



Abdul Karim



Catalogue of Coins
in the Cabinet
of the

CHITTAGONG
UNIVERSITY
MUSEUM

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Born in 1925 in Chittagong Prof. Abdul Karim did his M.A. from the Dacca University in 1950. He obtained the Ph. D. degree in 1953 from the University of Dacca and in 1962 from the University of London. He joined Dacca University as Lecturer in the Department of History in 1951 and became Reader in the same Department in 1962. Later on, in 1966 he joined as Reader and Head of the Department of History, University of Chittagong and became Professor in 1967. During this period he also held the posts of Provost and Dean of the Faculty of Arts in the Chittagong University. He has been holding the post of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Chittagong since November, 1975. As an author of reports and an educationist he has, to his credit, a good number of books and articles published in journals of both home and abroad.

(Contd. Back Flap.)



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Published by
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Chittagong Bangladesh

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Dedicated to the memory of
Late Dr Nalini Kanta Bhattachali
the pioneer numismatist of Bangladesh

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Abbreviations

1. Bhattasali : *Coins & Chronology* : N. K. Bhattasali, *Coins and Chronology of the Early Independent Sultans of Bengal*, Cambridge, 1922
2. cm : Centimetre
3. *Corpus* : Abdul Karim, *Corpus of the Muslim Coins of Bengal (down to A. D. 1538)*, Dacca, 1960
4. gm : gram
5. *H H R* : N. K. Bhattasali, *Catalogue of Coins Collected by Maulvi Hakim Habibar Rahman Khan Akhonzada of Dacca and Presented to the Dacca Museum*, Dacca, 1936
6. *I C B, I* : "Initial Coinage of Bengal" by Edward Thomas, in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1867
7. *I M C, II* : H. N. Wright, *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum*, Calcutta, Vol. II, Oxford, 1907.
8. *I M C, III* : H. N. Wright, *Coins of the Mughal Emperors of India*. Reprinted by the Deep Publications, Delhi, India, 1975
9. *J A S B* : *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Calcutta.
10. R. Y. : Regnal Year
11. *Taifoor Collection* : N. K. Bhattasali, *Catalogue of Coins Collected by Sayyid A. S. M. Taifoor of Kawsar House, Dacca and Presented to the Dacca Museum*, Dacca, 1936

PREFACE

Coins constitute important source materials for reconstruction of the history of the Muslim period in general, and that of Bengal in particular. Since, no contemporary Persian Chronicle dealing with the Muslim rule in Bengal has so far been discovered, the importance of coins and inscriptions is very great, particularly for fixing the chronology of the Muslim rulers. In fact, the chronology has been fixed mainly with the help of coins and inscriptions. Names of some Muslim rulers have been available only through the coins, there is no mention of them even in the later Persian chronicles or other sources. Coins also supply information about important matters, such as, expansion of Muslim rule, dynastic changes, and the attitude of the Muslim rulers of Bengal towards the *Khilafat*.

Study of coins of the Muslim rulers of Bengal was first started by Laidlay in 1844 who published a few coins in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. Then from the sixties of the nineteenth century onward many Indo-British scholars came to the field and studied and published coins of different periods of Muslim rule. Such scholars are many, but names of some may be mentioned for their great contributions to the study of Bengal numismatics. They are Edward Thomas, Henry Blochmann, C. Rogers, Rudolf Hoernle, H. E. Stapleton, R. D. Banerji, N. K. Bhattasali, Shamsuddin Ahmed and Ahmad Hasan Dani. Bhattasali should be given special credit for having prepared a correct chronology of the early independent Sultans of Bengal with the help of coins. I am indebted to all these great scholars and I feel proud of having been able to derive benefit from their writings. I gratefully acknowledge the debt I owe to Prof. Ahmad Hasan Dani, now in the Islamabad University, Pakistan, who gave me the first lesson in numismatics in 1955.

The Chittagong University Museum is a new one, established only a few years back. The number of coins collected in this Museum is not very big, but in spite of the small number, it was felt that scholars should be given a chance to know the contents

of this valued treasure. If the Catalogue comes to the help of scholars, I shall deem my labour has been amply rewarded. While preparing the present Catalogue the *Indian Museum Catalogue*, Vol. II, has been taken as a model and my *Corpus of the Muslim Coins of Bengal* was also fruitfully consulted. All new types of coins marked with asterisks, have been illustrated for ready reference.

I have received help from my colleagues and friends during the preparation of this Catalogue. I had fruitful discussions with Professor M. A. Ghafur of the Department of Arabic and Persian, Chittagong University about some problems that cropped up during its preparation. Professor Anisuzzaman of Bengali Department gave me a copy of the Regulation of 1793 from his possession and he also kindly permitted me to publish the same in Appendix. He also went through the introduction of this book and gave me valuable suggestions for improvement. Mr. Shamsul Hossain, Assistant Curator of the Museum helped me in many ways. He saw the book through the press and took entire responsibility of preparing plates. He along with Mr. Ahmad Husain, Lecturer in Physics, Chittagong University got the size and weight of the coins in the Physics laboratory. Mr. Abul Mansur, Assistant Professor of Fine Arts, University of Chittagong designed the cover, the Dacca Museum authorities kindly allowed to use their photographic studio in taking photographs of the coins and the Elite Printing & Packages Ltd., Dacca printed the plates and cover. Mr. Ranjit Sharma and Al-Haj A. K. M. Abdul Hai of the Asiatic Press have tried their best to complete the printing of the book in a short time; Mr. Sharma, particularly, shouldered the responsibility of proof-reading, a task so difficult but so well-done. My colleagues in the Vice-Chancellor's Office, Mr. Z. Islam, Mr. H. Rashid and Mr. A. Mabud helped me in various ways, particularly, in preparing the press-copy of the book. I am thankful to all of them but in spite of their help and co-operation, the book could not be free from printing errors. I take full responsibility for the shortcomings and I crave the indulgence of the readers and scholars for the same. Any suggestion for improvement will be gladly accepted.

Vice-Chancellor's Office
University of Chittagong
July 27, 1979

Abdul Karim



INTRODUCTION

The Chittagong University Museum, established only a few years back in 1973, has been able, within this short period, to procure a fairly good number of ancient and medieval coins. The cabinet of coins of the Museum, however, could not be opened to scholars for want of proper identification and systematic cataloguing of the coins. So when on July 25, 1977 a proposal came up before the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Museum to allow the research students to examine the coins, the Board felt that before taking such a decision, the identification of coins should be made and the Board selected me to take up this task. While I was grateful to the members of the Board for giving me this honour, I accepted the offer with much hesