CENTRAL INDIAN STATES. Bhopal 1817. Indur, Bewas and Jaora 1818. Dhar 1819. In Bundelkhand, Orcha or Jhansi 1812. Rewa 1813. Samprhar 1817.

BOMBAY. Kolhapur 1812, Sawantwadi 1819, Kutch 1816 or 1819 and Kathiawar 1820.

Under Lord Amherst (1823-1828) the Burmese government ceded Arakan and Tenasserim, and gave up its claims to Assam, Kachar and Jaintia

Booy was annexed in 1834 and Sind, after the campaign there in 1843. British supremacy was again

BRITISH SUPREMACY

accepted by the following - Bikanir in 1828, Bahawalpur 1838, Garhwal 1835, Kathul in 1809, Mandi and Suket 1846, Chamba 1847, and Kashmir 1846. Kachar lapsed to the sovereign power in 1832, as also did Assam in 1839.

SIKHS.

In 1845 the Sikhs made an unprovoked attack on the British. Hardfought battles took place at Mirdkai etc but at last the victorious British troops entered Lahore, the capital of the Sikhs, and peace was concluded in 1846. A further outbreak took place in 1849, when the domination of the Sikhs was finally broken and the Panjab annexed to Britain. Salara lapsed to the Paramount Power in 1852 through the raja leaving no natural heir, and Pegu was annexed after the 2nd Burmese war, the same year. Nagpur lapsed in 1853 Berar was assigned as payment for the maintenance of the subsidiary force in 1853, and Shansi lapsed in 1854. Oudh was annexed in 1856 in consequence of Wajid Ali's government.

INDIAN MUTINY

In 1857 the Indian Mutiny broke

out through conspiracy between some of the dispossessed chiefs, such as the ex-king of Oudh and those of Nagpur and Salara. Terrible scenes were enacted throughout Bengal, the United Provinces, the Panjab and Central India. The relief of Khatampur and Lucknow and the siege of Delhi must for ever be remembered by the British nation for the heroism displayed by her sons and the noble assistance given by the Feudatory Sikh and other chiefs.

On the 2nd August 1858 British India was placed by act of Parliament under the direct authority of the British Crown. Queen Victoria, of Gt. Britain and Ireland was proclaimed "Empress of India" at a magnificent Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st Jan. 1877.

This sketch of Indian history has been abridged from "The Historical Atlas of India by Ghas Joppen" principally, but with other material from Meadows Taylor, Pope (G.M.) Vincent Smith &c

PATHAN SULTANS OF DEHLI.			
		A.H.	A.D.
<u>TURKS</u>	Muhammad I bin Sam	589	1193
	Kutb al-din Aibak	602	1205
	Aram Shah.	607	1210
	Shams al-din Altarnish	607	1210
	Rukn-al-din Feroz I	693	1285
	Raziya	634	1286
	Muizz al-din Bahram	687	1289
	Ala al-din Masaud	639	1241
	Nasir al-din Mahmud I	644	1246
	Ghiyas al-din Balban	664	1265
	Muizz al-din Kaikubad	686	1287
	Shams al-din Kaiumars	659	1290
	<u>KHALVIS</u>	Jalal al-din Feroz II	689
Rukn al-din Ibrahim I		695	1295
Ala al-din Muhammad II		695	1295
Shihab al-din 'Umat		715	1315
Kutb al-din Mubarak Shah I		716	1316
Shams al-din Mahmud (pretender?)		718	1318
Nasir al-din Khusrū		720	1320
<u>TUGHLAKS</u>		Ghiyas al-din Tughlak I	720
	Muhammad III bin Tughlak	725	1324

	A.H.	A.D.
Feroz III	752	1357
Tughlak II	790	1388
Abubakar	791	1388
Muhammad IV bin Feroz	792	1389
Sikandar I	795	1392
Mahmud II	795	1392
Nasrat. (interregnum)	797-802	1394-99
Baulal Khan Lodi	815	1412
<u>SAYYIDS</u> Khizr Khan	817	1414
Mubarak II	824	1421
Muhammad V bin Farid	837	1433
'Alam Shah	849	1445
<u>LODIS</u> Bahlol	855	1451
Sikandar II	894	1488
Ibrahim II	928	1517
<u>SURIS</u> Sher Shah	946	1539
Islam Shah	952	1545
Muhammad 'Adil	960	1552
Ibrahim III	961	1553
Sikandar III	962	1554

MUGHĀL EMPERORS OF INDIA			
		A.H	AD
I	Bābar, zahīr al dīn	932	1526
II	Humāyūn, nasīr al dīn	937	1530
III	Akbar, jalāl al dīn	963	1556
IV	Jahāngīr, Nur al dīn	1014	1605
	Dāwar Bakhsh	1037	1627
V	Shāh Jahan, Shihāt al dīn	1037	1628
	Shujā' (in Bengal)	1068-70	1657-60
	Murād Bakhsh (in Gujārat)	1068	1657-8
VI	Aurungzīb, 'Ālamgīr, Muṭṭayī al dīn	1068	1668
	Āzam Shāh	1118-1119	1707
	Rām Bakhsh	1119	1707-8
VII	Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh I Muṭṭ al dīn	1119	1707
VIII	Jahāndār Shāh Muṭṭ al dīn	1124	1712
IX	Farrukh-siyar	1124	1713
X	Rafī al dawlat, Shāms al dīn	1131	1719
XI	Rafī al dawlat Shāh Jahan II	1131	1719
	Nisusiyat	1131	1719
	Ibrahim	1132-3	1720
XII	Muhammad, Nasir al dīn	1131	1719
XIII	Ahmad	1161	1748
XIV	'Ālamgīr II Azīz al dīn	1167	1754

		AH	AD
	<i>Shah Jahan (III)</i>	1173-74	1759-60
<i>IV</i>	<i>Shah 'Alam II Jalāl al dīn</i>	1173	1759
	<i>ʿĪdār-Sakht</i>	1202-08	1788
<i>VI</i>	<i>Muhammad Akbar II</i>	1221	1806
<i>XV</i>	<i>Bahādur Shāh II</i>	1263	1857
	<i>Deposed by the British Government</i>	1274	1858

From H Nelson-Wright's cat. Mughal coins, Ind. Mus.

SOVEREIGNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Who have reigned during the progress of British power in India)

	A.D.		
<i>Elizabeth</i>	1558	<i>George I</i>	1714
<i>James I</i>	1603	<i>George II</i>	1727
<i>Charles I</i>	1625	<i>George III</i>	1760
<i>Commonwealth</i>	1649	<i>George IV</i>	1820
<i>Charles II</i>	1649	<i>William IV</i>	1830
<i>(Restored)</i>	1660	<i>Victoria</i>	1837
<i>James II</i>	1685	<i>Edward VII</i>	1901
<i>William III</i>	1689	<i>George V</i>	1910
<i>Anne</i>	1702		

THE HINDŪSTĀNĪ ALPHABET
in Persi-Arabic characters.

NAME	DETACHED FORM.	POWER	COMBINED FORM.			EXEMPLIFICATIONS.		
			Final.	Medial.	Initial.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.
alif	ا	a, ʔ	ا	ا	ا	تا	بار	اب
be	ب	b	ب	ب	ب	شب	صبر	بر
pe	پ	p	پ	پ	پ	چپ	سیر	پُر
tā	ت	t	ت	ت	ت	دست	ستر	تپ
tā	ث	ṭ	ث	ث	ث	پیشا	ستا	ثپ
se	س	s	س	س	س	خست	بشر	سور
jūm	ج	ǰ	ج	ج	ج	کج	شجر	جبر
che	چ	ch	چ	چ	چ	هیچ	بچه	چپ
ke	ک	k	ک	ک	ک	صبح	بکر	حر
ke	خ	kh	خ	خ	خ	ببخ	تخم	خر
dāl	د	d	د	د	د	صد	فدا	دَر
dā	ذ	ḏ	ذ	ذ	ذ	صند	نذر	ذال
gāl	گ	g	گ	گ	گ	کاغذ	نذر	نِم
re	ر	r	ر	ر	ر	مر	مرد	رم
rā	ر	r	ر	ر	ر	مُر	بِرا	رُوزا
ze	ز	z	ز	ز	ز	گز	بزم	زر

NAME	DETACHED FORM	POWER.	COMBINED FORM.			EXEMPLIFICATIONS.		
			Final	Medial	Initial	Final	Medial	Initial
zhe	ژ	zh	ژ	ژ	ژ	پاژ	غژب	ژرف
sin	س	s	س	س	س	بس	فسق	سر
shin	ش	sh	ش	ش	ش	بش	نشد	شد
sād	ص	s	ص	ص	ص	نص	قصد	صد
zād	ض	z	ض	ض	ض	عض	خضر	ضد
toe	ط	t	ط	ط	ط	خط	بطن	طي
zoe	ظ	z	ظ	ظ	ظ	حفظ	نظر	ظفر
'ain	ع	'a, re	ع	ع	ع	صنع	بعد	عسل
ghain	غ	gh	غ	غ	غ	بیغ	بغی	غسل
fe	ف	f	ف	ف	و	کف	سفر	فی
kāf	ق	k	ق	ق	ق	بق	سفر	قد
kāf	ک	k	ک	ک	ک	یک	یکن	کن
gāf	گ	g	ک	گ	گ	رنگ	چگر	مگر
tām	ل	l	ل	ل	ل	گل	علم	لب
mim	م	m	م	م	م	ستم	چمن	من
nūn	ن	n	ن	ن	ن	صحن	چند	نم
wāw	و	w, re	و	و	و	بو	پور	وجد
he	ه	h	ه	ه	ه	نه	بها	هنر
ye	ی	y, re.	ی	ی	ی	بی	حید	ید

THE HINDŪSTĀNĪ ALPHABET

in the NĀGARĪ character

VOWELS

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
ā	ā	i	i	ū	ū	r̄	ē	ai	ō	au

SECONDARY FORM.

ग	गा	गि	गी	गु	गू	गृ	गे	गी	गो	गौ
ga	gā	gi	gi	gu	gū	gr̄	ge	gai	go	gau

CONSONANTS.

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ	ट
k	kh	g	gh	ṅ	ch	chh	j	jh	ñ	t
ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध	न	प	फ
ṭh	d	ḍh	ṇ	t	th	d	dh	n	p	ph
ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व	श	ष	स	ह
b	bh	m	y	r	l	v	sh	sh	s	h

COMPOUND CHARACTERS.

क	क	क	म	ग	ख	ज	त	थ	न	म	त
kk	kt	ky	gm	gb	chchh	jj	tt	tth	tn	tm	ty
ल	इ	इ	य	य	द	न	थ	द	थ	न	म
ll	dd	ddh	dm	dy	dd	nt	nth	nd	ndh	nn	nm
य	ह	प्र	प्र	य	य	व	भ	ल	ए	उ	ष
yy	nh	pt	pn	py	ps	bd	bhy	ll	eh	eth	sh
ल	थ	ल	म	य	स	म	थ				
lt	lth	ln	lm	ly	ls	hm	hy				

Compounds of three letters.

क	ल	य	थ
kl	kl	ly	ly

NUMERALS.

१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	२०	३००
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	300

NUMERALS IN HINDUSTĀNĪ

FIGURES			NAMES		FIGURES			NAMES	
	Arabic	Hindī				Arabic	Hindī		
1	۱	१	ek	ایک	20	۲۰	۲۰	bīs	بیس
2	۲	२	do	دو	21	۲۱	۲۱	ikūś	اکیس
3	۳	३	tin	تین	22	۲۲	۲۲	ba,īs	بائیس
4	۴	४	chāt	چار	24	۲۴	۲۴	chaubīs	چوبیس
5	۵	५	panch	پانچ	25	۲۵	۲۵	panchīs	پچیس
6	۶	६	chha	چھ	27	۲۷	۲۷	sata,īs	ستائیس
7	۷	७	sāt	سات	28	۲۸	۲۸	athā,īs	اتھائیس
8	۸	८	āth	آٹھ	29	۲۹	۲۹	untīs	انتیس
9	۹	९	nau	نو	30	۳۰	۳۰	tiś	تیس
10	۱۰	१०	das	دس	40	۴۰	۴۰	chālīs	چالیس
11	۱۱	११	igārah	اگارہ	50	۵۰	۵۰	panchās	پچاس
12	۱۲	१२	bārah	بارہ	60	۶۰	۶۰	sāth	ساتھ
13	۱۳	१३	tōrah	تیرہ	70	۷۰	۷۰	sattar	ستر
14	۱۴	१۴	chaudah	چودہ	80	۸۰	۸۰	asī	اسی
15	۱۵	१۵	panchrah	پندرہ	90	۹۰	۹۰	nauwī	نوی
16	۱۶	१۶	sōlah	سولہ	100	۱۰۰	۱۰۰	sau or sai	سو سی
17	۱۷	१۷	sattrah	سترہ	200	۲۰۰	۲۰۰	do sau	دوسو
18	۱۸	१۸	athārah	اتھارہ	500	۵۰۰	۵۰۰	panch sau	پانچ سو
19	۱۹	१۹	unās	انیس	1000	۱۰۰۰	۱۰۰۰	ek hajar	ایک ہزار

NUMERALS IN ARABIC.

	masculine.		feminine.	
one	ahd	احد	ahdi	احدي
two	āsmāin	اثنين	āsmātāin	اثنتين
three	salāsah	ثلاثة	salās	ثلاث
four	ārbāh	اربعة	ārba'a	اربع
five	khamsah	خمسة	khams	خمس
six	satah	ستة	sat.	ست
seven	sabāh	سبعة	saba'a	سبع
eight	samānyah	ثمانية	samānū	ثماني
nine	tas'ah	تسعة	tas'	تسع
ten	'ustrah	عشرة	'usther	عشر

The figures from 10 to 19 are compounded of units and the numeral *عشرة* for the masc., and *عشر* for the fem.; e.g. *احد عشرة* 11, masc., *احدي عشر* 11, fem. The numerals 20 to 90 are of common gender and have plural forms; e.g. *عشر* 10 becomes *عشرون* 20, *عشر* 9 becomes *تسعين* 90. The intermediate numbers, viz 21, 22, &c are composed by placing the units first, and joining the decimals to them by the conjunction *و*, wa, as are also the hundreds *مائة* 100, *مائتان* 200, *ثلاثمائة* 300, *اربعمائة* 400, *خمسمائة* 500 &c up to *الف* 1000; e.g. 1913 would be written, *الف وتسعمائة وثلاث عشرة*, *alif wa tas'mayat wa salas 'ustrah*.

NUMERALS IN PERSIAN.

(PERSI-ARABIC characters)

1	۱	یک yak	20	۲۰	بیست brēt.
2	۲	دو do	21	۲۱	بیست و یک brēt wa yak
3	۳	سه se.	30	۳۰	سی se
4	۴	چهار chahār	40	۴۰	چهل chihāl
5	۵	پنج pany	50	۵۰	پنجاه panyāh
6	۶	شش shash	60	۶۰	{ شصت shast. شست shast
7	۷	هفت haft	70	۷۰	هفتاد haftād
8	۸	هشت hasth.	80	۸۰	هشتاد hastād
9	۹	نه neh	90	۹۰	نود nawād
10	۱۰	ده dah	100	۱۰۰	صد sad
11	۱۱	یازده yazdah	200	۲۰۰	دویست do دو صد do sad
12	۱۲	دوازده duwāzdah	300	۳۰۰	سی صد se sad
13	۱۳	سیزده sijdah	400	۴۰۰	چهار صد chahār sad
14	۱۴	چهارده chahār-dah	500	۵۰۰	پنج صد pany sad
15	۱۵	پانزده pānzdah	1000	۱۰۰۰	یک هزار yak hizar
16	۱۶	شانزده shānzdah	1001	۱۰۰۱	یک هزار و یک yak hizar wa yak
17	۱۷	هفده haft-dah			<u>Fractions in HINDI.</u> PERSIAN * ARABIC
18	۱۸	هشده hast-dah	$\frac{1}{4}$		ربع پاو. rub', pau
19	۱۹	نوزده nawazdah	$\frac{1}{2}$		{ نیم nīm. narf ادما adma.

GLOSSARY OF WORDS and PHRASES.

<i>Ābān</i>	name of a (Persian) month the 8 th	ابان
<i>Ābu</i>	father	ابو
<i>Ābu al-fath</i>	father of victory	ابو الفتح
<i>Ābu al-muḡaffar</i>	father of the victor	ابو المظفر
<i>Ādha</i>	half	ادها
<i>Ahad</i>	time of	عهد
<i>Āl'adl</i>	the just	العدل
<i>Āl-din</i>	the faith, religion	الدين
<i>Al-diyan</i>	the requitor	الديان
<i>Al-dunya</i>	the world	الدنيا
<i>Al-fath</i>	the conqueror	الفتح
<i>Allāhu Akbar</i>	god is great	الله اكبر
<i>Al-muḡaffar</i>	the victor	المظفر
<i>Al-sultān</i>	the sovereign, the king	السلطان
<i>Amardād</i>	name of a (Persian) month, the 5 th .	امرداد
<i>Amir al-hāmi</i>	prince protector	امير الحامي
<i>Amir al-mominin</i>	prince of the faithful	امير المؤمنين
<i>Ānā, Anī</i>	anna - 'to rūfi, annas.	آنه انبي
<i>Ardušt</i>	name of a (Persian) month (2 nd).	اردي بهشت
<i>Āyr</i>	do the 9 th	اذر
<i>Badshāh.</i>	Badshah, king, sovereign	بادشاه

Bahmān.	name of a (Persian) month, the 11 th .	بهمن
Dār haft sūtān, jad hammī dīn &c., see couplets.		
Dīn - ibn	son, son of.	بن
Bī tarīkh fi sanāt.		بتاریخ فی سنه
Dulayid al rahmān. In support of the merciful one (God)		
Chahār	four	چهار
Chahāram hissā	one fourth division	چهارم حصه
Chaw tankī.	four tankī	چو تنکی
Dāk	post, military station	داک
Dār al-amān	the place of safety	دار الامان
Dār al-khalīfah.	the seat of the khalīfah.	دار الخلیفه
Dī	name of a (Persian) month, the 10 th .	دی
Dū.	two	دو
Dur'arra Salgānu sal var kajad see &c. For the area Salgānu in the year seven hundred (and) thirty one		
Falus.	money, copper coin	فلوس
Falus dār al-garb. Falus of the mint ...		فلوس دار الغرب
Farīd	pearl	فرید
Farwardīn	name of a (Persian) month, the 1 st	فروردین
Fi ahad al hammī, In the time of the defender.		فی عهد الحامی
Fi ahad al amīr al hammī al dīn al dīyān. In the time of the commander, the Defender of the faith of the Requitor (God)		

<i>Fī tarīkh</i>	at the date	فی تاریخ
<i>Ghazī</i>	champion	غازی
<i>Haft</i>	seven	هفت
<i>Haftad</i>	seventy	هفتاد
<i>Hāmi</i>	defender	حامی
<i>Hašt</i>	eight	هشت
<i>Haštad</i>	eighty	هشتاد
<i>Hzār</i>	thousand	هزار
<p><i>Skōm Lakhnauti sal bar haft sad see ek.</i> - country Lakhnauti in the year seven hundred thirty one. اقلیم لکھنوتی سال بر ۳۰۰</p>		
<p><i>Skōm Tughlakpur 'urf Tīrkut.</i> - country Tughlakpur alias Tīrkut اقلیم تغلقپور عرف ترکوت</p>		
<i>Slakī</i>	divine (era of Akbar)	الہی
<p><i>Smārat Lakhnau, (dār al),</i> Abode of government Lakhnau. امارۃ</p>		
<i>Safandārmuz</i>	name of a (Persian) month (12 th).	اسفند ریز
<i>Galāl al-dīn</i>	glory of the faith	جلال الدین
<i>Salus</i>	accession, regnal year	جلوس
<p><i>Shaldat mamlūrat</i> - may his kingdom be perpetuated. خلدت مملکتہ</p>		
<i>Shalīfat</i>	shalīfate (seat of)	خلافت
<i>Shallad allah</i>	may God perpetuate	خلد اللہ
<i>Shurdad</i>	name of a (Persian) month, the 3 rd	خرداد
<i>Shilā' or Shilāt</i>	fort	قلعہ

Mah	month	ما
Maimanat mānus	tranquil prosperity.	میںنت مانوس
Mihir	name of a (Persian) month, the 7 th	مہر
Mihir stūḍ tārka ray dur rozgar banda ummāidwar re.	Was struck (as) a current tanka in the time of the servant, hopeful (of divine mercy)	
Mūn ata al sultan fikd ida al rahman.	He who obeys the sovereign, truly he obeys the merciful one (God)	
Mubārak	happy, fortunate, auspicious.	مبارک
Mulkat wa sultanat.	kingdom and sultanat.	ملکت و سلطانت
Mustakr	remaining firm, constant.	مستقر
Mubarak khilla Jaunpur.	blessed city Jaunpur.	مبارک خطہ
Nāsir al-din	defender of the faith.	ناصر الدین
Nāsir al-dunya wa al din.	defender of the world and of religion	
Nūn	half	نیم
Nisf, nusfē	half	نصف, نصفی
Nuh	nine	نہ
Nūhsad	nine hundred	نہصد
Nūd, nuwad,	ninety	نود
Pāi	pie - (copper coin)	پای
Pāy	five	پنج
Ray	current	رایج
Rewānī	current	روانی

Sahib i Kurani jad za ta'aid allah etc. see couplets.

<i>Sanat.</i>	year	سنة
<i>Shah</i>	king, sovereign	شاه
<i>Shahi</i>	kingly,	شاهی
<i>Shahr</i>	city	شهر
<i>Shahrewar</i>	name of a (Persian) month, the 6 th .	شهریور
<i>Shast</i>	eight	شش
<i>Shastt</i>	eighty	شصت
<i>Shastlad</i>	eight hundred	شص
<i>Si, see.</i>	thirty	سی
<i>Sikka</i>	sterling, stamped coin.	سکه
<i>Sijdah</i>	thirteen	سیزده
<i>Soubah Oudh</i>	province Oudh	صوبہ اودھ
<i>Tanka, tanki</i>	copper coins of Akbar	تنگہ، تنکی
<i>Tir</i>	name of a (Persian) month, the 4 th .	تیر
<i>Urdibikhist</i>	name of a (Persian) month (اردیبهشت)	اردیبهشت
<i>'Urf</i>	alias	عرف
<i>Wa</i>	and	و
<i>Yak</i>	one	یک
<i>Zarb</i>	struck, stamped, mint.	ضرب

POETICAL LEGENDS or COUPLETS.

The Mughal and some other rulers have caused the legends on their coins to be expressed in poetry. The following are in frequent use on the copper coins.

ALAMGİR II سکه زد بر هفت کشور همچو تابان مهر و مالا

① شاهنمیر الدین عالمگیر غازی پادشاه

Sikka zad bar haft kishwar hamchu tabān mihr wa māh

Shah 'Aziz al dīn 'Alamgīr ghazī padishah

"Struck money in the seven climes shining like the sun & moon

Shah 'Aziz al dīn 'Alamgīr ghazī padishah."

'ALAMGİR II.

بزر زد سکه صاحب قرانی

② بهادر شاه عالم گیر ثانی

Bagar zad sikka sahib kirānī

"Bahadur Shah 'Alamgīr sanī.

"Bahadur Shah 'Alamgīr sanī struck coin like that of the Sahib Kiran on gold."

SHAH 'ALAM II.

سکه صاحب قرانی زد ز تأیید اله

① حامی دین محمد نشاء عالم پادشاه

Sikka sahib kirānī zad za tā'aid alah

Hāmi dīn Muḥammad Shah 'Alam padishah.

"The defender of the religion of Muḥam^d, Shah 'Alam padishah

Through the aid of God, struck coins like those of the Sahib Kiran"

SHAH ALAM II.

سکه زد بر هفت کشور سایه فصل اله

② حامی دین محمد شاه عالم پادشاه

Sikka zad bar haft kishwar sāyā fazl ilah,

Hāmi dīn Muḥammad Shah 'Alam padishah.

"The defender of the religion of Muḥam^d, Shah 'Alam padishah

Shadow of the divine favour, put his stamp on the seven climes."

ERAS.

Want of space has prevented the author giving the equivalent in the Christian era with each date on the coins in the pages describing them; the comparative tables here given will however readily enable the reader to find the equivalent date when necessary. The most important of the many eras in use in India are the Hijra and the Samvat.

HIJRA ERA. This method of dating is used by Muhammadans everywhere and commences with the flight of Muhammad to Medina in 622 A.D. The chief difficulty with this era however is that as the year contains only 12 lunar months, the years do not correspond to those of the Christian era. Hence the necessity for a comparative table of the two eras. A handy way to convert a Hijra date to its Christian equivalent, is to deduct 3 per cent from the Hijra date and add 622.

All the other dates are simple and are obtained by adding or deducting a certain number of years to arrive at the date of the coin in the Christian era.

From dates in the SAMVAT (or Vikramaditya) era subtract 57.

To dates in the SAKA (or Salivahana) era add 78

To dates in the BURMESE vulgar epoch add 638

To dates in the NEWAR era of Nepal add 569

ILAKHI The Emperor Akbar established an era of his own and called it the Tarikh ilahi or Divine years. It commenced in 963 AH - 1556 A.D. which was the first year of his reign. His immediate successors Jahangir and Shah Jahan also used it, mostly in conjunction with the Hijra date

Tipu Sahib of Mysore also founded an era.

Comparative table of
MUHAMMADAN and CHRISTIAN YEARS.

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day.
589	1198	Ja. 7	615	1218	Mr. 30	641	1248	Jn. 21
590	1198	D. 27	616	1219	Mr. 19	642	1244	Jn. 9
591	1194	D. 16	617	1220	Mr. 8	643	1245	My. 29
592	1195	D. 6	618	1221	Fa. 25	644	1246	My. 19
598	1196	N. 24	619	1222	F. 15	645	1247	My. 8
594	1197	N. 18	620	1223	F. 4	646	1248	Ap. 26
595	1198	N. 8	621	1224	Ja. 24	647	1249	Ap. 16
596	1199	O. 30	622	1225	Ja. 13	648	1250	Ap. 5
597	1200	O. 12	623	1226	Ja. 2	649	1251	Mr. 26
598	1201	O. 1	624	1226	D. 22	650	1252	Mr. 14
599	1202	S. 20	625	1227	D. 12	651	1253	Mr. 8
600	1203	S. 10	626	1228	N. 30	652	1254	F. 21
601	1204	Ag. 29	627	1229	N. 20	653	1255	F. 10
602	1205	Ag. 18	628	1230	N. 9	654	1256	Ja. 30
603	1206	Ag. 8	629	1231	O. 29	655	1257	Ja. 19
604	1207	Jy. 28	630	1232	O. 18	656	1258	Ja. 8
605	1208	Jy. 16	631	1233	O. 7	657	1259	D. 29
606	1209	Jy. 6	632	1234	S. 26	658	1259	D. 18
607	1210	Jn. 25	633	1235	S. 16	659	1260	D. 6
608	1211	Jn. 15	634	1236	S. 4	660	1261	N. 26
609	1212	Jn. 3	635	1237	Ag. 24	661	1262	N. 15
610	1213	My. 23	636	1238	Ag. 14	662	1263	N. 4
611	1214	My. 13	637	1239	Ag. 3	663	1264	O. 24
612	1215	My. 2	638	1240	Jy. 23	664	1265	O. 13
613	1216	Ap. 20	639	1241	Jy. 12	665	1266	O. 2
614	1217	Ap. 10	640	1242	Jy. 1	666	1267	S. 22

AH.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	AH.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	AH.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
667	1268	S. 10	696	1296	O. 30	725	1324	D. 18
668	1269	Ag. 31	697	1297	O. 19	726	1325	D. 8
669	1270	Ag. 20	698	1298	O. 9	727	1326	N. 27
670	1271	Ag. 9	699	1299	S. 28	728	1327	N. 17
671	1272	Jy. 29	700	1300	S. 16	729	1328	N. 8
672	1273	Jy. 18	701	1301	S. 6	730	1329	O. 26
673	1274	Jy. 7	702	1302	Ag. 26	731	1330	O. 15
674	1275	Jn. 27	703	1303	Ag. 15	732	1331	O. 4
675	1276	Jn. 16	704	1304	Ag. 4	733	1332	S. 22
676	1277	Jn. 4	705	1305	Jy. 24	734	1333	S. 12
677	1278	My. 25	706	1306	Jy. 13	735	1334	S. 1
678	1279	My. 14	707	1307	Jy. 3	736	1335	Ag. 21
679	1280	My. 3	708	1308	Jn. 21	737	1336	Ag. 10
680	1281	Ap. 22	709	1309	Jn. 11	738	1337	Jy. 30
681	1282	Ap. 11	710	1310	My. 31	739	1338	Jy. 20
682	1283	Ap. 1	711	1311	My. 20	740	1339	Jy. 9
683	1284	Mr. 20	712	1312	My. 9	741	1340	Jn. 27
684	1285	Mr. 9	713	1313	Ap. 28	742	1341	Jn. 17
685	1286	F. 27	714	1314	Ap. 17	743	1342	Jn. 6
686	1287	F. 16	715	1315	Ap. 7	744	1343	My. 26
687	1288	F. 6	716	1316	Mr. 26	745	1344	My. 15
688	1289	Ja. 25	717	1317	Mr. 16	746	1345	My. 4
689	1290	Ja. 14	718	1318	Mr. 5	747	1346	Ap. 24
690	1291	Ja. 4	719	1319	F. 22	748	1347	Ap. 13
691	1291	D. 24	720	1320	F. 12	749	1348	Ap. 1
692	1292	D. 12	721	1321	Ja. 31	750	1349	Mr. 22
693	1293	D. 2	722	1322	Ja. 20	751	1350	Mr. 11
694	1294	N. 21	723	1323	Ja. 11	752	1351	F. 28
695	1295	N. 10	724	1323	D. 30	753	1352	F. 18

A.N.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.N.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.N.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
752	1353	F. 6	783	1381	Mr. 28	812	1409	My. 16
753	1354	Ja. 26	784	1382	Mr. 17	813	1410	My. 6
756	1355	Ja. 16	785	1383	Mr. 6	814	1411	Ap. 25
757	1356	Ja. 5	786	1384	F. 24	815	1412	Ap. 13
758	1356	D. 25	787	1385	F. 12	816	1413	Ap. 3
759	1357	D. 14	788	1386	F. 2	817	1414	Mr. 23
760	1358	D. 3	789	1387	Ja. 22	818	1415	Mr. 13
761	1359	N. 23	790	1388	Ja. 11	819	1416	Mr. 1
762	1360	N. 11	791	1388	D. 31	820	1417	F. 18
763	1361	O. 31	792	1389	D. 20	821	1418	F. 8
764	1362	O. 21	793	1390	D. 9	822	1419	Ja. 28
765	1363	O. 10	794	1391	N. 29	823	1420	Ja. 17
766	1364	S. 28	795	1392	N. 17	824	1421	Ja. 6
767	1365	S. 18	796	1393	N. 6	825	1421	D. 26
768	1366	S. 7	797	1394	O. 27	826	1422	D. 15
769	1367	Ag. 28	798	1395	O. 16	827	1423	D. 5
770	1368	Ag. 16	799	1396	O. 5	828	1424	N. 23
771	1369	Ag. 5	800	1397	S. 24	829	1425	N. 13
772	1370	Jy. 26	801	1398	S. 13	830	1426	N. 2
773	1371	Jy. 15	802	1399	S. 3	831	1427	O. 22
774	1372	Jy. 3	803	1400	Ag. 22	832	1428	O. 11
775	1373	Jn. 28	804	1401	Ag. 11	833	1429	S. 30
776	1374	Jn. 12	805	1402	Ag. 1	834	1430	S. 19
777	1375	Jn. 2	806	1403	Jy. 21	835	1431	S. 9
778	1376	My. 21	807	1404	Jy. 10	836	1432	Ag. 28
779	1377	My. 10	808	1405	Jn. 29	837	1433	Ag. 18
780	1378	Ap. 30	809	1406	Jn. 18	838	1434	Ag. 7
781	1379	Ap. 19	810	1407	Jn. 8	839	1435	Jy. 28
782	1380	Ap. 7	811	1408	My. 27	840	1436	Jy. 16

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
841	1487	Jy. 5	870	1468	Ag. 24	899	1493	O. 12
842	1488	Jn. 24	871	1466	Ag. 13	900	1494	O. 2
843	1489	Jn. 14	872	1467	Ag. 2	901	1495	S. 21
844	1440	Jn. 2	873	1468	Jy. 22	902	1496	S. 9
845	1441	My. 22	874	1469	Jy. 11	903	1497	Ag. 30
846	1442	My. 12	875	1470	Jn. 30	904	1498	Ag. 19
847	1443	My. 1	876	1471	Jn. 20	905	1499	Ag. 8
848	1444	Ap. 20	877	1472	Jn. 8	906	1500	Jy. 28
849	1445	Ap. 9	878	1473	My. 29	907	1501	Jy. 17
850	1446	Mr. 29	879	1474	My. 18	908	1502	Jy. 7
851	1447	Mr. 19	880	1475	My. 7	909	1503	Jn. 26
852	1448	Mr. 7	881	1476	Ap. 26	910	1504	Jn. 14
853	1449	F. 24	882	1477	Ap. 15	911	1505	Jn. 4
854	1480	F. 14	883	1478	Ap. 4	912	1506	My. 24
855	1481	F. 3	884	1479	Mr. 25	913	1507	My. 13
856	1482	Ja. 28	885	1480	Mr. 13	914	1508	My. 2
857	1483	Ja. 12	886	1481	Mr. 2	915	1509	Ap. 31
858	1484	Ja. 1	887	1482	F. 20	916	1510	Ap. 10
859	1485	D. 22	888	1483	F. 9	917	1511	Mr. 31
860	1486	D. 11	889	1484	Ja. 30	918	1512	Mr. 19
861	1487	N. 29	890	1485	Ja. 18	919	1513	Mr. 9
862	1487	N. 19	891	1486	Ja. 7	920	1514	F. 26
863	1488	N. 8	892	1486	D. 28	921	1515	F. 15
864	1489	O. 28	893	1487	D. 17	922	1516	F. 5
865	1460	O. 17	894	1488	D. 5	923	1517	Ja. 24
866	1461	O. 6	895	1489	N. 25	924	1518	Ja. 13
867	1462	S. 26	896	1490	N. 14	925	1519	Ja. 3
868	1463	S. 15	897	1491	N. 4	926	1519	D. 28
869	1464	S. 3	898	1492	O. 23	927	1520	D. 12

A.N.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.N.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.N.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
928	1521	D. 1	957	1550	Ja 20	986	1578	Mr. 10
929	1522	N. 20	958	1551	Ja 9	987	1579	Ap. 28
930	1523	N. 10	959	1552	D 29	988	1580	Ap 17
931	1524	O. 29	960	1553	D 18	989	1581	Ap. 5
932	1525	D. 18	961	1554	D. 7	990	1582	Ja 26
933	1526	O. 8	962	1555	N. 26	991	1583	Ja 25*
934	1527	S 27	963	1556	N. 16	992	1584	Ja 14
935	1528	S. 15	964	1557	N 4	993	1585	Ja 3
936	1529	S. 5	965	1558	O 24	994	1586	D 23
937	1530	Ag. 25	966	1559	O. 14	995	1587	D 12
938	1531	Ag 15	967	1560	O. 3	996	1588	D 2
939	1532	Ag 3	968	1561	S 22	997	1589	N. 20
940	1533	Jy. 23	969	1562	S 11	998	1590	N. 10
941	1534	Jy. 13	970	1563	Ag. 31	999	1591	O. 30
942	1535	Jy. 2	971	1564	Ag. 21	1000	1592	O. 19
943	1536	Jn 20	972	1565	Ag 9	1001	1593	O. 8
944	1537	Jn. 10	973	1566	Jy 29	1002	1594	S. 27
945	1538	My. 30	974	1567	Jy. 19	1003	1595	S. 16
946	1539	My. 19	975	1568	Jy 8	1004	1596	S. 6
947	1540	My 8	976	1569	Jn 26	1005	1597	Ag 5
948	1541	Ap. 27	977	1570	Jn 16	1006	1598	Ag. 14
949	1542	Ap. 17	978	1571	Jn 5	1007	1599	Ag. 4
950	1543	Ap. 6	979	1572	My. 26	1008	1600	Jy 24
951	1544	Mr. 25	980	1573	My. 14	1009	1601	Jy. 13
952	1545	Mr 15	981	1574	My. 3	1010	1602	Jy. 2
953	1546	Mr 4	982	1575	Ap 23	1011	1603	Jn. 21
954	1547	F 21	983	1576	Ap 12	1012	1604	Jn. 11
955	1548	F 11	984	1577	Mr 31	1013	1605	My 30
956	1549	Ja. 30	985		Mr 21	1014		My. 19

* Change to Gregorian style

AH	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	AH	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
1015	1606	My. 19	1044	1634	Jn. 27	1073	1662	Ag. 16
1016	1607	My. 9	1045	1635	Jn. 17	1074	1663	Ag. 5
1017	1608	Ap. 28	1046	1636	Jn. 5	1075	1664	Jy. 25
1018	1609	Ap. 6	1047	1637	My. 26	1076	1665	Jy. 14
1019	1610	Mr. 26	1048	1638	My. 15	1077	1666	Jy. 4
1020	1611	Mr. 16	1049	1639	My. 4	1078	1667	Jn. 23
1021	1612	Mr. 4	1050	1640	Ap. 28	1079	1668	Jn. 11
1022	1613	F. 21	1051	1641	Ap. 12	1080	1669	Jn. 1
1023	1614	F. 11	1052	1642	Ap. 1	1081	1670	My. 21
1024	1615	Ja. 31	1053	1643	Mr. 22	1082	1671	My. 10
1025	1616	Ja. 20	1054	1644	Mr. 10	1083	1672	Ap. 29
1026	1617	Ja. 9	1055	1645	F. 27	1084	1673	Ap. 18
1027	1617	D. 29	1056	1646	F. 17	1085	1674	Ap. 7
1028	1618	D. 19	1057	1647	F. 6	1086	1675	Mr. 28
1029	1619	D. 8	1058	1648	Ja. 27	1087	1676	Mr. 16
1030	1620	N. 26	1059	1649	Ja. 15	1088	1677	Mr. 6
1031	1621	N. 16	1060	1650	Ja. 4	1089	1678	F. 23
1032	1622	N. 5	1061	1650	D. 25	1090	1679	F. 12
1033	1623	O. 25	1062	1651	D. 14	1091	1680	F. 2
1034	1624	O. 14	1063	1652	D. 2	1092	1681	Ja. 21
1035	1625	O. 3	1064	1653	N. 22	1093	1682	Ja. 10
1036	1626	S. 22	1065	1654	N. 11	1094	1682	D. 31
1037	1627	S. 12	1066	1655	D. 31	1095	1683	D. 20
1038	1628	Ag. 31	1067	1656	O. 20	1096	1684	D. 8
1039	1629	Ag. 21	1068	1657	O. 9	1097	1685	N. 28
1040	1630	Jy. 10	1069	1658	S. 29	1098	1686	N. 17
1041	1631	Jy. 30	1070	1659	S. 18	1099	1687	N. 7
1042	1632	Jy. 19	1071	1660	S. 6	1100	1688	O. 26
1043	1633	Jy. 8	1072	1661	Ag. 27	1101	1689	O. 15

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
1102	1690	0. 5	1131	1718	N. 24	1160	1747	Ja. 10
1103	1691	S. 24	1132	1719	N. 14	1161	1748	Ja. 2
1104	1692	S. 12	1133	1720	N. 2	1162	1748	D. 22
1105	1693	S. 2	1134	1721	O. 22	1163	1749	D. 11
1106	1694	Ag. 22	1135	1722	O. 12	1164	1750	N. 30
1107	1695	Ag. 12	1136	1723	O. 1	1165	1751	N. 20
1108	1696	Jy. 31	1137	1724	S. 29	1166	1752	N. 8
1109	1697	Jy. 20	1138	1725	S. 9	1167	1753	O. 29
1110	1698	Jy. 10	1139	1726	Ag. 29	1168	1754	O. 18
1111	1699	Jn. 29	1140	1727	Ag. 19	1169	1755	O. 7
1112	1700	Ja. 18	1141	1728	Ag. 7	1170	1756	S. 26
1113	1701	Jn. 8	1142	1729	Jy. 27	1171	1757	S. 15
1114	1702	My. 28	1143	1730	Jy. 17	1172	1758	S. 4
1115	1703	My. 17	1144	1731	Jy. 6	1173	1759	Ag. 25
1116	1704	My. 6	1145	1732	Jn. 24	1174	1760	Ag. 13
1117	1705	Ap. 25	1146	1733	Jn. 14	1175	1761	Ag. 2
1118	1706	Ap. 15	1147	1734	Jn. 8	1176	1762	Jy. 28
1119	1707	Ap. 4	1148	1735	My. 24	1177	1763	Jy. 12
1120	1708	Mr. 28	1149	1736	My. 12	1178	1764	Jy. 1
1121	1709	Mr. 18	1150	1737	My. 1	1179	1765	Jn. 20
1122	1710	Mr. 2	1151	1738	Ap. 21	1180	1766	Jn. 9
1123	1711	F. 19	1152	1739	Ap. 10	1181	1767	My. 30
1124	1712	F. 9	1153	1740	Mr. 29	1182	1768	My. 18
1125	1713	Ja. 28	1154	1741	Mr. 19	1183	1769	My. 7
1126	1714	Ja. 17	1155	1742	Mr. 8	1184	1770	Ap. 27
1127	1715	Ja. 7	1156	1743	F. 25	1185	1771	Ap. 16
1128	1715	D. 27	1157	1744	F. 15	1186	1772	Ap. 4
1129	1716	D. 16	1158	1745	F. 3	1187	1773	Mr. 25
1130	1717	D. 5	1159	1746	Ja. 24	1188	1774	Mr. 14

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
1189	1775	Mr. 4	1218	1803	Ap. 28	1247	1831	Jn. 12
1190	1776	F. 21	1219	1804	Ap. 12	1248	1832	My. 31
1191	1777	F. 9	1220	1805	Ap. 1	1249	1833	My. 21
1192	1778	Ja. 30	1221	1806	Mr. 31	1250	1834	My. 10
1193	1779	Ja. 19	1222	1807	Mr. 11	1251	1835	Ap. 29
1194	1780	Ja. 8	1223	1808	F. 28	1252	1836	Ap. 18
1195	1780	D. 28	1224	1809	F. 16	1253	1837	Ap. 7
1196	1781	D. 17	1225	1810	F. 6	1254	1838	Mr. 27
1197	1782	D. 7	1226	1811	Ja. 26	1255	1839	Mr. 17
1198	1783	N. 26	1227	1812	Ja. 16	1256	1840	Mr. 5
1199	1784	N. 14	1228	1813	Ja. 4	1257	1841	F. 25
1200	1785	N. 4	1229	1813	D. 24	1258	1842	F. 12
1201	1786	O. 24	1230	1814	D. 14	1259	1843	F. 1
1202	1787	O. 13	1231	1815	D. 3	1260	1844	Ja. 22
1203	1788	O. 2	1232	1816	N. 21	1261	1845	Ja. 10
1204	1789	S. 21	1233	1817	N. 11	1262	1845	D. 30
1205	1790	S. 10	1234	1818	O. 31	1263	1846	D. 20
1206	1791	Ag. 31	1235	1819	O. 20	1264	1847	D. 9
1207	1792	Ag. 19	1236	1820	O. 9	1265	1848	N. 27
1208	1793	Ag. 9	1237	1821	S. 28	1266	1849	N. 17
1209	1794	Jy. 29	1238	1822	S. 18	1267	1850	N. 6
1210	1795	Jy. 18	1239	1823	S. 7	1268	1851	O. 27
1211	1796	Jy. 7	1240	1824	Ag. 26	1269	1852	O. 15
1212	1797	Jn. 26	1241	1825	Ag. 16	1270	1853	O. 4
1213	1798	Jn. 15	1242	1826	Ag. 5	1271	1854	S. 24
1214	1799	Jn. 5	1243	1827	Jy. 25	1272	1855	S. 13
1215	1800	My. 25	1244	1828	Jy. 14	1273	1856	S. 1
1216	1801	My. 14	1245	1829	Jy. 3	1274	1857	Ag. 22
1217	1802	My. 4	1246	1830	Jn. 22	1275	1858	Ag. 11

AH	AD	Beginning MONTH and day	AH.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	AH.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
1276	1859	Jy. 31	1305	1887	S. 19	1334	1915	N. 9
1277	1860	Jy. 20	1306	1888	S. 7	1335	1916	O. 28
1278	1861	Jy. 9	1307	1889	Ag. 28	1336	1917	O. 17
1279	1862	Jn. 29	1308	1890	Ag. 17	1337	1918	O. 7
1280	1863	Jn. 18	1309	1891	Ag. 7	1338	1919	S. 26
1281	1864	Jn. 6	1310	1892	Jy. 26	1339	1920	S. 15
1282	1865	My. 27	1311	1893	Jy. 15	1340	1921	S. 4
1283	1866	My. 16	1312	1894	Jy. 5	1341	1922	Ag. 24
1284	1867	My. 5	1313	1895	Jn. 24	1342	1923	Ag. 14
1285	1868	Ap. 24	1314	1896	Jn. 12	1343	1924	Ag. 2
1286	1869	Ap. 13	1315	1897	Jn. 2	1344	1925	Jy. 22
1287	1870	Ap. 3	1316	1898	My. 22	1345	1926	Jy. 12
1288	1871	Mr. 28	1317	1899	My. 12	1346	1927	Jy. 1
1289	1872	Mr. 11	1318	1900	My. 1	1347	1928	Jn. 20
1290	1873	Mr. 1	1319	1901	Ap. 20	1348	1929	Jn. 9
1291	1874	F. 18	1320	1902	Ap. 10	1349	1930	My. 29
1292	1875	F. 7	1321	1903	Mr. 30	1350	1931	My. 19
1293	1876	Ja. 28	1322	1904	Mr. 18	1351	1932	My. 7
1294	1877	Ja. 16	1323	1905	Mr. 8	1352	1933	Ap. 26
1295	1878	Ja. 5	1324	1906	F. 25	1353	1934	Ap. 16
1296	1878	D. 26	1325	1907	F. 14	1354	1935	Ap. 5
1297	1879	D. 15	1326	1908	F. 4	1355	1936	Mr. 24
1298	1880	D. 4	1327	1909	Ja. 23	1356	1937	Mr. 14
1299	1881	N. 28	1328	1910	Ja. 13	1357	1938	Mr. 3
1300	1882	N. 12	1329	1911	Ja. 2	1358	1939	Mr. 21
1301	1883	N. 2	1330	1911	D. 22	1359	1940	Mr. 10
1302	1884	O. 21	1331	1912	D. 11	1360	1941	F. 29
1303	1885	O. 10	1332	1913	N. 30	1361	1942	F. 19
1304	1886	S. 30	1333	1914	N. 19	1362	1943	F. 8

NOTES ON THE COINS

The earliest coins shown and described in this work are those of Muhammad bin Sam, the first of the Pathan Kings of Delhi (see part two). They were called Delhiwala, and are a continuation of the type used in the Muhammadan conqueror's own province of Ghazna, are composed of billon, (i.e. copper with a small proportion of silver) and have an average weight of 56 grains. There are also some of pure copper which seem to have been issued in conjunction with the billon. Their weights vary from 10 to 70 grains, and it is possible they formed fractional parts of the Delhiwala. The issue of these pieces, together with a heavier billon coin of about 70 to 80 grains, and another of about 140 grains, continued down to the time of Muhammad bin Tughlak. This monarch in 730 A.H. issued a series of brass tokens and endeavoured to force the population to accept and use them at a much greater value than the metal contained in them. They consisted of one Kani (chital), two Kani, eight Kani, 16 Kani or $\frac{1}{2}$ tanka, 32 Kani ($\frac{1}{4}$ tanka), 50 Kani (the 'adli) and the tanka of 64 Kani. This currency was a failure however on account of the ease with which they could be counterfeited, and therefore Muhammad bin Tughlak caused them to be withdrawn after a trial of two years, and returned again to the old system. This seems to have been continued uninterrupted throughout the reigns of the remainder of the Pathan Kings, supplemented however by a much heavier copper coin of 160 grains which was apparently introduced by Alauddin in 791. The currency of Sher Shah (946-952 A.H.) was on an entirely new standard, for he founded the system which, with little alteration, prevails throughout India at the present time. His coinage was an immense ad-

vance upon that of his predecessors and consisted of large coins in gold type, which were struck in nearly all the prominent cities of his empire where mints were set up for the purpose. The billon currency was abolished and a new type of coin adopted entirely of copper called the Dam, with its half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth, the dam itself weighing about 320 grains. A new silver coin with a weight of about 175 grains and worth forty dams was also brought into existence by Sher Shah. This coin was called the rupee and sprang at once into popularity. On the accession of Akbar, the system of local mints greatly developed, and the large number of 75 different places have been recorded as mints of that emperor (See mint towns of the Mughal Emperors by R. B. Whitehead in Jour. As. Soc. Bengal 1912) and this number was still further augmented during the growth of the Mughal empire. On the decay of the empire most of these mints were continued by the new possessors many of these rulers not only using the mints but also adopting the same types and legends. While these changes were taking place, the use of the rupee was fully recognized by the new powers and on the growth of British rule its superiority was made permanent. In 1879 by an Order in Council the rupee was authorized to be valued at one shilling and fourpence sterling and 15 of them to be accepted for one pound sterling. The rupee (silver) equals in value 16 annas nickel, or 64 paise or 192 pie copper.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

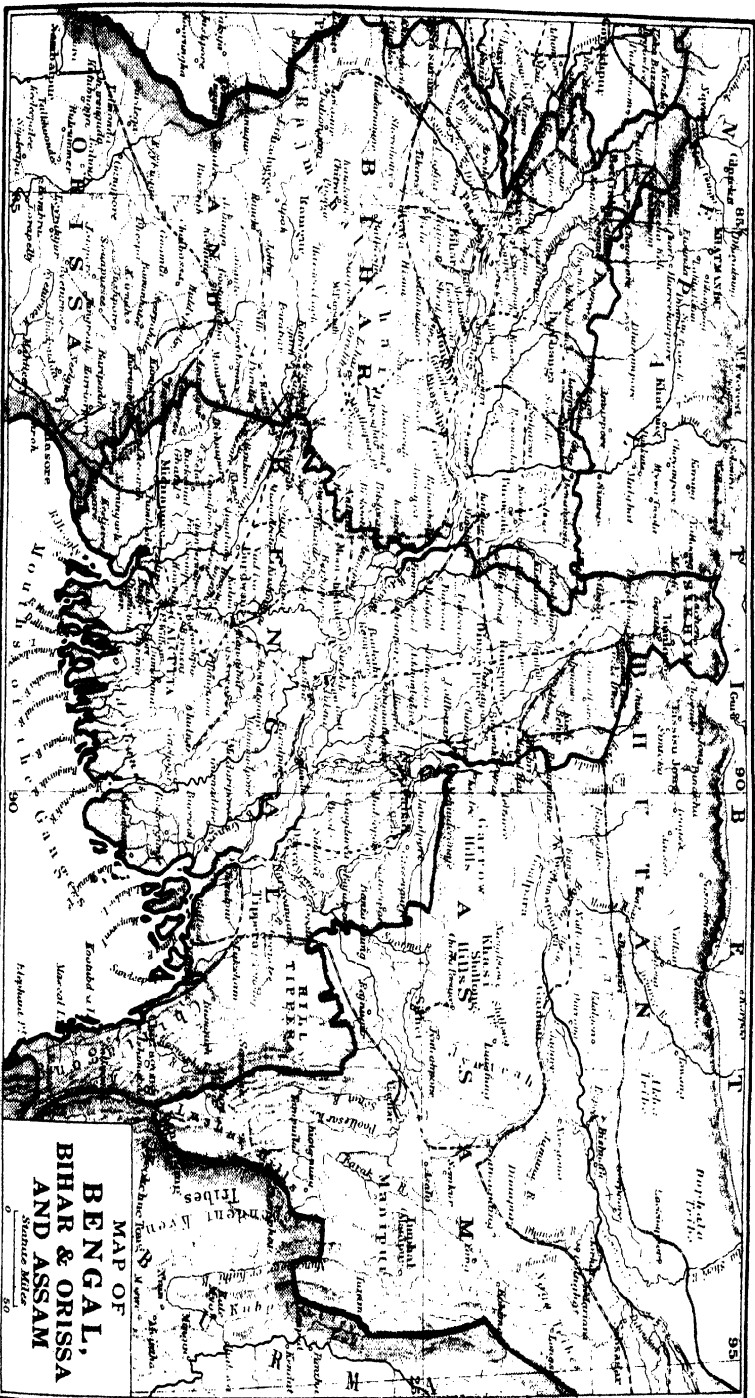
Bd.	Collection of Colonel Biddulph. I.A.
Bl.	J. Stephens Blackett Inverard. N.B.
B.M.	British Museum
C.M.	Calcutta Museum, catalogued by H.N.N.
D.F.H.	D.F. Howorth, author of colonial coins and tokens
H.	
L.M.	Lahore Museum, catalogued by N.
L.G.	Lord Grantley.
M.	P. C. McMahon. Bylon
Sh	Colonel Shepherd I.A.
R.S.	Robert. Sulcliffe. Burnley. Lancs.
W.	R. S. Whitehead. I.C.S. author of Lahore Mus. cat.
V.	the author
M.H.V.	
D.	The writings of Longworth James in Num. Chron.
Rod.	C. J. Rodgers in various journals
G.P.T.	Dr. & P. Taylor in Jour. As. Soc. Bengal
Vost.	Lieutenant-Colonel Vost. I.M.S.
H.N.W.	H. Nelson Wright. I.C.S. author of the Catalogues II & III, of the coins in the Indian Mus. Calcutta.
D.M.	Doubtful mint - attributed doubtfully.

NOTES FOR READERS.

The catalogue number is always above the coin.

The figures below the coin give the weight in grains.

It will be noticed that the transliteration of the Arabic legends on the coins are given exactly as they read in that language, but in the pronunciation Arabic nouns have frequently the definite article al, 'the' of the language prefixed to them. If the noun happens to begin with any of the 13 letters *te, se, dal, zal, re, ze, sin, shin, sad, jad, toe, zoe, or nun*, the *l* of the article assumes the sound of the initial letter of the noun; *al din* becomes *ud din*, *al nur* *unnu*
re re!



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The London Geographical Institute

SECTION I.

BENGAL

AND BURMA.

WITH THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF

KUCH BIHAR

NIPAL

and SIKKIM.

HISTORY OF BENGAL.

The history of so large a province as Bengal forms an integral part of the general history of India. The northern part, Bihar, ranked as a powerful kingdom in ancient times, and its chief town, Patnā, is identified as the 'Palibothra' of the Greeks. The Delta or southern part of Bengal lay beyond the ancient Panstori polity and was governed by a number of local Kings belonging to a pre Aryan stock.

Until the end of the 12th century, Hindu princes ruled over the lower valleys of the Ganges, in petty principalities. In 1199, Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji was appointed to lead the first Musalman invasion into Bengal. The Muhammadan conquest of Bihar dates from 1200 and the news speedily spread southwards into the Delta. From about this date until 1336, Bengal was ruled by governors appointed by the Muhammadan Emperors in the north. From 1336 to 1539, its Musalman governors asserted a precarious independence, and arrogated the position of sovereigns on their own account. From 1539 to 1576 Bengal passed under the rule of the Suri dynasty of Sher Shah and his successors. On the overthrow of this house by the powerful arms of Akbar, Bengal was incorporated into the Mughal empire, and administered by governors appointed by the Delhi Emperor, until the treaties of 1765, which placed Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa under the administration of the East India Company. Down to 1804 Bengal was under the Governorship of the Governor General of India, but since that time its administration has been controlled by a Lieutenant Governor.

THE CURRENCY OF BENGAL.

Although Bengal is such a large province its issue of copper coins has been singularly limited. Whilst other parts of India have made use of an extensive currency in this metal, there have been but very few copper coins struck at the various Bengali mints. Of those figured in this work by far the larger number have been issued by the East India Company. Muhammad bin Tughlak issued copper from three mints, Sher Shah from one, and the Mughals from nine. Several writers have commented on this dearth of copper coins in Bengal, and a suggested explanation is the large use of the kawri (or cowrie) as currency. This small mollusc of which the following is a representation,



actual size.

belongs to the Cypridae family and is found principally on the shores of the Maldivé Islands. Mr J. Allan of the British Museum recently made mention of this use of the kawri in a paper published in the Numismatic Chronicle 1912, and gave many facts concerning it. Whether this paucity of copper coins in Bengal was due to the popularity of the kawri or not, the fact remains that immense quantities of these shells have been imported into Bengal from remote times for use as currency. According to "Kelly's Cambist" the value of the kawri as a circulating medium during the early part of the last century (1821) was 2560 to a rupee.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

These islands form a small group in the Bay of Bengal. An attempt by the British to colonize them in 1798 was abandoned on account of the climate. On the suppression of the Indian mutiny in 1858 they were occupied as a penal settlement.

HISTORY OF BURMA.

The Burmese claim descent from the Satya kings of Kapilavasta, from whom sprang Buddha Gautama, who is said to have been born in the 6th cent. B.C. The first tangible fact in their history however is the establishment of their capital at Ava, in 1364, continuing to be their seat of government for 369 years. In the middle of the 16th cent. the Portuguese first became acquainted with Burma, which at this time was at the zenith of its power, having conquered the Peguans and all but subjugated Siam. In 1752 the Peguans abolished Burmese supremacy, captured Ava, and carried the king off captive to Pegu. Meantime a patriot of obscure birth afterwards known as Alaung-Shya had arisen, he, in 1758 recaptured Ava, and subsequently drove the Peguans out of Burma, reconquered Pegu and carried his victorious followers across Siam to the walls of Bangkok.

Alompra (his European name) died in 1769, and was succeeded by his son, who in his turn was succeeded by his brother Min-shyei-sin, during whose reign an immense Chinese army, sent to annex the country, was defeated. This king was succeeded by his son in 1776, who reigned five years, and was succeeded by Mounq-Mounq, grandson of Alompra, a mere puppet in the hands of his uncle, who supplanted him, and ascended the throne in 1781, under the name of Mentara-gye.

This prince in whom the active spirit of Alompra seemed to

survive, annexed Arakan to the Burmese empire. He died after a reign of thirty-eight years, during which he removed the capital to Amarapura, and was succeeded by his grandson, Phya-gyee-dau, in 1819. It was during the reign of Mentara-gyee that war first broke out between the British and Burmese, which resulted in the cession of Arakan and Tenasserim to the East India Company. Phya-gyee-dau removed the capital back to historic Ava in 1822. He was dethroned in 1837, and was succeeded by his brother Tharawadi who was put under restraint in 1845, his eldest son, the Prince of Pagan being appointed regent. During his tyrannic regency, the second war between Britain and Burma took place, after which the British acquired the rich provinces of Pegu and Martaban. The tyrant was deposed and another son of Tharawadi, the Prince Mindon-Min, was raised to throne in 1853, and reigned until his death in 1878. Early in his reign he removed his court to Mandalay. Sir A. P. Shyve made three attempts in 1855, 1862, 1866 to conclude a commercial treaty, but it was not until the following year, 1867, that Colonel Fyche, on the part of the British Government, was able to conclude a treaty with the Burmese King, whereby trade in Burma was thrown open to British subjects, and a commercial court established at Mandalay. This treaty remained a dead letter during the life of Mindon-Min, and matters did not improve with the accession of Thibau in 1878. At the close of 1885 owing to Thibau's interference with British traders, influenced it is believed by French intrigues, Britain declared war. Thibau was taken prisoner, and Burma was formally proclaimed British territory, 1st January 1886.

revised "Oracle Ency".

THE COINS OF

CALCUTTA

CHAMPARAN

CUTTACK

GAUR

GOBINDPUR

HUSAINABAD

MONGHYR

MURSHIDABAD

PATNA

RAJMAHAL

SATGAON (near HUGLI)

SHERGARH

SHERPUR

TIRHŪT

EAST INDIA CO for BENGAL generally.

BIHAR PROVINCE

ANDAMAN IS.

BURMA .

INDEPENDENT STATES OF

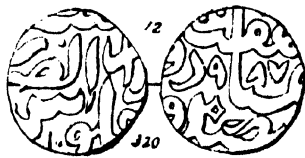
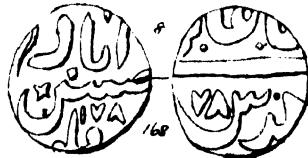
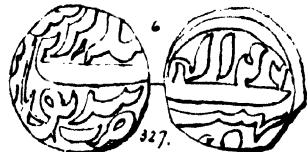
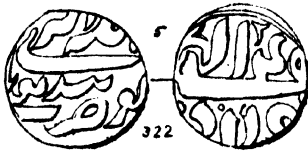
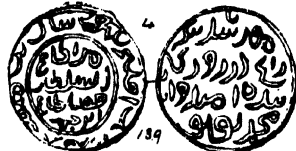
KUCH BIHAR

MANIPUR

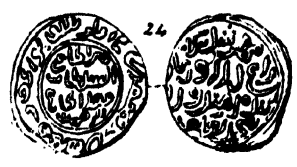
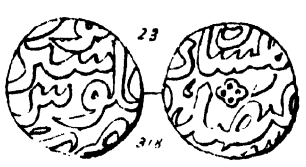
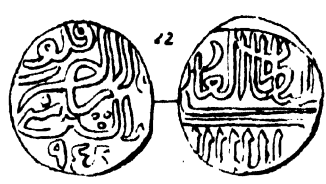
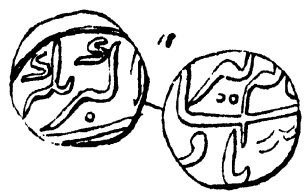
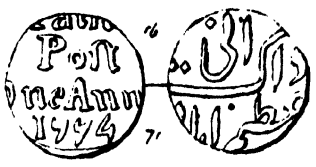
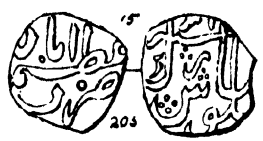
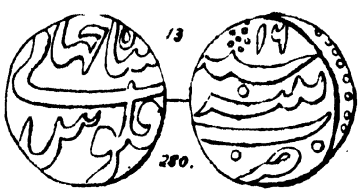
NIPAL

SIKKIM

	<u>CALCUTTA</u> = <u>KALKATAH</u> . (<u>Shah Alam II 1178-1221</u>)	
1	زارت Kalkatah 1 arina main- ازبہ میمنت - ضرب کلکتہ ۱ ازبہ میمنت R. 11 Shah Alam badshah ghaji 11. L.G.	
	<u>CHAMPARAN</u> <u>Madana Pohna deva 1450-60 AD</u>	
2	श्री चम्पा करान श्री गोविन्द चाराना प्राना वा मदाना Sri Champa Karan Gotind char-ana prana va madana "Joy in affection for the feet of Govinda in Champaran" Bl.	
	<u>CUTTACK - KATAK</u> . (<u>Aurangzeb Alamgir 1069-1119</u>)	
3	عالم گیر بادشاہ فالوس - Alamgir badshah falus. ضرب کٹک سنہ ۱۲ - Zart Katak sanat 12 R.	
	<u>GAUR - LAKHNAUTI</u> . (<u>Muhammad bin Tughlak 725-752</u>)	
4	من اطاع السلطان فقد اطاع الرحمن - Min alil al sultan fi'd اقلیم لکھنوتی سائر ممت مد سیک - itā' al rahman Margin- Stalim Lakhnauti sal bar haft sad see ek. 700 30.1.731 مہر شد تنگہ رانج در روزگار بندہ امیدوار محمد تغلق R. I. Zahr shud tangka raj dur roz-gar banda ummaidwar Muht. Tughlak. NNY.	
	<u>GOBINDPUR</u> . (<u>Akbar 963-1014</u>)	
5	تنگہ اکبر شاہی ضرب کو بند پور - Tanka Akbar Shahi zart- Gotindpur. R. 40 امرداد الہی - Amardad ilahi 45 O.	
6	as last. R. 46 اردی ہشت الہی - Ardibisht ilahi 46 R.	
7	شہر پور الہی 4x - Shahrewar ilahi 4x O	
	<u>HUSAINABAD</u> (<u>Shah Alam II 1178-1221</u>)	
8	فالوس حسین آباد 1178 - Falus Husainabad 1178 R. R. 78 شاه عالم جلوس 78 - Shah Alam i jalus 78	
	<u>MONGHYR - MUNGIR</u> . (<u>Akbar 963-1014</u>)	
9	ضرب مانگھیر 968 امیر الحاج - Zart Manghyr 968 Amir al haji R. Swastika in centre, محمد اکبر بادشاہ غازی جلال الدین - Muhammad Akbar badshah ghazi jalal al din. Vest	
	<u>MURSHIDABAD</u> (<u>Shah Alam II 1178-1221</u>)	
10	شاه عالم بادشاہ سرتکا 1202 - Shah Alam badshah sirtka 1202 R. 19 ضرب مرشد آباد - Zart Murshidabad sanat 19 ³ N	
11	Shah Alam badshah 1194. R. Zart Murshidabad sanat jilisi 22. H	
	<u>PATNA = AZIMABAD</u> . see next page.	



	<u>PATNA - AZIMABAD</u>		
12	<u>AKBAR 963-1014</u> فلوس دار الضرب پتنہ - <i>Falus dar al-zarb Patna</i> R. نھصد و ہشتاد و ہفت - <i>Nuhsad wa hashtad wa haft-967</i>		O.
	<u>SHAH JAHAN 1037-1069</u>		
13	شاه جہانیے فلوس - <i>Shah Jahani falus.</i> R. 14 صرب پتنہ سنہ - <i>zart Patna sanat 16</i>		R.
	<u>AURUNQZEB 'ALAMGIR 1069-1119.</u>		
14	1118 صرب عظیم اناد سنہ - <i>zart Azimabad sanat 1118</i> R. مبارک جالوس سنہ - <i>Mubarak jalus sanat ...</i>		R.
15	Another with uncertain date.		BL
	<u>EAST INDIA CO</u>		
16	PATNA POST ONE ANNA 1774.		
	R. عظیم اناد داک اے - <i>Azimabad dak ani? ana</i>		H
17	TWO ANNAS same type & date. R. Same, but دو اے - <i>do ani</i>		H
	<u>RAJMAHAL - AKBARNAGAR. (Alamgir</u>		
18	ضرب اکبر نگر - <i>zart Akbar nagar</i> R. عالم گیر شاہ (؟ باد شاہ) - <i>Alamgir shah badshah</i>		B.M.
	<u>SATGAON. (25 HUGHLI) (Muhammad bin Tughlak)</u>		
19	The inscriptions on this are the same as No. 4 except margin دار عرصہ ستگانو لئال بر ہفت صد سی یک <i>Bur'arra Satganu sal bar haftad see ek. 700 301. 731</i>		R.
	<u>SHERGARH (Sher Shah 946-952.)</u>		
20	902 دار الضرب قلعة شیرنگر - <i>Dar al-zarb Kila Shergarh 952</i> R. السلطان العادل شیر شاہ خلد اللہ خلافتہ - <i>Al sultan al adl</i> <i>Sher Shah Khalidat allah Khalifat</i>		H
21 & 22	Varieties of the same		B.M.
	<u>SHERPUR. (Akbar 963-1014)</u>		
23	ضرب فلوس شیر پور - <i>zart falus Sherpur</i> R. نھصد و ہشتاد و ... 98x		O.
	<u>TIRHUT - TUQLAKPUR (Muhammad bin Tughlak)</u>		
24	Margin, اقلیم تلو پور عرف ترہت سال بر ہفت صد سی یک <i>Tughlakpur 'urf Tirhut sal bar haft. ad see ek. 731. Remainder on No 4</i>		R



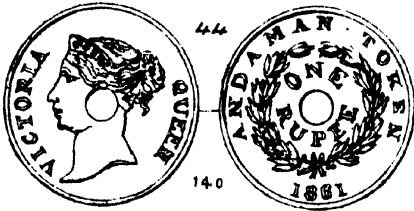
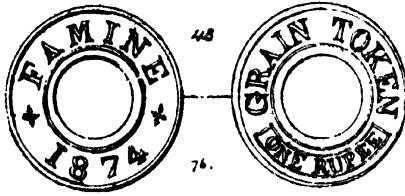
Bengal

<u>EAST INDIA COMPANY for Bengal generally.</u>		
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pice	Two stars. 1190 سنہ بادشاہ Shah Alam badshah 1195 R Five stars. ۲۲ جلوس سنہ - Samat jalus 22 /Struck/ in the 22 nd year of his reign.
		M.H.F.
26	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pice	as last but larger
27	1 Pice	larger again than last.
		B.M.
28	2 Pice	do do do do
		M.H.F.
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pice	۳۷ سنہ بادشاہ سنہ جلوس ۳۷ 'Alam Shah badshah samat jalus 37 R آد پاي سکھ - Ad pai sikka The same in (debased) Nagri भाघे पाई सोका
30	1 do	Ob. as last. R یک پاي سکھ - Yak pai sikka also in debased Nagri एक पाई सोका
		"
31	2 Pice	Ob. as last two. R دو پاي سکھ - Do pai sikka also in debased Nagri डू पाई सोका
		D.F.H.
32	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pice	Ob. as last. R نیم پاي سکھ - Nim pai sikka The same in Nagri as No. 29 but with the same phrase above in Bengali খাদি নাহে সিককা
		M.H.F.
33	1 do	Ob. as last. R As No. 30 but like the last has the value in Bengali as well. এক পায়ে সিককা
		"
34	1 do	Same but larger coin
		"
35	1 do	Same but smaller. (Struck in Birmingham)
		"
36	1 do	As No. 30 but year 45-46 and in addition a trident. both sides. See also Remarks
		"
37	1 do	Arms of the East India Company & date 1825 R. 1. 11۴. سنہ پاي سکھ - Yak pai samat 1240
		"
38	2 do	Arms and date as last. R. 2. 11۴. سنہ پاي سکھ - Do pai samat 1240
		"
39	4 do	Arms and date as last. R. 4. 11۴. سنہ پاي سکھ - Chhar pai samat 1240
		"
40	$\frac{1}{4}$ Pice	$\frac{1}{4}$ PICE. R C.G 1813. Has been read as "Calcutta Government" but may be private traders token
		B.M.



Bengal.

41	<p>1 pāi Value in English and Bengali, ONE PIE and এক পায়ে - Yak pāi R. Value in Persian & Nagari ایک پاے - Ek pāi, and एक पाई - Ek pāi</p>	W.H.Y.
42	<p>½ anna. Value in English and Bengali, HALF ANNA and অর্ধ আনা - Adha ānā. R. Value in Persian & Nagari نیم آنا - Nīm ānā, and आधा अना आना - ādhā ānā</p> <p><u>BIHAR Province.</u></p>	W.H.Y.
43	<p>ONE RUPEE GRAIN TOKEN (Used during the famine R. FAMINE 1871. of 1871 in this province. E) <u>ANDAMAN ISLAND.</u></p>	H.
44	<p>Head of Her Majesty with VICTORIA QUEEN R. ANDAMAN TOKEN, ONE RUPEE, 1861. (centre hole E)</p> <p><u>BURMA. (Late Kingdom of)</u> <u>MINDON MIN 1215-1240 B.E. (= 1853-1878 AD)</u></p>	"
45	<p>¼ anna. A peacock ၇၆ နှစ်: တံဆိပ်ငွေတပ် ၃၅၂၂. Udaung tasek-taw 1227. - Peacock, stamp royal 1227 R. ၇၆ နှစ်: တံဆိပ်ငွေတပ် ၃၅၂၂: နှစ်: ၇၆ နှစ်: တံဆိပ်ငွေတပ် - Yedanābōn nibyī daw 1 pe-thong dingā i le bon tā bon - Salanaparanna residence royal 1 anna use coin 4 parts 1 part. "Struck at Mandalay for use as one fourth pe-anna."</p>	
46	<p>⅘ pice. ⅘ anna a hare. Yōn tasek-taw 1230. Hare stamp royal R. Yōnē dingā i 8 bon tā bon - copper coin 8 parts one part. (of ⅘ anna). (lead, much worn).</p>	B.M.
47	<p>4 pice. ⅙ anna a hare as last. "Yōn tasek-taw" 1230. R. Yōnē dingā i 4 bon tā bon - copper coin 4 parts one part. (of ⅙ anna). (lead badly worn)</p> <p><u>THIBAU. 1240-1248 B.E. (1878-1886 A.D.) Bur. occ.</u></p>	B.M.
48	<p>⅘ mü. A lion, တံဆိပ်ငွေတပ် ၅၀. ၅၀ တံဆိပ်ငွေတပ် - ⅘ anna) Lion stamp royal. R. Yedanābōn nibyī-daw Centre. ၅၀ တံဆိပ်ငွေတပ်: ၅၀ တံဆိပ်ငွေတပ် ၅၀ - 1 Mū thōng dingā i (shūt) pōn tā bon - one mü use coin of 8 parts one part - Struck at Mandalay for use as coin of an eighth part of a mü Read by Sir R. C. Temple.</p>	



THE BENGALI ALPHABET.

Vowels				Consonants.							
a	অ	ari	ৗ	k	ক	ç	চ	n	ন	r	র
â	আ	e	এ	kh	খ	th	ঠ	ñ	শ	h	হ
i	ই	ai	ঐ	g	গ	d	ড	ph	ফ	s	স
î	ঐ	o	ও	gh	ঘ	dh	ঢ	t	ত	ç	ষ
u	উ	au	ঔ	ch	চ	n	ণ	kh	ক	sh	ষ
û	ঊ	an	ঐঃ	chh	ছ	t	ত	m	ম		
ri	ঋ	ah	ঐঃ	j	জ	th	থ	y	য		
ri	ঠ			jh	ঝ	d	দ	r	র		
ri	ৠ			ñ	ঞ	dh	ধ	l	ল		

BENGALI NUMERALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	০

THE BURMESE ALPHABET.

a	အ	au	အဲ	ka	က	za	ဇ	hta	တ	ma	မ
ah	အာ	auh	အဲ	kha	ခ	nya	ဏ	da	ဒ	ya	ယ
u	အူ	ah	အဲ	ga	ဂ	ta	တ	da	တ	ra	ရ
ê	အဲ			ga	ဃ	hta	တ	na	န	la	လ
oo	အူ			nga	င	da	တ	pa	ပ	wa	ဝ
ô	အဲ			ta	တ	da	တ	kpa	က	ha	ဟ
ay	အဲ			hsa	ဆ	na	န	ba	ပ	ha	ဟ
auh	အဲ	a/n	(^o)	za	ဇ	ta	တ	ba	ပ	la	လ

BURMESE NUMERALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	100	1000
၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈	၉	၁၀	၁၀၀	၁၀၀၀
tít	hnut	thôn	lây	ngá	hrouk	hoo-hnê	shít	ko	tá-hnê	tá-pa	tá-hnong

HISTORY OF KÜCH BIHAR

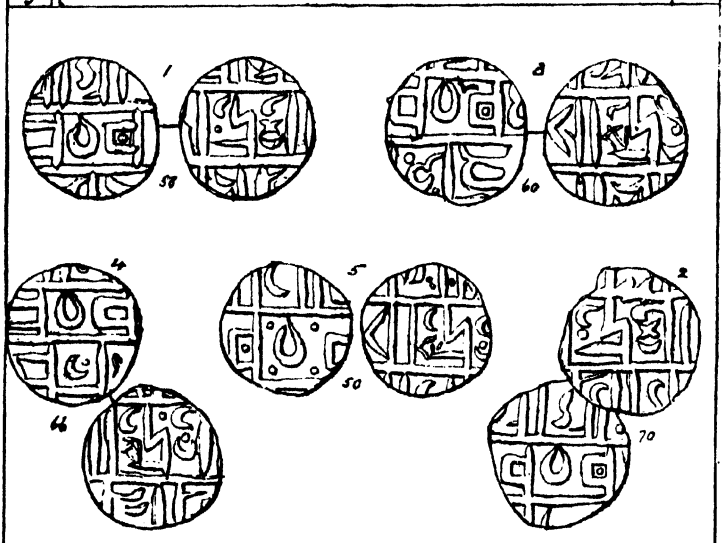
All the members of the ruling family bear the name of Nārāyan, the greatest of whom was Nar Nārāyan and who reigned about 1550 A.D. His son Lakshmi was defeated by the Mughals who carried him away prisoner to Delhi. In 1772 the Nairi Des was driven out of his country by his rivals, who were aided by the Bhutias. He applied to the British and with their assistance expelled the Bhutias, and forced them to sue for peace. From that time till 1863 little occurred to attract British attention when the death of the Raja leaving a son and heir only ten months old caused them to undertake the management of affairs. It was resolved to appoint a British Commissioner to take this duty under his direct control during the prince's minority. The young Raja received his early training at Patna, was married in 1878 and attained his majority in 1883 at the same time assuming the administration of the State. He died in England at Bechill 1911. His son Rajendra who succeeded him also in 1913 died at Bechill a few days after the wedding of his brother to a daughter of the Gaekwad of Baroda. Rajendra was succeeded by Jitendra his brother.

RULERS OF KÜCH BIHAR.

	A. D.		A. D.
Vishu Singh		Devendra-nārāyana	1764
Nara narayana	1684	Shairyendra .	1766
Lakshmi .	1584	Rajendra .	1771
Vira .	1622	Sarendra .	1773
Prana .	1627	Shairyendra . (again)	1780
Mada .	1666	Narendra .	1783
Vasudera .	1681	Shivendra .	1839
Mahendra .	1683	Narendra .	1847
Rupa .	1695	Vijendra .	1863
Upendra .	1715	Rajendra .	1911

KUCH BIHAR

<u>HARĒNDRA 1783 - 1889 A.D</u>		
1	Portions of legend in old Bengali charactors reading	BL.
2	শ্রী শ্রীষষ্ঠ হরেন্দ্র নারায়ণস্য শাসক - - Sri, Srimat Harendra Narayanasya samsa - - The twice illustrious, Harendra Narayanasya (date) শ্রী শ্রী শিব চরন কমল মধু করুমা Sri, Sri Siva charana kamala madhu karasya - The honey-worker (bee) of the lotus at the foot of the most glo- rious Siva.	D.F.H.
<u>SHIVĒNDRA 1539 - 1645 A.D</u>		
3	Of the same type but have in addition the letter	
4	ষ. sh for Shivendra	
5		



MANIPUR

These small pieces are attributed to Manipur have the word श्री ori in Nagari and appear to be of billon. The "Imp. Gazetteer" called 'Sel' says that they are value, 16 to the paisa



HISTORY OF MANIPUR.

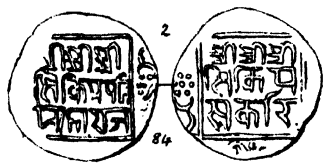
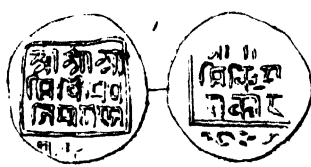
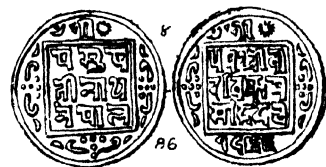
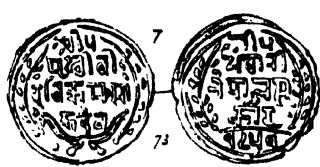
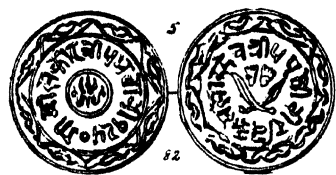
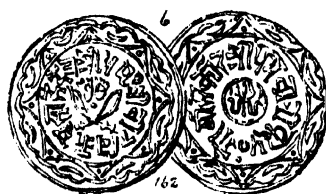
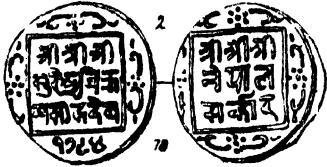
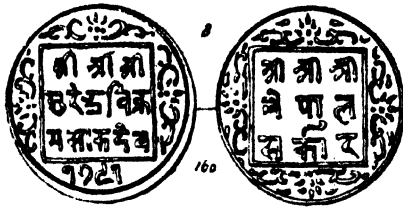
The kingdom of Manipur first emerges from obscurity as a neighbour and ally of the Shan kingdom of Pong, which had its capital at Mogaung. The history of Manipur contains nothing of special interest until about the year 1714 A.D. In that year a Raga named Pamheiba became Raja of Manipur, and adopted Hinduism, taking the name of Gharib Nawaz. This ruler made several successful invasions into Burma but no permanent conquest. After his death, the Burmese invaded Manipur, and the ruler, Jai Singh, having sought the aid of the British, a treaty of alliance was negotiated in 1762. The force sent to assist Manipur was, however, recalled; and after this, little communication passed between the British Government and the state for some years. On the outbreak of the first Anglo-Burmese war in 1824, the Burmese invaded Cachar and Assam, as well as Manipur, and Gambhir Singh of Manipur asked for British aid, which was granted. The Burmese were expelled and the Koko valley, peopled by Shans was added to the state. In 1826, peace was concluded with Burma and Manipur was declared independent.

RULERS OF MANIPUR.

A long list of rulers is claimed by the Manipuris from Pa-khunga SSAD. to Charairongba who succeeded in 1702, after whom followed

Pamheiba Gharib Nawaz	1714	bhardai singh	1806
Khakhibalhaba, Dogal Shah	1753	Mardai .	1812
Mingthoekhomba, Sharal Shah	1756	Gambhir .	1824
Gouri Sham, Maramba	1758	Kirti .	1834
Chingthang Khomba or Jaya singh	1764	Nat .	1834
Gouri Sham	1766	Devendra .	1850
Jaya singh	1767	Chandra Kirti singh	1857
Robin Chandra	1798	Sur Chandra .	1885
Modu Chandra	1801	Kul Chandra .	1890
		Khura Chandra .	1891

		<u>SURENDRA VIKRAMA SAHA DEVA</u> 1904-1938. S.	
1	dam	श्री ने पाल = Sri Nipāla . August Nipal. R स को र . ६२ - Sa kō ra 92 - government (17) 92	NH.Y.
2	paisā	श्री श्री श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम साह देव . १९८४ Sri, sri, sri, Surendra vi krama sahadewa 1794 His majesty Surendra Vikrama Sahadeva. R. Sri, sri, sri, Nipāla sarkara .	.
3	dak	Same reading except date १९८१ - 1791	H
4	paisā	<u>PRITHVI VIRI VIKRAMA SAHA DEVA</u> 1938 - A trident. श्री पद्मवानी १९४८ गोरखा सरकार Sri 5 Bhavani 1948 Gorkha sarkara R. Foot prints of Victoria + two Gorkha knives crossed around श्री पद्मवती वीर विक्रम साह देव - Sri 5 Prithvi Vira Vikrama Sahadeva - Five times illustrious, Prithvi Vira Vikrama te. (Bhavani wife of Siva - goddess of abundance).	NH.Y.
5	paisā	As last but different border + date १९४० - 1950	H
6	dak	Same but larger	BL.
7	paisā	Within rude wreath, two Gorkha knives crossed, in four lines "Sri 5 Prithvi Vira Vikrama Sahadeva" R. Sri 5 Bhavani Gorkha sarkara १९४१ - 1951	NH.Y.
8	paisā	"Sri" between moon + sun पसुपती नाथ ने पाल - Pasupati natha Nipāl - Pasupati lord of Nipāl R. "Sri" between moon + sun, + "Sri 5 Prithvi Vira Vikrama Sahadeva" date below १९६६ - 1966.	.
<u>SIKKIM.</u>			
		<u>THOTAB NAMGYEL</u> Struck between 1853-1885 A.D.	.
1	paisā	श्री श्री श्री, सि कि म प, ति मा हा राज - Sri sri, sri, Se kum pa ti, Maharaja = Lord of Sikkim, Maharaja. R. श्री श्री श्री, सि कि म, स को र, Sri sri sri, Sikkim, sarkara = August government of Sikkim	
2		The same in larger characters.	"



HISTORY OF NIPĀL.

The history of Nepal is referred back to a remote and legendary past. The present dynasty, which claims a Rajput descent, first established itself in 1769. For 200 years previous they had ruled in the town of Ghurka, but they then conquered the whole of Nepal. In 1791, they came into collision with the Chinese, but were compelled to submit to an ignominious peace. The first relations with the British date from the same period. Aggressions in the direction of Garhwal led to the Gurkha wars 1814-15, in which the Nepalese fought bravely and were with difficulty defeated by the British. The peace of Segauli, ratified in 1816, still governs our relations with Nepal.

GHURKHALI DYNASTY, descended from the UDAIPUR RAJPUTS.

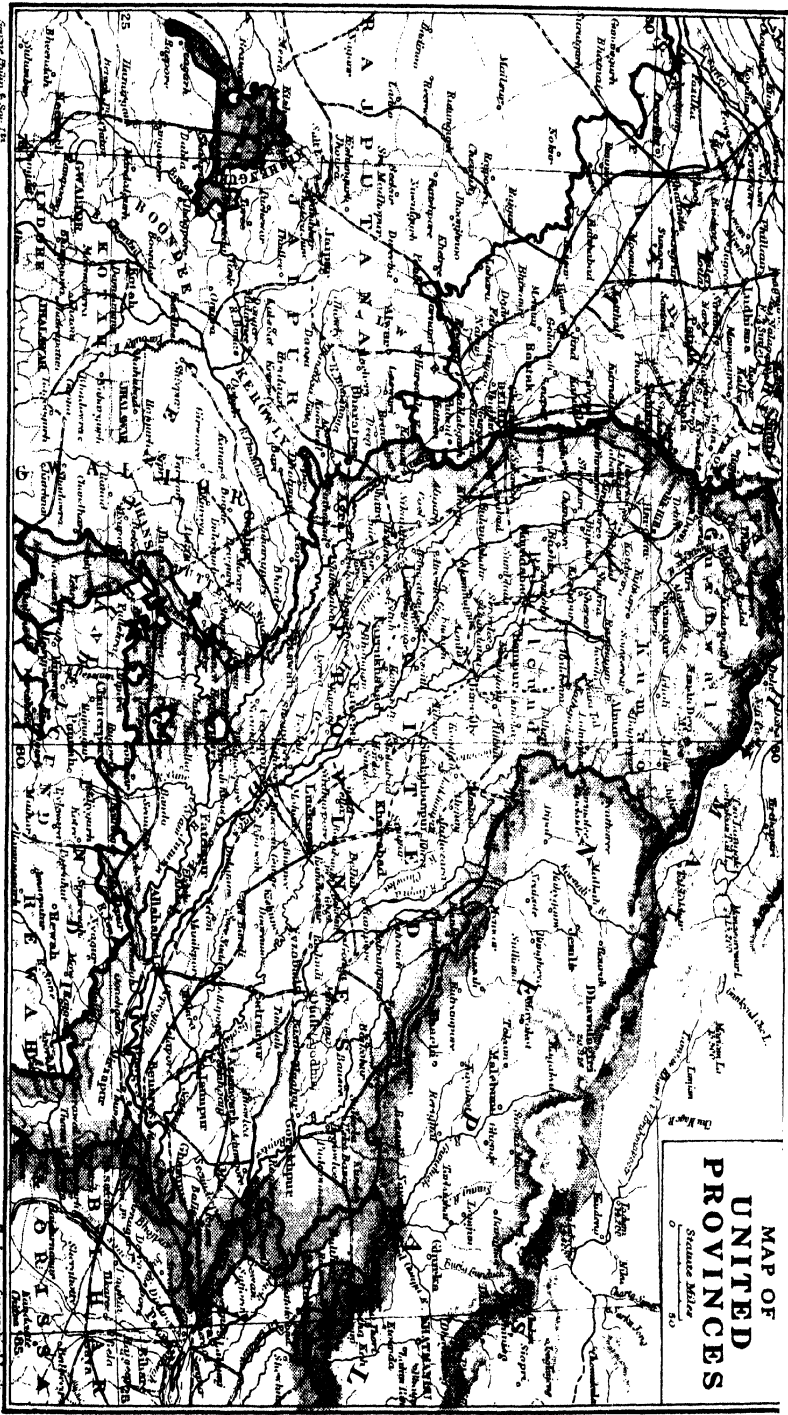
occupied KUMAON & NIOAKOT for 6 or 8 generations, prior to conquest of NIPĀL.

Prithvi narayan sah	1768	Girvan Yudha (again)	1805
Pratap singh sah deva	1771	Rajendra vikrama sah deva	1816
Ran Bahadur (deposed 1800)	1775	Surendra vikrama sah	1847
Girvan Yudha vikrama sah	1800	Prithvi vira vikrama sah	1881
Ran Bahadur (again)	1804		

HISTORY OF SIKKIM.

Local traditions assert that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from Lhasa in Tibet, and that about the middle of the 16th cent. three Lamas succeeded in converting the Lepchas of Sikkim to Buddhism and in making Phun-tso Namgyel Raja of the land. Sikkim came into close alliance with Britain by assisting them against the Ghurkas in 1816, and at the close of the war were rewarded with territory & the usual guarantee of protection.

Phun-tso Namgyel	1550	Ten-jin Namgyel	
Ten-sung "		Chug Phun "	
Chha-dhot "		Sikyong "	1860
Jyur-me "		Thothut "	1874
Namgyel Phun-tso			



**MAP OF
UNITED
PROVINCES**

Statute Miles
0 25

Spink & Son, Ltd., London.

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SECTION II

THE
UNITED PROVINCES
OF
AGRA and OUDH,

AND ALSO THE NATIVE STATE OF
GARHWAL

HISTORY OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

The early history of these provinces is that of Hindustan proper. In 1775 the south east portion was acquired by the British from the Nawab Vizier of Oudh. In 1801 a further tract was ceded by him, and in 1808 the conquests of Lord Lake extended the frontier as far as Delhi. The hill districts were taken from the Nepalese in 1815, and the south division of Ghansi has been acquired by lapse or forfeiture since 1840. In 1833 the independent presidency of Agra was formed, having previously been known as the "Ceded and Conquered Provinces." There have been two severe famines - in 1837-38 again in 1860-61. This tract formed the centre of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The first outbreak was at Mirat, Khampur and Ghansi were the scenes of the cruellest massacres, and the native population, chiefly in Rohilkhand sided generally with the rebels. But Allahabad was firmly held, as also was Agra, though closely besieged; and after the capture of Delhi, the British civil administration gradually reasserted itself throughout the country. As the result, the Central Provinces were formed into a separate government, partly out of the Southern districts, Delhi with the surrounding country was permanently attached to the Panjab, and Allahabad was substituted for Agra as the seat of government. In 1877 Oudh, which had been annexed by the British in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner, was joined to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North West Provinces, a title which has lately been merged into that of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

HISTORY OF AGRA, CITY AND PROVINCE.

The district of Agra has scarcely any history apart from that of the city. The Lodi kings of Delhi had a residence on the east bank of the Jumna which was occupied by Bābar after his victory over Ibrahim Khan in 1526. Bābar fought a great and decisive battle with the Rajputs near Fatehpur Sikri in 1527. His son Humayun also resided at old Agra until his expulsion in 1540, Akbar lived in the province for the greater part of his reign, and founded the present city of Agra on the west bank. The town of Fatehpur Sikri also owes its origin to him was built about 1570, and was for a short period the seat of the Mughal empire. The mausoleum of this great organizer is at Sikandra five miles away from Agra and was built by his son Jahāngir, who however deserted Agra towards the close of his reign. Shah Jahan was proclaimed Emperor at Agra in 1628 and resided there from 1632 to 1637. It was during this period that many of its celebrated mosques and other works were either built or completed and the city renamed. Its new title was Akbarabad, so named in honour of his grandfather and the coins struck at Agra bore this appellation from the time of Shah Jahan to that of Alam II. In 1637 Shah Jahan removed the seat of his empire to Delhi, but continued the construction of the buildings at Agra. The Taj Mahal, generally allowed to be the most exquisite piece of Muhammedan work in the world was built by this magnificent Emperor in commemoration of his wife, Mumtaz-i-Mahal. From the year 1666 Agra dwindled into the position of a provincial city, and was often attacked by the Jats. Its annals during the decline of the Mughals are uneventful; though in 1764 the city was taken by the Jats of Bharatpur under Suraj Mall and

Samru the Swiss renegade. In 1770 the Marhattas overran the whole Doab; but were expelled by the imperial forces under Nizam Khan four years later. After passing through the usual convulsions which marked the close of the 18th century, Agra and district came into British hands by the victories of Lord Lake in 1803.

HISTORY OF OUDH.

The legendary annals of Oudh date back to the very earliest period of Indian history. The sacred city of Ayodhya, from which the province derives its name lies close to the modern town of Faizabad and forms one of the holiest places of the Hindu religion. At the dawn of history, Oudh appears as a flourishing kingdom. In its capital, Sakya Muni the founder of Buddhism began his labours. The modern chronicles of Oudh begin with the great struggle which ended in the overthrow of Kanauj. The fall of that famous empire, ruled over by the last native Hindu dynasty, gave a final death-blow to the Buddhist faith, and re-established the supremacy of the Brahman creed throughout India after his conquest of Kanauj. Muhammad Ghori, or his lieutenant and overran Oudh in 1194. Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji was the first Musalman to establish and organize an administration, and he chose Oudh as a base for his military operations. He refused allegiance to Alauddin and his son Ghuyas al-din established a hereditary governorship of Bengal. Ayodhya, however, was wrested from the Bengal dynasty, and remained an outlying province of Delhi. Thereupon a Hindu rebellion ensued, in which 120,000 Musalmans are said to have been massacred. Prince Nasir al-din was sent to crush the rebellion; and in 1242, Kamal al-din is recorded as

Viceroy of Ajodhya. Thenceforth the Province remained an integral portion of the Muhammadan Empire. Babar's invasion of Oudh has left little historical record and troubled times followed his death, but after the defeat of the Afghan dynasty, it settled down into one of the most important of Arabian viceroalties. Under the Mughal dynasty in its flourishing days, the native Hindu chieftains accepted their position without difficulty. The empire was too strong for them to dispute its sway, and they were too strong for the empire to attempt their suppression. A century or so later, the rise of the Marhattas broke down the decaying empire of Aurungzeb, and the chieftains of Oudh acquired an almost complete independence. About the year 1732, Saadat Ali Khan, received the appointment of Subahdar of Oudh, and founded the Muhammadan dynasty which ruled down to our own times. Before his death, Oudh had become practically an independent state. His grandson Shuja al daula attempted to take advantage of the British and acquire the rich province of Bihar. He therefore advanced upon Patna, taking with him the fugitive Emperor, Shah Alam and the exiled Nawab of Bengal. The enterprise proved a failure, and Shuja-al-daula retired to Bazar. In October 1764, Major Munro followed him to that post, and won a decisive victory, which laid the whole of Upper India at the feet of the British. The Nawab fled to Banili; while the unfortunate Emperor joined the British camp. In 1775, Shuja al daula died and was succeeded by his son Asaf-al-daula who subsequently removed his capital from Faizabad to Lakhnau. Under this ruler, the Lakhnau court reached its highest splendour and the dominions of the Nawab of Oudh extended over a wider area than at any other earlier or later period. Saadat Ali Khan, who in 1798 succeeded his half

brother Asaf-al-daula, threatened by Sindhia on the advance of Jamān Shāh to the Indus, concluded a new treaty with the British in 1801, by which he gave up half his territories in return for increased means of protection. Rohilkhand thus passed under British rule, and the Nawab became still more absolute within his restricted dominions. Sa'ādāt's son - Ghāzi-al-dīn Haider (1814) was the first to obtain the title of King. Nasir-al-dīn Haider (1827) Muhammad Ali Shāh 1837, and Amjad Ali Shāh (1842) followed in rapid succession and wasted away their lives in that alternation of sensuous luxury with ferocious excitement for which the court of Lucknow became proverbial. In 1847, Wajid Ali Shāh, the last King of Oudh ascended the throne. The condition of the Province had long attracted the attention of the British Government and had called upon the King for reforms; which, however, were never effected, and the only remaining remedy was deemed to be annexation. A treaty was prepared offering liberal terms to Wajid Ali, such as allowing him to retain his title and 15 lakhs a year for the support of his dignity; and three days were allowed him in which to consider and sign the treaty. He refused to sign it, and therefore, in February 1856, the British Government assumed to itself the government of Oudh, exclusively and for ever.

Imp. Gazette

RULERS OF OUDH.

	A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.
Sa'ādāt Khān, Nawab	1188	1720	Ghāzi al-dīn Haider	1280	1814
Asafdar Jang	1152	1739	As King from	1224	1819
Shuja-al-daula	1170	1756	Nasir-al-dīn Haider	1243	1827
Asaf-al-daula	1189	1775	Muham ^d Ali Shāh	1258	1837
Wajid 'Ali	1212	1797	Amjad 'Ali Shāh	1268	1842
Sa'ādāt 'Ali	1215	1798	Wajid 'Ali Shāh	1268	1847

HISTORY OF JAUNPUR.

When Jaunpur first makes its appearance in authentic history it was subject to the rulers of Benares, and with the rest of their dominions fell into the hands of Muhammad bin Sam after his victory over the Hindu champion Jaichand, in 1194 A.D. From this time it appears to have formed part of the Kingdom of Kanauj. In 1360, Firuz bin Tughlak encamped there for six months, and in 1388, Malik Sarwar Khwaja was sent by Muhammad bin Firuz to govern the eastern province, which extended from Kanauj to Bihar. Khwaja fixed his residence at Jaunpur and taking advantage of Timur's invasion, he made himself independent of the Delhi court; and assumed the title of Sultan al-Shark, or Eastern Emperor. The Sharki dynasty ruled at Jaunpur for nearly a century, struggling the whole time with their former masters for the supremacy of Hindustan. The last of the dynasty, Sultan Husain, was finally defeated by Bahadur Lodi in 1478. On the fall of Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat, the governor of Jaunpur, Bahadur Khan, asserted his independence, but Babar sent his son Humayun eastward for its recovery, and thenceforward it formed a portion of the Mughal empire until 1722. It was then transferred, with Benares, Ghazipur, and Chunar to the hands of the Nawab Nazim of Oudh. After the battle of Buxar the District fell to the British, and in 1775 was made over to them permanently.

SHARKI KINGS OF JAUNPUR

	A.D.	A.D.
Khwaja Jahar	796	1394
Mubarak Shah	802	1399
Shams al-din Ibrahim Shah bin Mubarak	803	1400
Mahmud Shah bin Ibrahim	844	1440
Muhammad Shah, jointly with his father Mahmud	861	1456
Husen Shah bin Mahmud	868	1463

HISTORY OF GARHWAL.

The early history of Garhwal is obscure, but it seems that about five centuries ago, the valley of the Alaknandā was divided into 52 petty chieftainships, each chief having his own independent fortress (garh), from which the country is said to have derived its name. A century later, Ajai Pal, ruler of Chāndpur, reduced all these small principalities under his own sway and became the founder of the Garhwāl kingdom. He placed his capital at Srīnagar, where the ruins of his palace still exist. The Rajas of his line, known as the Chānd dynasty, Kshatriyas of the lunar race, ruled over Garhwāl and the adjacent Tehri State until their expulsion by the Gurkhas in 1803. For 12 years the Gurkhas of Nepal ruled over Garhwāl and Dehra Dun with a rod of iron, and then commenced encroaching on British territory at Gorakhpur and the Terai frontier. A war broke out in 1814 which resulted in the capture by the British of Almora, and in 1816, Kumaon & Garhwāl. The Tehri principality known as "Independent Garhwāl" was restored to Sunder Sen Sak, under whose descendants it still remains, whilst the valley of the Alaknandā with Srīnagar, the old capital of the Chānds, was retained by the conquerors and erected into a British District on the usual model.

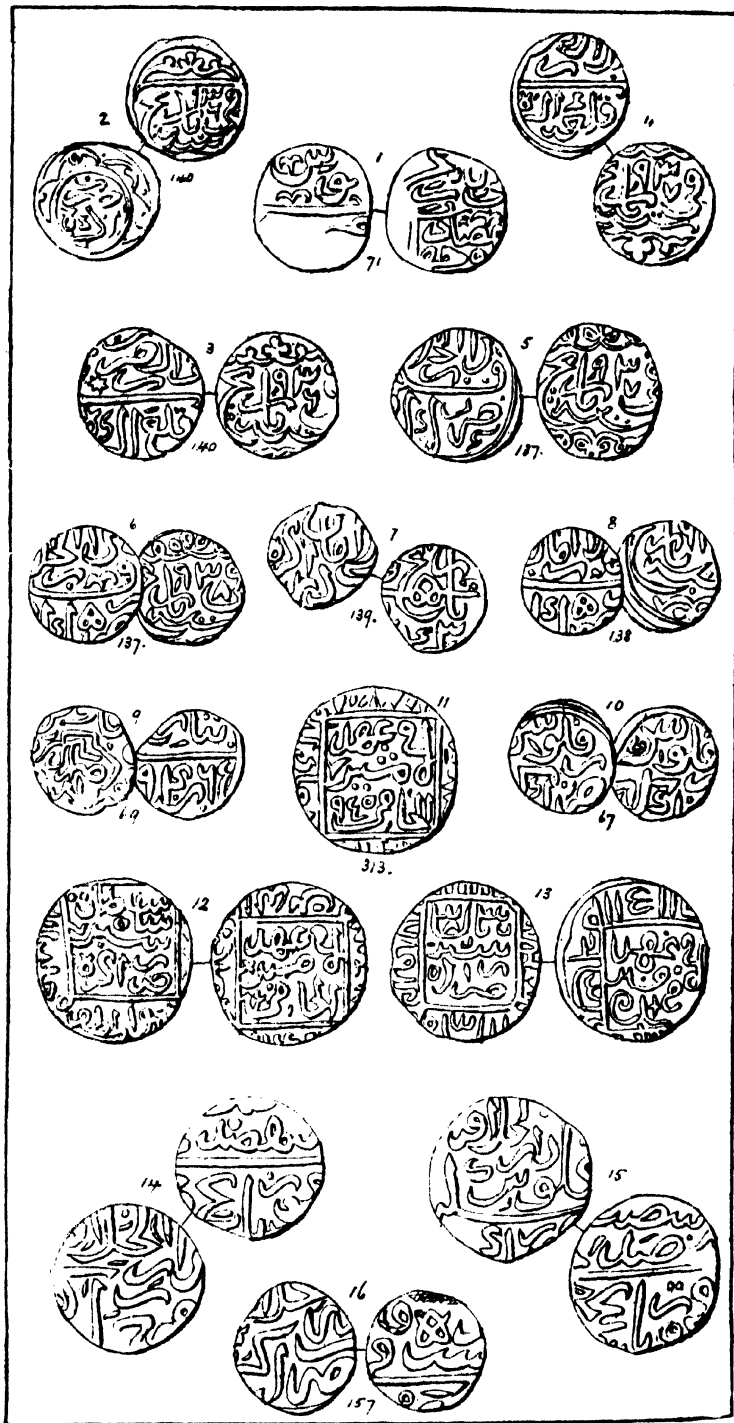
RULERS OF GARHWAL. (CHAND DYNASTY.)

	Srīnagar as capital		Tehri as capital.	
	Sam.	A.D.	Sam.	A.D.
Pradip Shah	1774	1717	Sunder Sen Sak	1877 1820
Lalal	1828	1772	Shawani	1916 1859
Jayakrit	1887	1780	Pratap	1928 1871
Parduman	1842	1785	Kirti	1844 1887
	6	1861 1804		

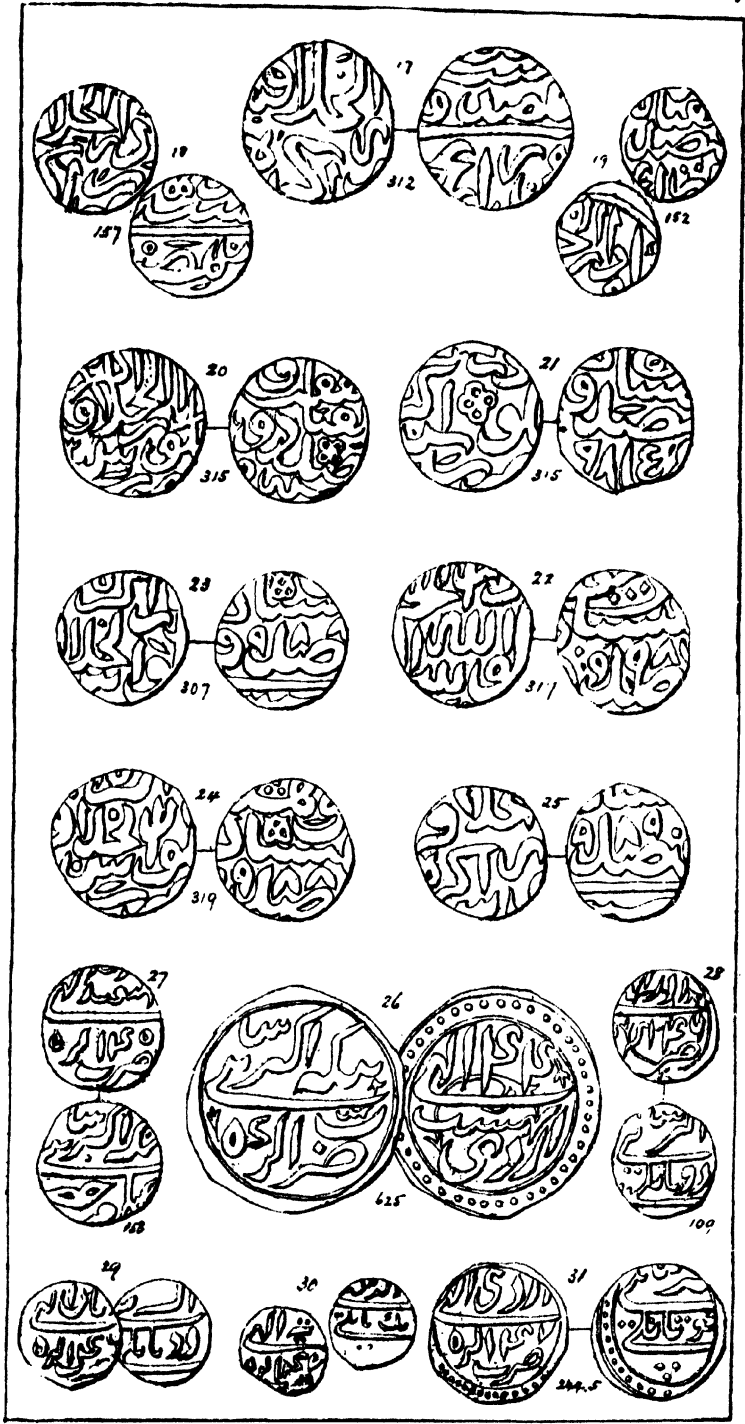
THE COINS OF

AGRA
AKBARPUR TANDA
ALLAHABAD
ALMORA
BAHRAICH
BARILĪ
BENARES
BINDRABAN
BADAUN
CHUNAR
DAMLA
DOGĀM
FARRUKHABAD
GORAKHPUR
JAUNPUR
KALPI
KANAUJ
LUCKNOW
MĪRATH
MATHURA
OUDH
SAHARANPUR
SAMBHAL
SRINAGAR GARHWAL

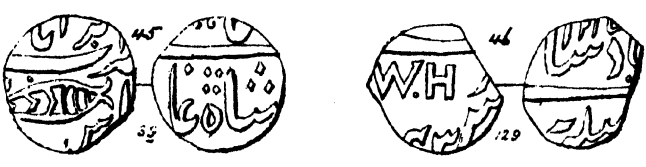
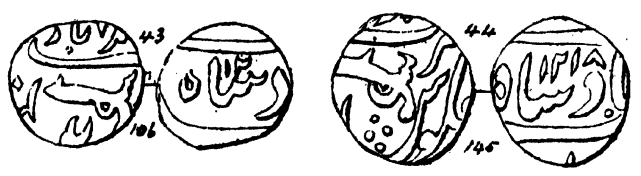
<u>AGRA - ANBARABAD.</u>		
<u>BĀBAR. AH. 932 - 927.</u>		
1	<i>Falus gart Āgrāh</i> = فلوس ضرب اگریه في تاريخ نهضد سي و ١١١١ هـ. <i>Fi tarikh nuhsad si dhar. 934</i>	C.M.
2	<i>gart Āgrāh</i> - ضرب الشره في تاريخ سنه ٩٣٦ هـ. <i>Fi tarikh sanat 936</i>	C.M.
3	<i>Dār al gart kila Āgrāh</i> . دار الصرب قلع الشره في تاريخ سنه ٩٣٦ هـ. <i>Fi tarikh sanat 936</i>	
<u>HUMĀYŪN AH. 937 - 968.</u>		
4	<i>Si' dār al gart kila Āgrāh</i> . بدار الضرب قلعه اگریه في تاريخ سنه ٩٣٧ هـ. <i>Fi tarikh sanat 937. (937)</i>	C.M.
5	<i>Dār al Khalīfat gart Āgrāh</i> . دار الخلافة ضرب الشره في تاريخ سنه ٩٣٨ هـ. <i>Fi tarikh sanat 938. (938)</i>	Bl.
6	Variety of last.	Bl.
7	<i>Dār al āmān gart Āgrāh</i> . دار الامان ضرب اگریه تاريخ في سنه ٩٤٣ هـ. <i>Tarikh fi sanat 943</i>	
8	Variety of last without. في -fi + uncertain date.	WHV.
9	<i>gart Āgrāh - in margin, "falus"</i> . ضرب اگریه - في حواف في تاريخ سنه ٩٣٦ هـ. <i>Si tarikh fi sanat. 936</i>	Bl.
10	" <i>Falus gart Āgrāh</i> " both sides, undated. (may be Bābars)	Bl.
<u>SHER SHAN AH. 946 - 952</u>		
11	<i>Sher Shah sultan gart Āgrāh</i> . شير شاه سلطان ضرب اگریه	D.F.H.
12	<i>Abu al muzaffar Khalīd Allah</i> . ابو المظفر خالد الله ملكه و سلطانه - <i>mulkiat wa sultanat</i> في عهد الامير الهاميه ٩٥٥ هـ. <i>Fi ahad al amir al hamī 950.</i> <i>al dīn al diyārī</i> . الدين الديان السلطان العادل. <i>in margins. al sultan al adl. No. 12 undated?</i>	Red.
13	Contemporary blundered imitation of last.	D.F.H.
<u>AKBAR. AH. 963 - 1014</u>		
14	<i>Dār al Khalīfat gart Āgrāh</i> . دار الخلافة ضرب اگریه في تاريخ نهضد و شعت ٩٦٣ هـ. <i>Fi tarikh nuhsad wa shat? 963</i>	L.M.
15	As last with addition of "Si'ina falus"	B.M.
16	شعت في نام. Reading as last. but variety of Re.	B.M.



17	دار الخلیفہ ضرب اگریہ - Dar al Khalifat jart Agrah في تاريخ نوساد و شاست - Fi tarikh nuhsad wa shast -- "Struck at the seat of the Khalifat Agrah in the year nine hundred and sixty (and --)" 967	Red
18	$\frac{3}{4}$ dam. variety with 68 + line above nuhsad as no 16	B.M.
19	do variety with فلو - falus R. Fi tarikh nuhsad wa haffad. (هفتاد) * 977	B.M.
20	Jart falus dar al khalifat. Agrah (اگر above) R. Sanat nuhsad wa haffad wa haft - 977	O.
21	Another variety with Agrah to left of 63 R. Nuhsad wa hastad wa jany sanat 912 - 985	O
22	Falus Allah Akbar dar al khalifat (Agrah) R. Nuhsad wa hastad wa haft. 917 - 987	O
23	Falus dar al khalifat Agrah (اگر above) R. Nuhsad wa hastad wa ... 911 - 988	C.M. B.M.
24	Another showing full inscription + date 988	
25	Another dated 989.	B.M.
26	تنگہ اکبر شایع ضرب اگریہ - Tankia Akbar Shaki jart Agrah R. ۲۳۴ حسب الہج اردی - (Month) Ardibehisht ilahi 44	Red
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ tankia = چهارم - Chaharam hissa tankia Akbar Shaki R. jart Agrah (month) Sefandarmuy - سنند، اردی، ilahi 45	Red
28	2 tanki. دو تانگیہ. Do tanki Akbar Shaki R. jart Agrah (month) Ayr - آذر، اردی، ilahi 46	Red
29	2 tanki as last R. jart Agrah (month) Aban - آبان، اردی، ilahi 46	B.M.
30	1 tanki Akbar Shaki = یک تانگیہ اکبر شایع R. jart Agrah (month) Tir - تیر، اردی، ilahi 47	B.M.
31	4 tanki - چو تانگیہ. Chau tanki Akbar Shaki R. jart Agrah (month) اردی، حسب - Ardibehisht ilahi 47.	Red

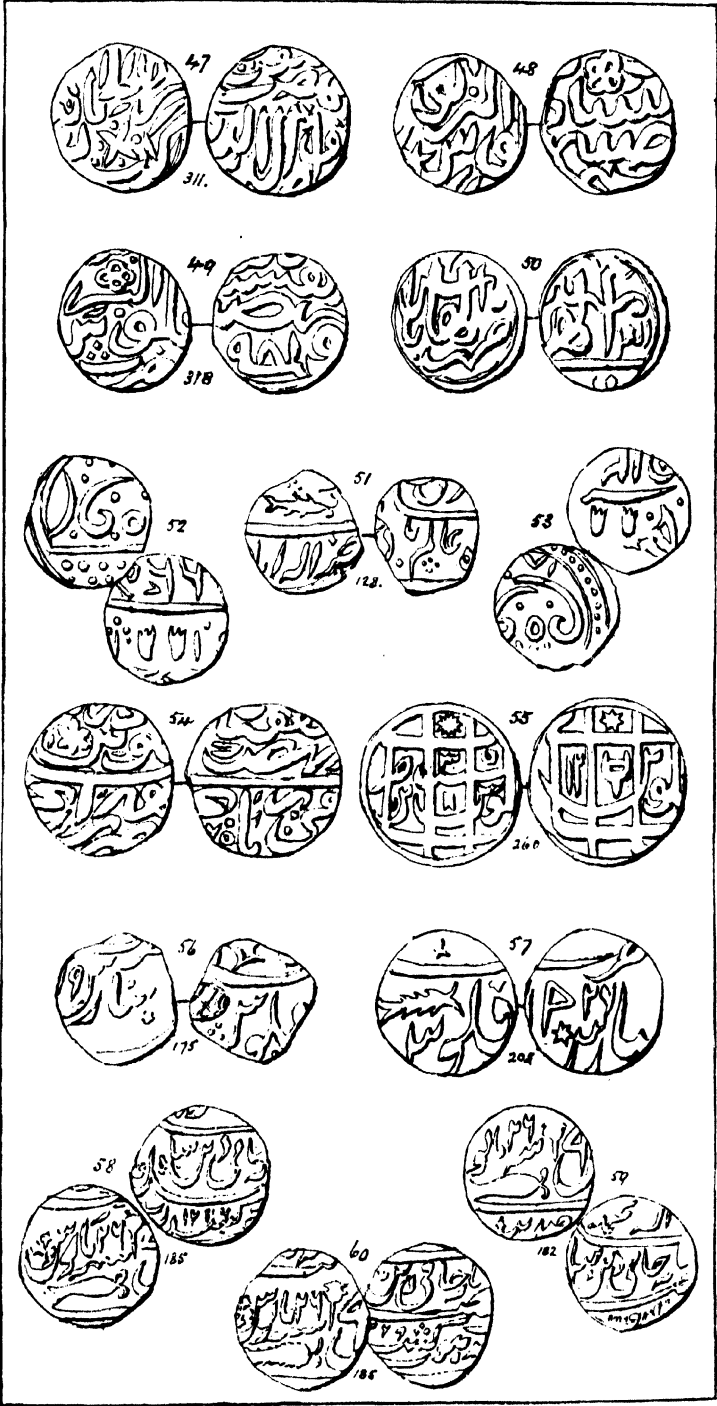




32	2 tanki - 50 tanki Akbar Shahi R. Jart Agrah (month) Shahrewar شهر ابر 50 <u>JAHANGIR. A.N. 1014 - 1037.</u>	Rod.
33	1018 سنة ضرب اكره جارت Agrah sanat 1018 R. راج سنة 4 Raj (current) sanat 4	Rod.
34	Jart Agrah sanat 7. راج سنة 21. Rawani sanat 1021	B.M.
35	Jart Agrah sanat 1023 R. جهانگیر فلوس سنة 1. Jahangiri falus sanat 8 <u>SHAH JAHAN. A.N. 1037 - 1068.</u>	B.M. WHY
36	Shah Jahani. شاه جهان. ضرب اكره اباد Jart Akbarabad R.	Bl.
37	Jart Akbarabad R. Shah Jahani (year) 7	Rod.
38	Jart Akbarabad 1044. R. Shah Jahani	B.M.
39	دار الخلافه ضرب اكره اباد سنة Sar al Khalifat Jart Akbarabad sanat ... - Struck at the seat of the Khalifat Akbarabad 9? Shah Jahani badshah. شاه جهان بادشاه غانز سکه مبارک ghazi sikka مبارک. Auspicious currency of the King and Conqueror, Shah Jahan. <u>AURUNGZEB ALAMQIR A.N. 1068 - 1119</u>	B.M. B.M.
40	Jart Akbarabad sanat 7. R. جلوس مبارک سنة 7. Falus مبارک sanat 7	Rod.
	<u>SHAH ALAM II A.N. 1178 - 1221</u>	
41	Pistol + fish in curl of سر. R. Sanat (1) 191	Bl.
42	ضرب اكره اباد مستقر الخلافه سنة 24 جلوس مبارک مانوس Jart Akbarabad mustakar al Khalifat sanat 24 falus manusanat manus. Struck at Akbarabad the fixed seat of the Khalifate in the 24 th year of auspicious accession بر هفت کشور سکه زد حاجه دين محمد شاه عالم بادشاه 1193 از فضل الله R. Bar haft kashur sikka jad haji din Muhammad Shah Alam Shah 1194	B.M.
43	Pistol + fish "Jart Akbarabad" R. Badshah 1224	Rod.
44	Pistol. "Falus Jart Akbarabad" R. Badshah 1218	B.M.
45	Fish. same reading R. Shah Alam badshah	Rod.
46	(The H on coin of Akbarabad dated 1218. Struck in honour of John William Hanning, Command ^r of the fort of Agra due 1803	Rod.



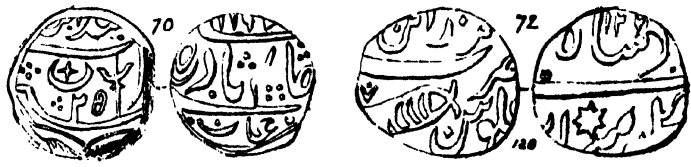
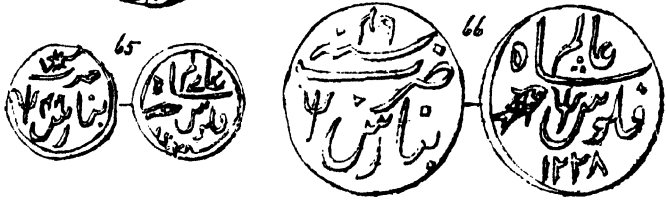
UNITED PROVINCES.

<u>AKBARPUR TANDA</u>		
47	* ضرب اکبر پور تاندا دار الخلافه Tanda dar al Khalifat. R. Nasir al dinya wa al din? ناصر الدنيا والدين نهصد هفتاد..... 97x	CM.
48	ضرب فالس اکبر پور. R. Sanat nuhsad hasthad... 98x	BM.
49	as last. R. Fi sanat nuhsad hasthad wa ek. 981	O
<u>ALLAHABAD - ILAHABAS.</u>		
50	ضرب الهاباس ضرب ضرب Allahabas. R. Sanat 31 shahi	BM.
51	Fish. ضرب الکا اباد ضرب Allahabad شاه عالم یاد شاغازی - شاه R. Shah 'Alam badshah ghazi	WHY.
<u>ALMORAH.</u>		
52	Footprints of Vishnu and unintelligible inscription	.
53	do do	.
<u>BAHRAICH.</u>		
54	ضرب بھراچ سکہ فلوس دار... ضرب Bahraich sikka fals dar R. Fi tarikh nuhsad haftad 970	CM.
<u>BARILI</u>		
55	ضرب بریلے سنہ ۳۵ جلوس ضرب Barili sanat 35 falsus عالم شاہے فلوس ۱۲. Alam Shahi falsus 12	C.M.
<u>BENĀRES. - MUHAMMADABAD</u>		
56	ضرب بنارس ۱۹ ضرب Benāres 19 R. a fish. فلوس عالم شاہ Falsus 'Alam Shah	WHY
57	a flag. ضرب بنارس 26. R. a fish. فلوس ضرب Benāres 26. R. a fish. falsus	BL.
58	The next three appear to have been struck at Benares	BL.
59	as they bear the usual flag & fish but whether were	BL.
60	intended for use at Benares or Lucknow cannot say. فلوس مہمانہ. فلوس مہمانت ماونر مہمانت ضرب Benāres 26 R. Shah 'Alam's couplet. سکہ زد بر هفت کنتور سایه فضل ال حاشی دین محمد شا عالم یاد شاہ Sikka zad bar haft kishwur satya fazl shah ro. (D.M.) (doubtful mint)	WHY.

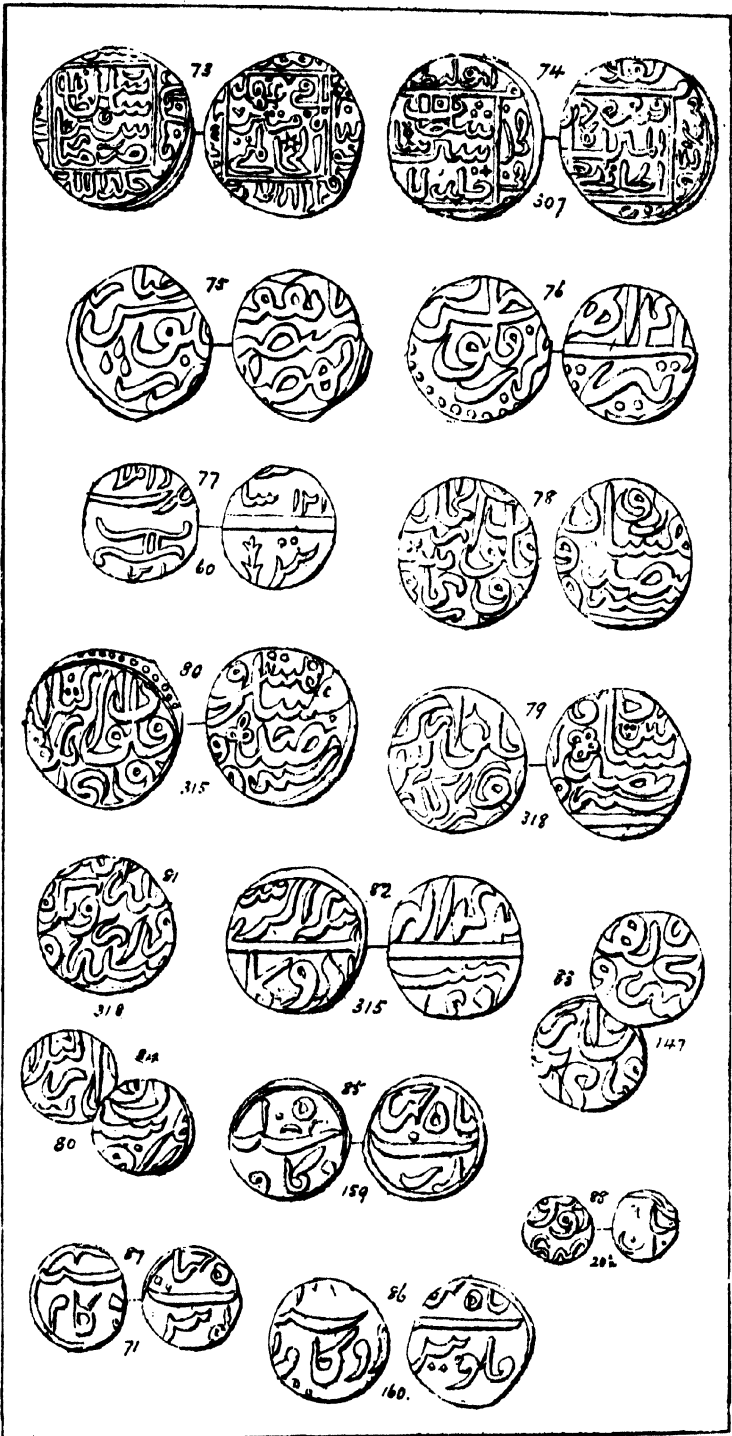


61	A fish  <i>Jalus maimamat manus sanat 26.</i> R.  Parts of Shah Alams couplet. 1233-1233	WNY
62	A trident <i>zart Bonarus 28 = ۲۸ سانس</i> R. A fish <i>Shah Alam jalus</i>	WNY
63	Variety of last 35 th year	BM
64	Larger coin another variety 1221 45 th year	BM
65	Pie ^o small coin same type 1228 48 th year	
66	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna: Trident <i>zart Bonarus sanat 49</i> R. a fish ۱۲۲۸ <i>شاه عالم فلوس</i> - <i>Shah Alam jalus 1228</i>	WNY
67	The <i>toruli paisah</i> of which there are here given	
68	three specimens are generally termed "Benares <i>paisa</i> " but there is little doubt they were struck at several of the E. I. Co ^s mints "Prinsep" says in his "Useful tables" that those struck at Sagor were 100 grains in weight, afterwards being redu- ced to 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains & struck at Calcutta for Bengal province. Many varieties exist, which were no doubt struck & issued from <u>native</u> mints.	
69	Bears the <i>Murshidabad</i> mint-mark, so may have been struck at that mint <i>These coins are fully translated under E. I. Co^s Bengal</i> <i><u>BINDRABAN</u> - <u>BRINDARBAN</u> for <u>MUMINABAD</u> see p. 120</i>	
70	<i>Fusul, & star in crescent ۲۵ سانس</i> <i>zart Bindarban sanat 25</i> R. <i>شاه عالم باد شاه غازی ۱۱۹۷ - ۱۱۹۷</i> <i>Shah Alam badshah gha.</i>	WNY
71	similar with <u>regnal</u> date 27	Rod.
72	A fish <i>فلوس زارت بندار بن</i> <i>Falus zart Bindarban</i> R. a star <i>باد شاه سکه مبارک ۱۲۰۶ - ۱۲۰۶</i> <i>Badshah sikka</i> <i>mubarak.</i>	Rod.
72 ^o	<u>BUDAUN</u> . <i>AKBAR AH. 963 1514</i> <i>زارت فالوس بیداون</i> <i>zart falus Budaun.</i> R. <i>Arditihisht (month) ilahi ۱۲۲</i>	WNY.



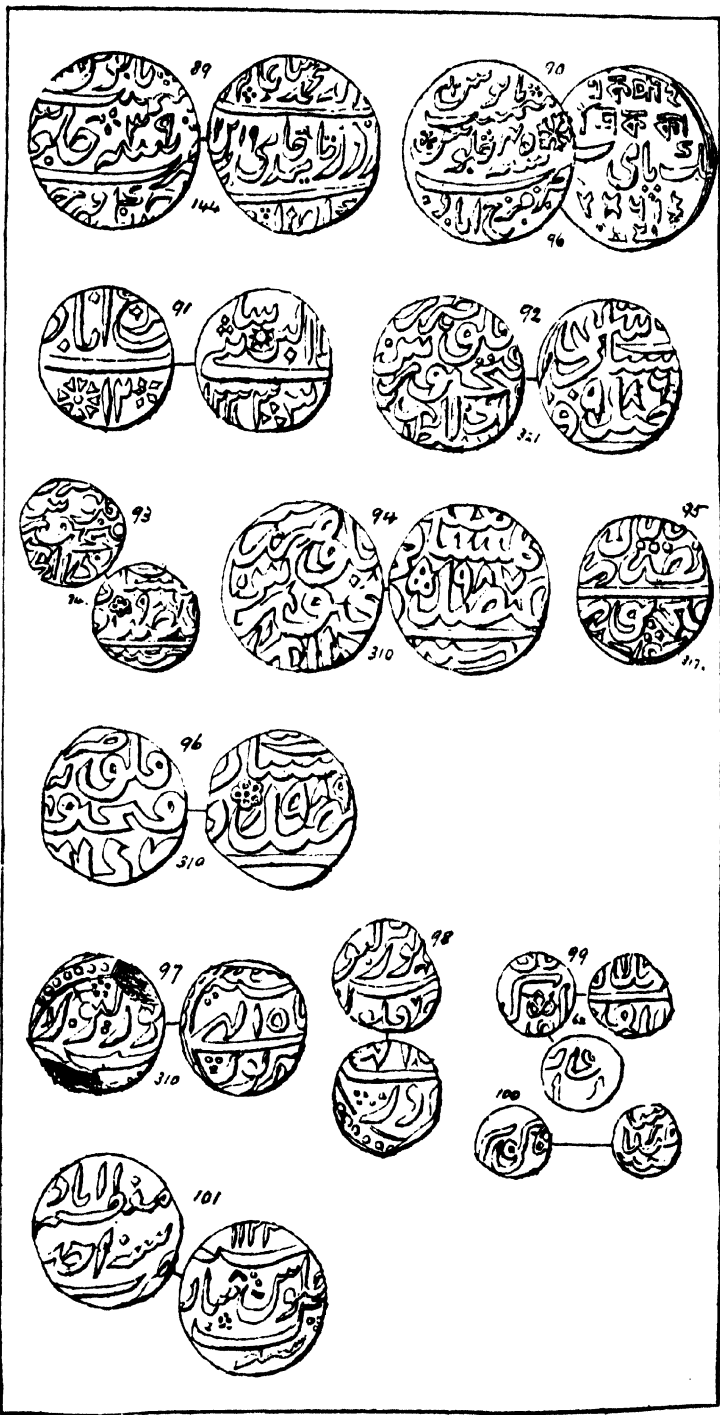


	<u>CHUNAR.</u>		
73	شیر شاه سلطان ضرب چنار - Sher Shah sultan zarb Chunar مخلد الله - ملك. left. ابوالمظفر. left. و سلطاننا left. Margins. Khallad'allah, mulkuk, abu'l-muzaffar, wa sultanat. R. في عهد الامير الحاجي = fi ahad al amir al haji. الدنيا - bottom. الدين: العادل left. = 940. Margins. Left. Al dunya al din al adl 950		D.F.H.
74	Similar but. zarb Chunar. ضرب چنار in right. h. margin		B.M.
75	ضرب فلوس چنار - zarb falus Chunar R. نهصد شصت و هفت = Nuhsad shastt wa haft = 967		L.M.
76	ضرب فلوس چنار، R. Slahi 4 (month) for.		B.M.
	<u>DAMLA.</u>		
77	ضرب داملا - zarb Damla. R. (Alam?) Shah 12x		Rod
	<u>DOGAM. AKBAR</u>		
78	فلوس دوگام دار الخلافه - Falus Dogam dar al Khalifat R. سنه في نهصد شصت و دو = Sanat fi nuhsad hashtad wa do = 982		B.M.
79	Falus Dogam dar al Khalifat. R. Sanat fi nuhsad hashtad wa shastt = 986.		Rod
80	فلوس دوگام دار السلام - Falus Dogam dar al Salam R. سنه في نهصد شصت و هشت = Sanat fi nuhsad hashtad wa hasht = 988		Vest
81	Obverse as last. R. سنه في هزار و يك الله اكبر Sanat fi hijar wa ek Allah Akbar = 1001		W.V.V.
82	دوگام تنگه اكبر شاه - Dogam tanqa Akbar Shah R. اردی بهشت الی ۴۳ = Ardibehst (month) ilahi 42		Rod
83	1/2 dam. Dar al Khalifat. Dogam falus. R. سنه في هزار و دو = Sanat fi hijar wa do = 1002 (11-1011)		Vest
84	1/2 dam. As last. R. سنه في هزار و سیصد = Sanat fi hijar siyasad = 1013		Vest.
	<u>SHAH JAHAN.</u>		
85	شاهجانی فلوس. - Shah Jahani falus.		Vest.
86	دوگام سنه ۱۰۵۰ - Dogam sanat = 1050		Vest.
87	1/2 dam. Shah Jahani falus. R. Dogam sanat ...		Vest.
88	ضرب دوگام (م) (د) س. - Jahani? R. zarb Dogam falus.		Vest.

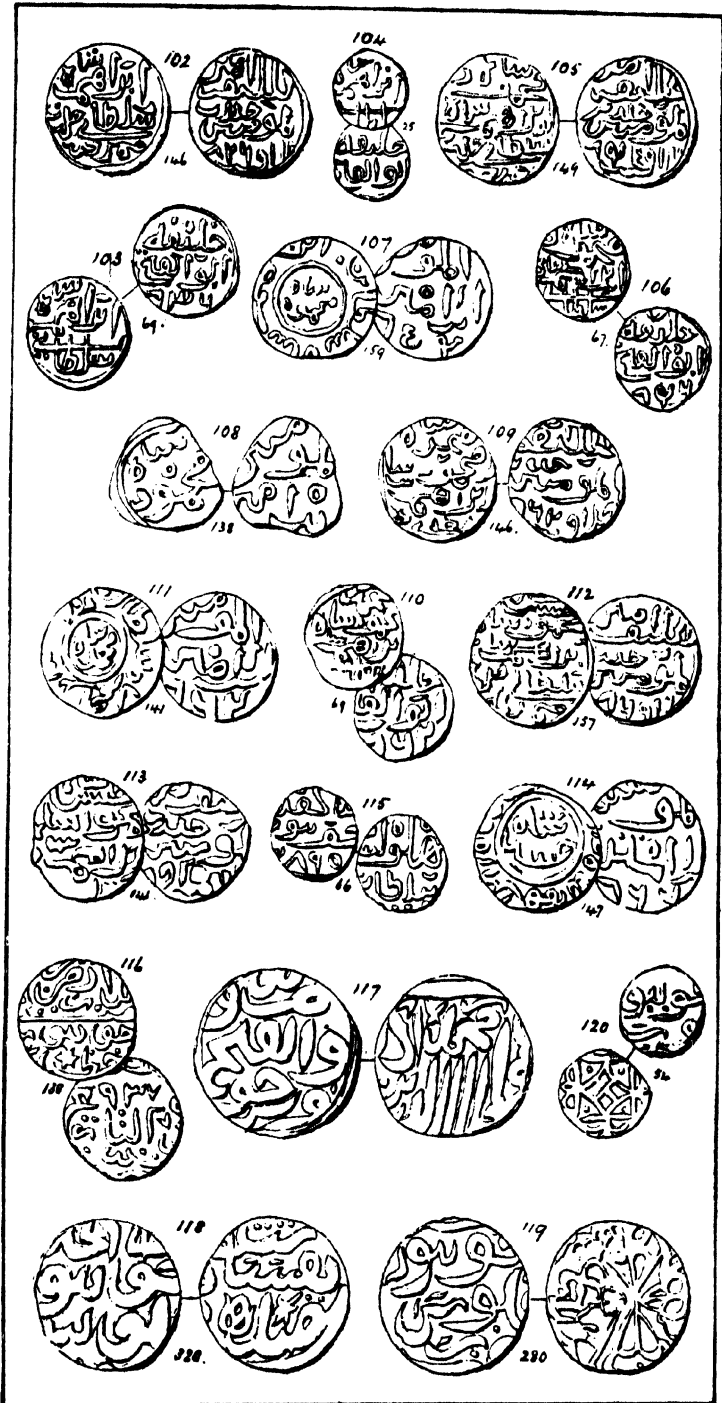


<u>FARRUKHABAD (AHMADYAGAR)</u>		
<u>SHAH 'ALAM 1173-1231 A.H.</u>		
89	ضرب احمد نگر فرخ آباد سنہ جلوس ۳۹ * <i>Farrukhabad sanat jalus 39 ma'imamat manus</i> اللہ محمد شاہ عالم آباد شاہ. سکہ صاحب فرانج. زد تا ئید الہ عالی دین ۱۲۱۹ <i>Allah Muhammad Shah 'Alam badshah, sikka sahib i Kiran</i> 1219	WHY.
90	ضرب فرج آباد سنہ جلوس میمنت مانوس ۴۵. <i>Farrukhabad sanat jalus ma'imamat manus 45.</i> R. One pai sikka in Pussior, Bengali & Nagori (on Bengal no. 33)	DFH.
<u>MUHAMMAD AKBAR II. 1221-1258 A.H.</u>		
91	فرخ آباد سنہ ۱۲ <i>Farrukhabad sanat 12.</i> شاہ اکبر شاہی فلوس ۱۲۳۳ <i>Shah Akbar shahi flus 1233</i>	BM.
<u>FATHPUR AKBAR.</u>		
92	ضرب فلوس فتحپور دار السلطنة <i>Fathpur dar al sultanat R. 986</i> سنہ فی ہند ہشتاد و شش ۹۸۴ <i>Sanat fi nuhsad hasthad wa shash 986</i>	O.
93	۲۱ darn. Same reading & date	C.M.
94	As no. 92. R. Sanat fi nuhsad hasthad wa haft. ۹۸۷	DFH.
95	<i>Fathpur upper part unrecd</i>	C.M.
96	As no 92 R. Sanat fi nuhsad hasthad wa 989	Ord.
<u>GORAKHPUR. (MU'AZZAMABAD) AKBAR.</u>		
97	ضرب فلوس گورکھپور <i>Gorakhpur sanat 5 ilahi</i> 5۰۰۰ سنہ ۵۱۱ الہی ۵ ما سہر پور R. <i>Shahroze</i>	WHY.
98	ضرب فلوس گورکھپور. R. ۵۱۱ الہی ۵ ما سہر پور R. (month)	BM.
99	گورکھپور. R.	BL.
100	۴۰ R. Sanat nuhsad hasthad 98۴	BM.
<u>JANANDAR or FARRUKHSIYAR A.H. 1124</u>		
101	ضرب مظہم آباد سنہ احد <i>Muzammamabad sanat ahad = year one R. flus sanat 1124 sikka mubarak</i>	BM.

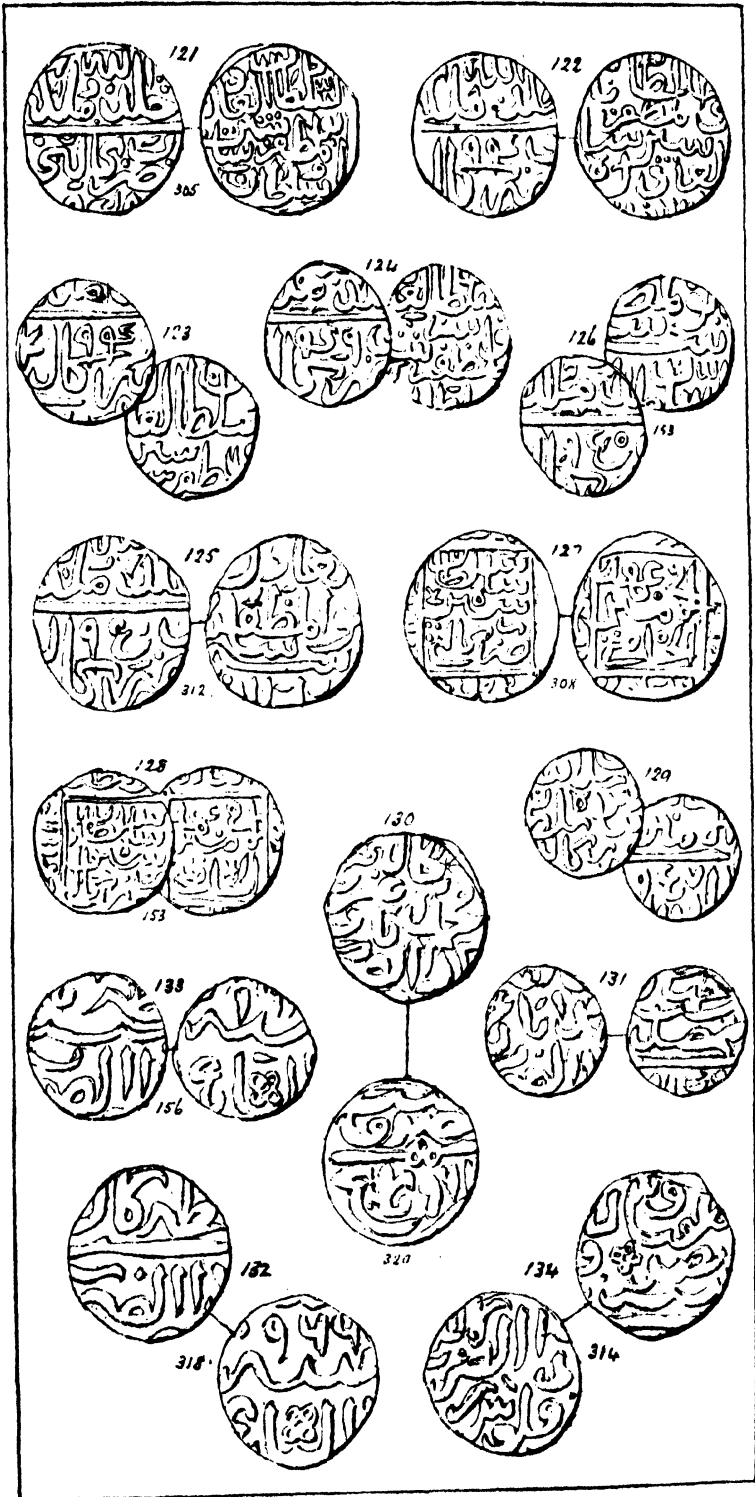
* The correct reading starts at bottom, see page 45.



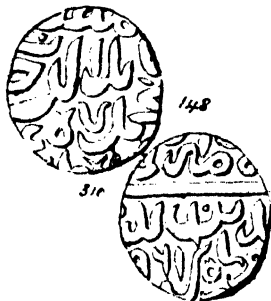
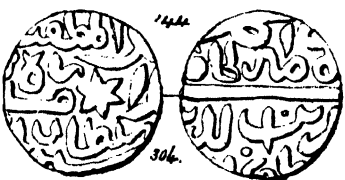
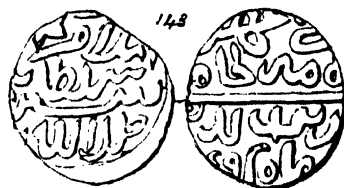
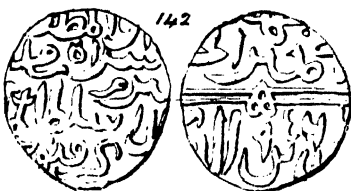
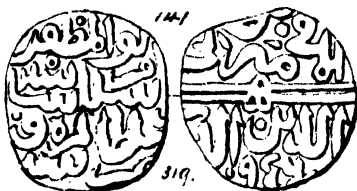
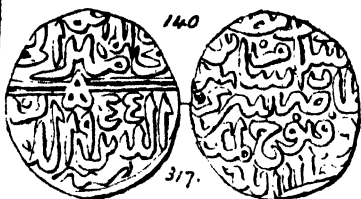
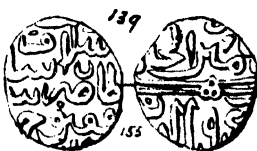
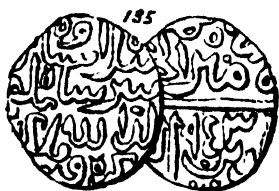
<u>JAUNPUR</u>		
<u>IBRAHIM. AH 803-824</u>		
102	ابراهيم شاه سولاني - Ibrahim Shah sullani Khalifat mamlikiat. may his reign be postulated R. As 124 خلافت امير المومنين خلدت خلافتها ٨٢٤ Al Khalifat amir al momenin Khalifat Khalifat 826	WNY
103	Ibrahim Shah sullani R. Khalifa abu al fath 826	.
104	as last. R. ابو الفتح - abu al fath	.
<u>MAHMUD. AH. 824-845</u>		
105	محمود شاه - Mahmud Shah bin Ibrahim shah as 102 R. As 102 but dated ٨٤٤ - 845	.
106	Mahmud Shah bin Ibrahim sullani. R. As 108. dak 846	.
107	Mahmud Shah in centoe. around - bin Ibrahim Shah sullani R. Na'ib. نائب. amir al momenin 854 - ٨٤٤	WNY.
108	Mahmud Shah R. Na'ib amir al momenin	.
<u>MUHAMMAD (joint King) AH 861-863.</u>		
109	محمد شاه - Muhammad Shah bin Mahmud bin Ibrahim shah sullani R. As 102 but dated 862 - ٨٦٢	.
110	Muham [?] Shah as last. R. As 103 date 862 - ٨٦٢	.
111	As 109 - but circularly arranged. R. Naib as 862 (= 107)	CM
<u>HUSEN SHAH. AH 868-881.</u>		
112	حسين شاه - Husen Shah bin Mahmud Shah bin Ibrahim Shah sullani as 102. R. As 103 dated 86x	WNY.
113	as last. date indistinct	
114	As last but arranged circularly. R. as 107 with dat. 867	CM.
<u>BAHLOL LODI AH 881-894.</u>		
115	شهر جو پور ٨٩٥ - Shahr Jaunpur 895. R. Bahlol sultan	WNY.
<u>HUMAYUN AH. 937-963</u>		
116	Bi dar al jart mutbarak Khitta Jaunpur. R. Sanal jo 937	Bl.
<u>AKBAR. A.H. 963-1014.</u>		
117	فالوس جو پور ابو الفتح نصر الدين. Falus Jaunpur abu al fath nasir al din. R. Muham [?] Akbar jalal al din wa al din ??	W.
118	Falus Jaunpur dar al khilafat R. Nusrat kashkad m. shah. 986	O.
119-120.	Jart falus Jaunpur R. Geometrical design?	WNY.



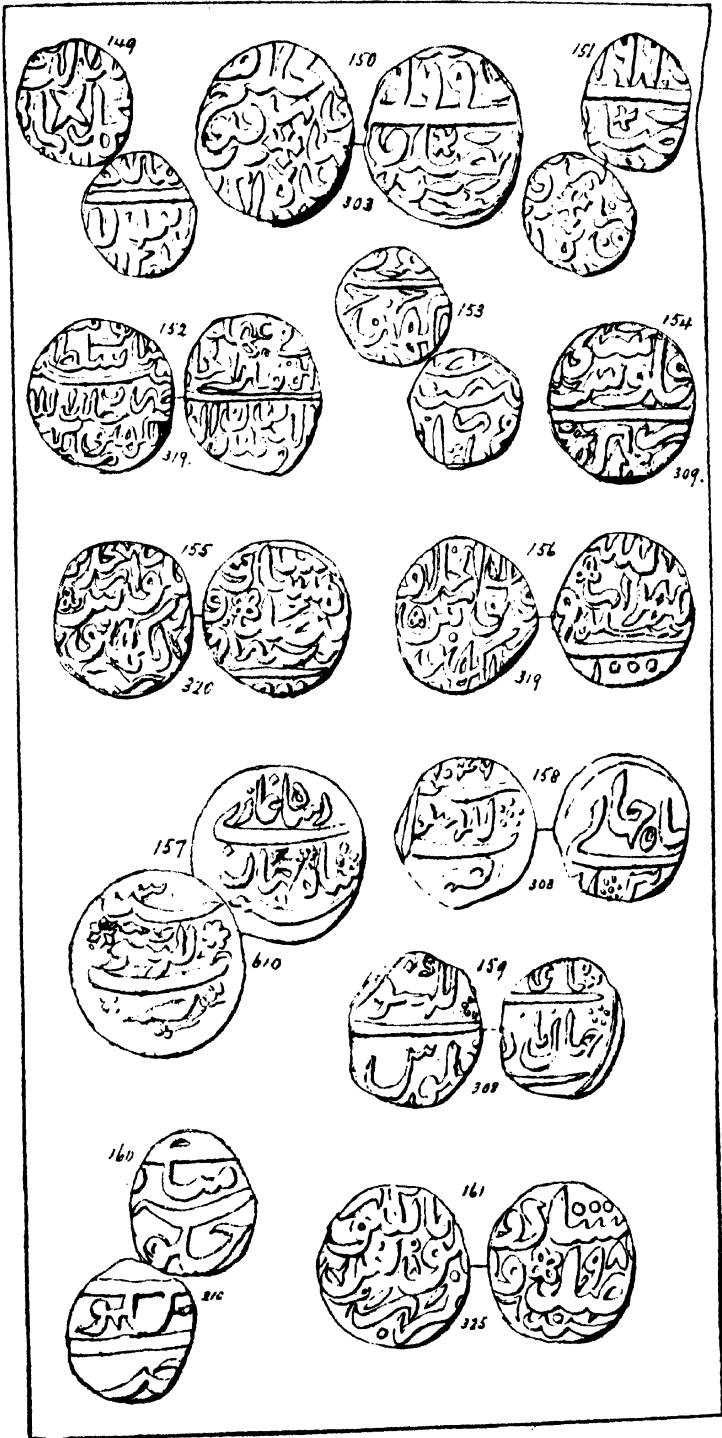
<u>KALPI - MUHAMMADABAD 'urf KALPI.</u>		
<u>SHER SHAH A.H. 946-953.</u>		
121	جارت كالپی كخاللہ اللہ ملكہ ۹۴۹ R. <i>gart Kalpi khallad allah mulkah</i> R. السلطان العادل ابو المظفر شير شاه سلطان <i>abu al muzaffar Sher Shah sultan. (about date 949)</i>	C.M.
122	جارت كالپی ۹۴۶ كخاللہ اللہ ملكہ R. as 121 but legend commences at bottom.	B.M.
123	3 dam reading as 121 dated 946.	B.M.
124	3 dam variety dated (9149).	B.M.
125	Variety dated ۹۴۰ - ۹۵۰ larger lettering	D.F.H.
126	3 dam same type	D.F.H.
127	جارت كالپی شير شاه سلطان R. في عهد الامير الحامی <i>Fi ahad al amir al hamī</i> Margins illegible on both sides.	D.F.H.
128	3 dam, same type	D.F.H.
<u>ISLAM SHAH A.H. 952-960.</u>		
129	3 dam. اسلام شاه بن شير شاه سلطان ضرب كالپی <i>Islam Shah bin Sher Shah sultan gart Kalpi.</i> 19EV.957 R. الدين الديان. في عهد الامير الحامی <i>Fi ahad al amir al hamī al din al diyān.</i>	B.M.
<u>AKBAR. A.H. 963-1014</u>		
130	بي دار الضرب محمد اباد عرف كالپی <i>Bi dar al gart Muhammadabad 'urf (alias) Kalpi.</i> R. في تاريخ 968 nuhsad <i>Fi tarikh 968 nuhsad wa shast.</i>	C.M.
131	3 dam. بي دار الضرب Muhammadabad 'urf Kalpi R. nuhsad shast wa chahr = 900 - 60 - 4 = 964	B.M.
132	دار الضرب خطه كالپی R. في التاريخ سنة 966. <i>Fi al tarikh sanat 966.</i>	Rod.
133	3 dam same type, dated 968 = 991	Rod.
134	فلوس دار الضرب كالپی R. سنة في نهد وعتاد ویک <i>Sanat fi nuhsad wa haftad wa al = 900 - 70 - 1 = 971</i>	Rod.



<u>KANAUJ - SHERGARH-KANAUJ - SHARGARH KANAUJ.</u>		
ISLAM SHAH AH. 952 - 960		
135	<p>ابو المظفر اسلام شاه بن شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه شير كره قنوج (Abu al mujaffer) Islam Shah bin Sher Shah sultan Khallad Allah mulkah Shergarh Kanauj ر في عهد الامير الحاج الدين الديان ٩٤٣ Fi ahad al amir al hami al din al diyar 953</p>	DFH
136	Variety with Shergarh 'urf (عرف) Kanauj same date	BM
137	Another variety same date	BM
138	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 135.	BM
139	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 140.	BM
140	Another variety with Khallad Allah on bottom line and dated ٩٤٤ - 955	CM
141	Another one dated ٩٤٩ - 956	CM
142	Do same date As SHARGARH	BM
143	ابو المظفر اسلام شاه بن شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه.	BM
144	Abu al mujaffer Islam Shah sultan bin Sher Shah	DFH
145	<p>Khallad Allah mulkah ر في عهد الامير الحاج الدين الديان شاه كره ٩٤٩ Fi ahad al amir al hami al din al diyar Shargarh 959 144 has date (٩٦٠-960 x 145 - (٩٦١ = 961</p>	DFH
146	$\frac{1}{2}$ same type	DFH
MUHAMMAD ADIL SHAH AH 960-964		
147	<p>ابو المظفر بتايد الرحمن محمد شاه عادل سلطان Abu al mujaffer-bulayid al rahman Muhammad Shah 'Adil sultan ر في عهد الامير الحاج الدين الديان شاه كره ٩٦١ Fi ahad al amir al hami al din al diyar Shargarh 961.</p>	MMV
148	As last. - showing ضرب at the bottom of R	MMV

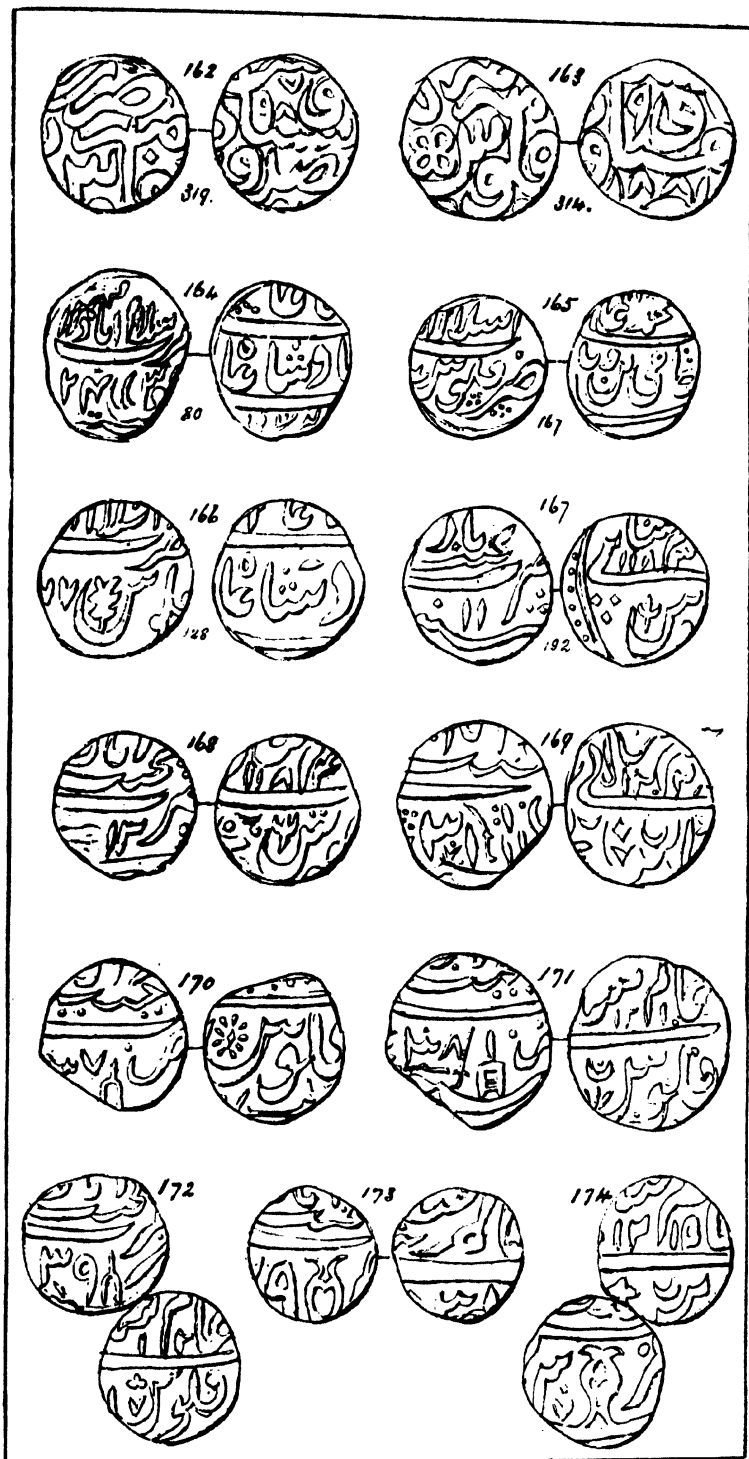


149	Same type as last, reading - Abu al mujaffer kutayid al rahman Muhammad Shah 'Adl sultan R. Fi ahad al amir al harni al din al diyar Shahgadh 961 As <u>SHAHGARH KANAUJ. AMBAR. AH. 963-1014</u>	B.M.
150	(8) دار الخلافه صرب فنوج اعرف شاه گ (8) zart Kanauj urf Shahgadh. Kanauj alias Shahgadh R. Fi sanat 969 - في سنة ٩٦٩ نهصد و ششت نه nuhsad wa shastt nuh = Nine hundred & sixty nine	C.M.
157	½ dam same type and date. <u>LAKHNAU - LUCKNOW.</u> <u>SHĒR SHAH. AH. 946-952</u>	B.M.
152	اوالمظور شير شاه سلطان خلد اللاملكه ضرب لكهنو Abu al mujaffer Shor Shah sultan Khallad Allah mulkar zart Lakhnau. R. في عهد الامير الحاج الدين قريد و. Fi ahad al amir al harni al duniqa wa al din farid	B.M.
	<u>AMBAR. A.H. 963-1014</u>	
153	½ dam. فلوس ضرب لكهنو. Falus zart Lakhnau R. في تاريخ نهصد شصت Fi tarikh nuhsad shastt. 96x	B.M.
154	As last with ابر شامع. Akbar Shahi above فلوس	C.M.
155	Bar al khalifat. falus zart Lakhnau. R. Sanat fi 986 nuhsad wa hashtad wa shastt	
156	Ob. as last. R. Sanat fi 1000 ex hijar Allah Akbar? <u>SHAH JAHAN. AH 1037-1068.</u>	Red.
157	zart Lakhnau sanat ... ضرب للهنو سنة ... R. Sanat 5 Shah Jahan badshah ghazi سنة 5 شاه جهان بادشاه غازی	C.M.
158	zart Lakhnau sanat 1046. R. Shah Jahani falus	D.F.H.
159	Lakhnau falus. R. Shah Jahan badshah ghazi <u>AURUNGZEB 'ALAMGIR. AH. 1068-1118</u>	Red.
160	zart Lakhnau. R. Falus mutarak. خلوس مبارك <u>MANIKPUR.</u> <u>AMBAR. AH. 963-1014</u>	Red.
161	zart falus Manikpur - ضرب فلوس مانکپور R. 98x. سنة نهصد و هشتاد و نه. Sanat nuhsad wa hashtad wa ...	R.B.

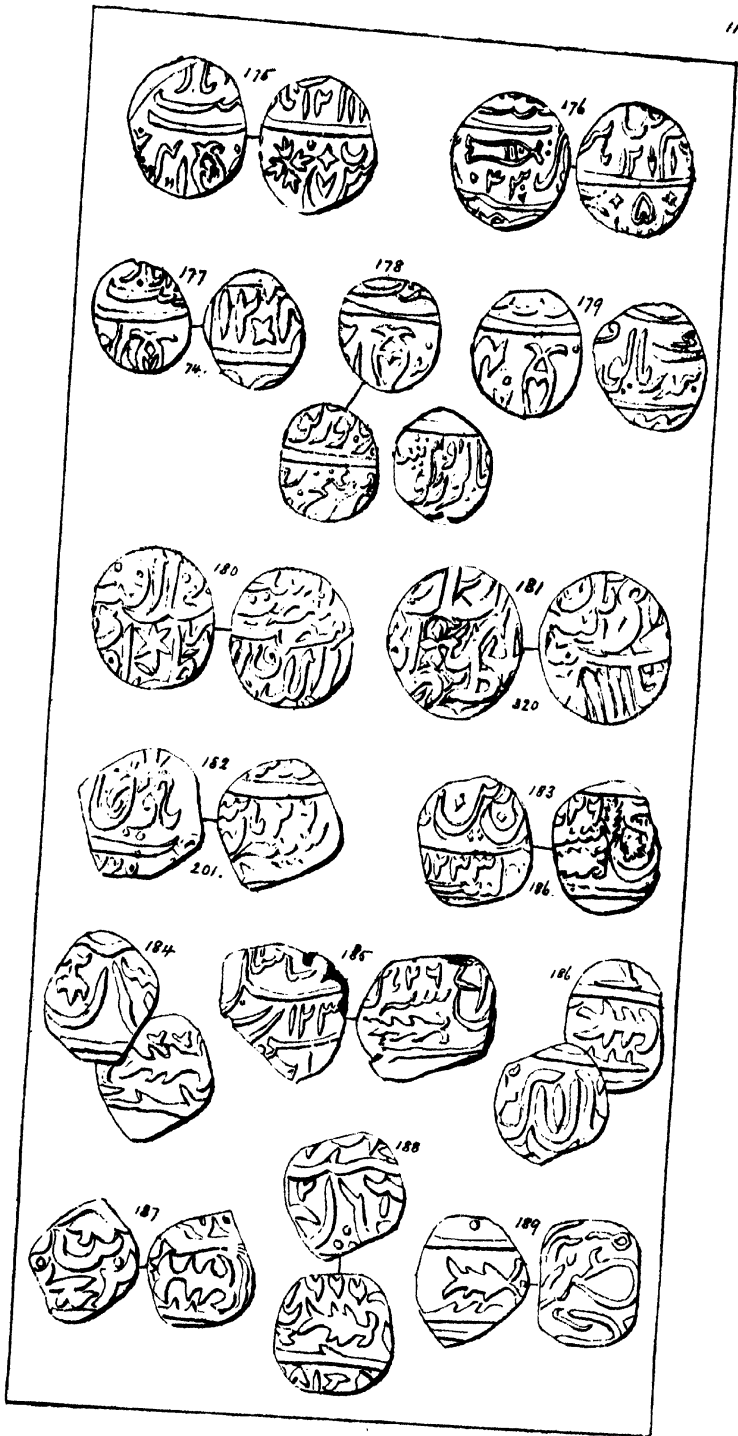


UNITED PROVINCES.

<u>MEERUT - MĪRATH or MĪRTHA (Rajpudana)</u>		
<u>AKBAR. A.H. 963 - 1014</u>		
162	zart Mīrath? jalus. ضرب میرتھ فلوس	O.
	R. نرساد و ہشتاد و ہفت ۹۶۷. <i>Nursad wa hashtād wa haft 967</i>	
163	As last but dated. <i>Nursad wa hashtād wa hasht 988</i>	Red.
<u>MUTTRA - ISLAMABAD. MATHURA.</u>		
<u>SHAH 'ĀLAM II. A.H. 1173 - 1221</u>		
164	zart <i>Solamabad-Mathura jalus sanat 24</i> R. شاه عالم بادشاہ غازی <i>Shah 'Ālam badshah ghazi</i>	W
165	zart jalus - <i>Solamabad</i> R. محمد شاه عالم غازی حاجی دین باسک <i>king portions of Allah (Mushom? Shah Alam Shah haaji din)</i>	Bl.
166	zart - <i>Jalus Solamabad (11) 77</i> . R. <i>Shah 'Ālam badshah ghazi</i>	Red.
<u>NAJIBABAD</u>		
<u>SHAH 'ĀLAM II. A.H. 1173 - 1221</u>		
167	zart <i>Najibabad sanat 11</i> R. ضرب نجیب آباد سنہ ۱۱ <i>Alam Shaki jalus 1183</i>	BM.
	R. عالم شاک فلوس ۱۱۸۳	
168	As last with sanat ۱۲ - 12 R. ♪ in curl of س. date 1184	BM.
169	Sanat 31 A and zart <i>Najibabad</i> R. ♪ in curl of س. date 1202	BM
170	(Sanat) 37. A and zart <i>Najibabad</i> R. ♪ in curl of س. date —	BM
171	Sanat 38. A and zart <i>Najibabad</i> R. ♪ in curl of س. date 1210	N.Y.
172	Sanat 39. A and zart <i>Najibabad</i> R. ♪ in curl of س. date 12xx	BM
173	Sanat (8) 9. ♪ (a fish) and zart <i>Najibabad</i> R. <i>Alam shaki jalus. no date</i>	BM
174	Sanat 37. a fish and zart <i>Najibabad</i> R. ♪ in curl of س. date 1215	BM.



175	ضرب حبيب اناد (سنه ۴۱) ۱۲۱۴ R Alam Shahi jalus 1214	L M
176	Samat 48 and garb Najibabad R in curl of س date 1216 Alam Shahi jalus ۴	B M
<u>UNDER SIMH RULE.</u>		
177	ضرب گارت Najibabad R ۱۲۴۰	W H V
178	As last	B M
179	R Portions of the poetical legend used on the coins of the Sikhs ديگ تیغ و فتح و نصرت بید رنگ یافت از نانک گورو گوبند سنگه = <i>Deq tigh wa fash wa narrat i be darang</i> <i>Yafat of Nanak Guru Gobind Singh</i> = Abundance, the sword, victory and help without delay Guru Gobind Singh obtained from Nanak <u>ODDH - AWADH</u> <u>AKBAR. A.H. 968 - 1014</u>	B M
180	دار الخليفة خليفة Awadh (ضرب) R Nasir al dunya wa al din, Nushad shast. hasht 968 ناصر الدنيا والدين نصره شست هشت	L M
181	Dar al Khalifat Khitta Awadh garb جلال الدين محمد اکبر بادشاه Jalal al din Muham mad Akbar badshah <u>SHAH ALAM II A.H. 1173 - 1221</u>	C M.
182	Native paista imitating those of Benares, struck in	B I.
183	the province of Oudh and possibly at the Lucknow mint	B I.
184	see no 61. The later are of degenerate type with reversed insc.	B M
185	Portions of. - سکه زد در هفت کشور سایه فضل اله	W H V
186	حاجی دین محمد شاه عالم بادشاه	۶
187	Sikka gad bar haft Kishnur sahaya fazl ilah	۶
188	Harmi din Muhammad Shah Alam padishah =	۶
189	The defender of the religion of Muham? Shah Alam Padishah Shadow of the divine favour, put his stamp on the seven climes	۶

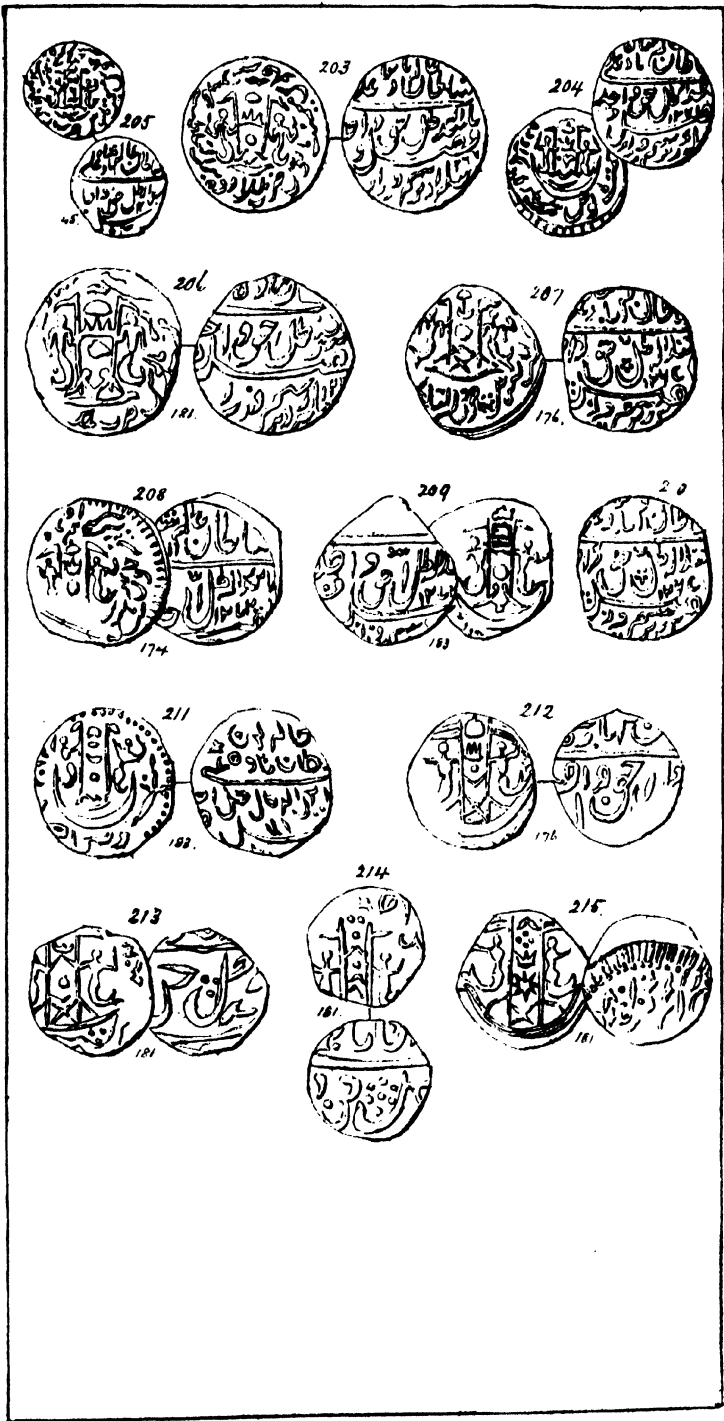


<u>ODUH (KINGDOM). CAPITAL LAKHNAU</u>		
<u>GHAZI AL DIN HAIDAR. A.H. 1234-1242</u>		
190	Arms in imitation of East India Co., in centre ۲۶ mm. ۹/26	N.H.V.
191	Portions of inscription - to right جلوس - jalus - above arms ماینات دار الامارة لکھنؤ ماینات دار الامارة لکھنؤ to left, مانوس - manus. Below, فرید مرہٹا اودہ - farid soubah Oudh & Portions of legend of Shah 'Alam as No 187 + date 1204 Note: the above were issued in the name of Shah 'Alam the next ones in his own	B.M.
192	Arms + inscript ^{ns} as last, but in centre "year one" سنہ احد & Portions of سنہ از فضل ذو المنن [غازی الدین ر. سکہ زرد برسیم و زو از فضل ذو المنن [غازی الدین ر. سنہ ۱۲۳۵ سکہ زرد برسیم و زو از فضل ذو المنن [غازی الدین ر. سنہ ۱۲۳۵ خید، عالی نسب شہا، من ۱۲۳۵ P. Khia zad burseem un jar ay faql zu al manan, Ghazi al din Haidar 'Ali nasab Shah jaman 1235. Ghazi al din Haidar of lofty lineage, King of the World struck coins in gold & silver by the grace of the great and almighty God	B.M.
193	The same but dated - ۲ سنہ - sanal 2 * ۱۲۳۶ - 1236 <u>NASIR AL DIN HAIDAR. A.H. 1243-1253.</u>	B.M.
194	As 190 - but Lakhnau is termed Dar al sultanat. سلطنتہ دار درہر سکہ شہا ردا ز لطف الہ [سپہر مرتبہ شہا جہا سلیمان شاہ ۱۲۳۴ Dar har sikhā shahi zada zi luf alah, Sepher martaba Shah Jahān Suleiman, Jah. 1244. The royal coin struck by Suleiman, Jah &c.	B.M.
195	As 190 but with Dar al sultanat Lakhnau sanal 3 ۱۲۳۶ نائب ہدی نصیر الدین حید، بادشاہ [سکہ زرد برسیم و زر از فضل حق ظل الہ P. Khia jad burseem un jar ay faql hakK zill alah - Naib mahdi Nasir al din Haidar badshah. - The Naib of Mehdi, Nasir al din Haidar, the King struck coins in silver & gold under the grace and protection of God	B.M.
196	As last but sanal 0.5 and on R (1۲۴)۷ 1247	B.M.
197	Similar with date on R ۱۲۴۹ - 1249	B.M.
198	Sanal ۳.3 - Shows the R & bottom clearly of coins 190-197	B.M.
<u>MUNAMMAD ALI SHAH A.H. 1253-1258</u>		
199	Two females supporting a crown circular ins. jalus maimanat manus jar soubah Oudh, dar al sultanat Lakhnau sanal ۱ (year only)	

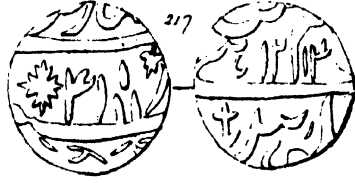
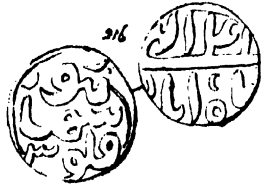


UNITED PROVINCES.

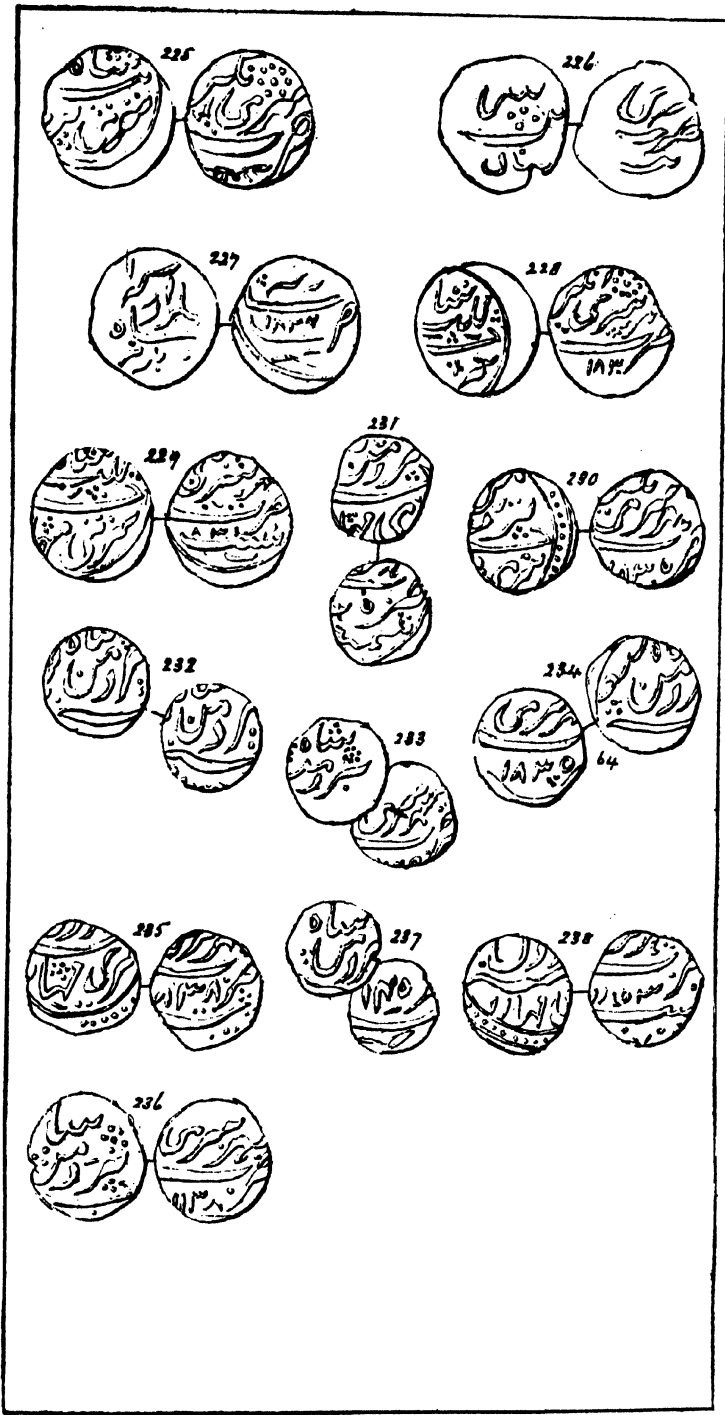
	<p>۱۲۵۴ ر. بجزود و کرم سکه زد در جهان [محمد علی ناد شانه] زمان ۱۲۵۴ <i>Be jūd wa karm sikka zad dur jahān, Muharram²-Ali²-badshah zaman 1254 - Muham²-Ali², King of the Universe, by his grace and benevolence struck coins in the world. 1254</i></p>	B.M.
200	<p>Similar but of rude type and dated sanat. ۲. year 2 <u>AMJAD 'ALI SHAH. A.H. 1256 - 1263</u></p>	B.M.
201	<p>Fish, crown, and umbrella, enclosed by two swords. Around, <i>Sanat. and jalus ma'manat manus zarb mulkiah Qudh bait al sultanat Lakhnau. R. در جهان زد سکه شجاع بتائید اله [ظل حق] ۱۲۵۸. امجد علی شاه زمان عالم پناه. ۱۲۵۸. Dur jahān zad sikka shahi be naid alah, jill hark, Amjad 'Ali Shah zaman alam panah. 1258. Amjad 'Ali, King of the Universe, refuge of the world, shade of God struck royal coins in the world through the help of God.</i></p>	B.M.
202	<p>Half size - otherwise as last <u>WAJID 'ALI SHAH A.H. 1263 - 1272.</u></p>	B.M.
203	<p>Two mermaids holding pennants & clubs. Crown, umbrella, and ball between pennants. Around - "Sanat. and jalus ma'manat manus zarb mulkiah Qudh bait al sultanat Lakhnau - <i>سنة اهد جلوس مینت مانس صرب ملکه اوده بیت السلطانة لکنو. سکه زد رسم و زر ار فضل نائید اله [ظل حق] واجد علی سلطان عالم بادشاه. ۱۲۶۳. Sikka zad bursum wa zar az fazl taid ilah, jill hark Wajid 'Ali sultan 'alam badshah. 1263. Wajid 'Ali, sultan of the world the King the shade of God, struck coins in silver & gold, through the grace of the Divine help.</i></p>	B.M.
204	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ size Same reading except year X & date ۱۲۷۱-۱۲۷۱</p>	B.M.
205	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ size Similar but year ۷-7 & date ۱۲۷۰-۱۲۷۰</p>	M.H.V.
206	<p>Large. Similar date ۱۲۷۲ - ۱۲۷۲</p>	B.M.
207	<p>Are apparently of the same reading, give various dates to and show the gradual degeneracy of the coinage</p>	M.H.V.
215	<p>from the original type</p>	M.H.V.



<u>SAHARANPUR</u>		
<u>AKBAR A.H. 963-1014</u>		
216	سہارنپور فلوس - Saharanpur falus R. Mah Abam ilahi 41	O.
<u>SHAH ALAM II - A.H. 1173-1221</u>		
217	سہارنپور سنا ۴۱ - Jart Saharanpur sanat 41 R. عالم شاہ فلوس ۱۲۱۴ Alam Shahi falus 1214	BM
218	سہارنپور سنا ۴۲ - Jart Saharanpur sanat 42. R. عالم شاہ فلوس ۱۲۱۵ Alam Shahi falus 1215.	WHY
219	Another similar, same date.	BM.
220	سہارنپور سنا ۴۴ - Jart Saharanpur sanat 44 R. عالم شاہ فلوس ۱۲۱۹ Alam Shahi falus 1219	BM
221	سہارنپور سنا ۴۴ - Jart Saharanpur sanat 44 R. عالم شاہ فلوس ۱۲۱۷ Alam Shahi falus 1217.	BM
222	سہارنپور سنا ۴۴ - Jart Saharanpur sanat 44 R. عالم شاہ فلوس ۱۲۱۷ Alam Shahi falus 1217.	BM
<u>SAMBHAL</u>		
<u>SHER SHAH, A.H. 946-952</u>		
223	سہارنپور سلطان - Sher Shah sultan Jart Sambhal Margins illegible R. فتح عهد الامير الحاج Fe'ahad al amir al hami Margin at top = al den the others illegible.	Red DFH.
<u>AKBAR A.H. 963-1014</u>		
224	سہارنپور نیم تنکا اکثر شاہ - Jart Sambhal nim tanka Akbar shahi R. امرداد (month) ilahi ۴۴ Amardad/month, ilahi 44	O.
<u>MUMINABAD - BINDRABAN - See also BINDRABAN, p. 98</u>		
<i>These coins were inadvertently omitted from the above</i>		
<u>SHAH ALAM II A.H. 1173-1221</u>		
225	مومین آباد فلوس - Falus Jart Muminabad 40 R. شاہ عالم بادشاہ گھازی سکھا مبارک ۱۲۱۲ Shah Alam badshah ghazi sikha مبارک 1212 - شاہ عالم بادشاہ عاج سکھا مبارک ۱۲۱۲ Shah Alam badshah aj sag sikha مبارک 1212	BM.
226	مومین آباد فلوس - Jart Muminabad R. Alam Shahi falus	BI



<u>SRINAGAR-GAHRWAL</u>		
<u>PRADIP SHAH S.1774-1828</u>		
225	سری پردیپ شاہ - Sri Pradip Shah R. جارت سرنی نگر - Jart Srinagar	B.M
226	سری پردیپ شاہ - Sri Pradip Shah R. جارت سرنی نگر : Jart Srinagar :	B.M
227	سری نگر سنہ ۱۸۲۷ء - Jart Srinagar sambat 1827	B.M
<u>LALLAT SHAH S.1828-1837.</u>		
228	سری مہاراجہ لالی شاہ (جیو) - Sri Maharajah Lallat Shah جارت ۱۸۳۰ء - Sambat 1830 Jart shahr Srinagar - Shahr in the City of Srinagar	B.M
229	Another dated 1831	B.M
<u>PARDUMAN SHAH S.1842-1861</u>		
230	سری مہاراجہ پردمن شاہ (جیو) - Sri Maharajah Par. duman Shah Jyo R. Sambat 1835 Jart Shahr Srinagar	B.M
231	Same but smaller	B.M
232	Another both sides alike.	B.M
233	do as no 230	B.M
234	Another large one shewing the word جیو - Jyo	DFH
235	Another dated 1838	B.M
236	do do do 113A?	B.M
237	do do 1845 'small	B.M
238	do do 1853'	B.M



INDEX

Agra	90	Brass tokens of Tughlak	66 68
Ahmadnagar Farrukhabad	102	Budaun	98
Akbar	66, 68, 90, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 112 114, 120	Burma	72
Akbarabad	90	Burmese alphabet. (The)	74
Akbarnagar	68	Burmese era	46
Akbarpur Tanda	96	Burmese numerals	74
'Alam II	66, 70, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 112, 114, 120	Calcutta	66
'Alam II's couplets.	112 114, 116	C.G.	70
'Alamgir II:	68	Champaran	66
Allahabad	96	Chunar	100
Almora	96	Coins of Bengal	65
Amjad Ali Shah	118	Coins of the United Provinces	89
Andaman Isles (The)	62	Comparative table of Hijra yrs	47
Andaman Isles token	72	Couplet of Amjad Ali	118
Arms of East India Co.	71	- Ghazi al din Haidar	116
Arms of Oudh	117 119	- Muham ^d Ali	118
Aurangzeb	66, 68, 94, 110	- Kasir al din Haidar	116
Awarah	114	- Wajid Ali	118
'Azimabad	66 68	Couplets	45, 96, 102, 114
Bābar	90	brown and fish	116
Bahlol Lodi	104	currency of Bengal. (The)	61
Bahrach	96	cuttack	66
Barili	96	Darnla	100
Benares	96	Degenerate coin types	114 118
Bengal and Burma	57	Dogam	100
Bengali alphabet. (The)	74	East India Co.	68
Bengali numerals	74	East India Co for Bengal	70
Bihar province	72	Eras	46
Bindsiban	98		

Famine token	72	History of India continued.	
Farrukhabad	102	- Akbar's provinces	17
Farrukhsiyar	102	- Alam II	25
Fathpur	102	- Andhra	6
Fish	95. 97. 99. 115	- Arcot	20
Flag	97. 99. 115	- Asoka	6
Footprints of Vishnu	79. 97	- Aurungzeb	18
Forced currency (Tughlaks)	66, 68.	- Babar	15
Gaur	66	- Bahawalpur	26
Garhwal	122	- Bahol Lode	13
Geometrical designs	104	- Bahmani	12, 14
Ghazi al din Haidar	116	- Barid Shaks	14
Ghurkha kriś crossed	79	- Bellah	9, 10
Ghurkhali dynasty	80	- Bengal	24
Glossary of "Words and Phrases"	40	- Bihar	24
Godindpur	66	- Bombay	19, 27
Gorakhpur	102	- British	25
Grain token	72	- British Supremacy	26, 28
Haar	73	- Chalukyas	8, 9
Harindra	76	- Cholas	8, 10
Hyra era	46	- Central Indian States	27
Hindustani alphabet, Nagri	36	- Dares	14
"	Persian, 34	- Deccan	20
History of Agra	83	- Durranis	24
" Bengal	60	- Dutch	19
" Burma	62	- English	19, 22, 24
" Garhwal	88	- Epithalides	7
" India	5	- Europeans	18
" Adil Shaks	15	- French	19, 22
" Akmad Shah Durranis	21	- Ghaznavids	8
" Akbar	16	- Ghorids	9
		- Gondwana	14
		- Greek invasions	5

<i>History of India continued,</i>		<i>History of India, continued,</i>	
. Gujarat	13	. Rohilkhand	24
. Guptas	7	. Sanga	13
. Haidar Ali	25	. Shah Jahan	17
. Harsha	8	. Sher Shah	16
. Humayun	16	. Sikandar	16
. Ismael Shah	14	. Sikhs	26, 28
. Indian Mutiny	28	. Sind	26
. Kalinga	6	. Suri	16
. Kastornir	26	. Taimur	12
. Khan dakh	13	. Tipu Sahib	25
. Kutchans	6	. " Vijayanagar	12, 17
. Kuth al din	10	. Western Satraps	7
. Kuth shahs	15	. White Huns	7
. Madras	19	<i>History of Jaipur</i>	87
. Mahmud of Ghazni	8	. " Kuch Bihar	75
. Mahrattas. 18, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27		. Manipur	77
. Marwar	10	. Nepal	80
. Mauryan dynasty	5	. Oudh	84
. Megwar	17	. Sikkim	80
. Mubarak I	11	. the United Provinces	82
. Mughals	11, 16, 23	Humayun	90, 104
. Muham ^d bin Sam	10	Huson Shah	104
. Mysore	24, 15, 20	Husainabad	66
. Nadir Shah	21	Ibrahim	104
. Nepal	26	Isahabas	96
. Nizam al mulk	22	Slahi ora	46
. Nizam shahs	15	Introduction	1
. Oudh	24	Solamabad	112
. Pallavas	8	Solam Shah	106, 108
. Pandiyans	9, 10	Sahandar	102
. Portuguese	18		
. Rajputana	23 27		

Jahangir	94	Muzjzamabad	102
J. N. H.	95	Mughal Emperors of India	32
Jaunpur	104	Muhammad (Jaunpur)	104
		Muhammadabad Benares	96
Kalkalah	66	" w/ Kalpi	106
Kalpi	106	Muhammad Uddi	108
Kanauj	108	Muhammad Akbar II	102
Kalax	62	" Ali Shah	116
Kalar or daj...	113	" in Tughlak	66, 68
Kingdom of Oudh	116	Mumunabad Bindaaban	120
Kuch Behar	76	Mungir	66
		Mumhidabad	66, 98
Lakhnau	110	Mutra	112
Lakhnauti	66		
Lallat Shah	122	Najitabad	112
Lead coins	72	Nasir al din Haidar	116
Leaf	113	Nepal era of Nepal	46
Lion	73	Nepal	78
List of abbreviations	58	Notes for readers	58
Lucknow	110	Notes on the coins	56
		Numerals in Arabic	38
		" Hindustani	37
Madama Simha deva	66	" Persian	39
Mahmud	104		
Manikpur	110		
Manikpur	76	Oudh	114
Maps of Bengal	59		
Map of India	title page	Pathan Sultans of Delhi	30
		Patna	66, 68
		Patna fort	68
Mashura	112	Parduman Shah	122
Meerut	112	Peacock	73
Mundon Min	72	Pistol	95
Mirath, Mirtha or Meerut	112	Poetical legends	45
Monghyr	66		

Pradip Shah	122	Shivondra	76
Prithvi Vira	78	Sikh coins	114
		couplets	114
Queen Victoria	72	Sikkim	78
		Sovereigns of Gt Britain	33
Rajmahal	68	Trinagar Garkwal	122
Rajputs	23	Surendra Vikrama	78
Rulers of Garkwal	88	Sword	113
• Jaunpur	87		
• Kuch Bihar	75	Thibau	72
• Manipur	77	Thotab Namgyel	78
• Nepal	80	Tikhal	68
• Oudh	86	Tokens (one rupee)	72
• Sikkim	80	(brass Tughlak)	66, 68
Rupi tokens	72	Trident	71, 99
		Tughlakpur	68
Saharanpur	120		
Saka era	46	United Provinces	81
Lambhal	120		
Samvat era	46	Wajid Ali Shah	118
Salgaon, Salgaon	68		
Section I	59		
• II	81		
Shah Alam II 66 70, 94, 96, 98			
100, 102, 112, 114, 120			
Shah Alam II couplets, 112, 114, 116			
Shahgarh Kanauj 108, 110			
Shah Jahan 68, 94, 100 110			
Shahi Kings of Jaunpur 87			
Shergarh fort 68			
• Kanauj 108			
Shet Shah 68, 90, 100, 106, 108 120			
Sheetpur 68			

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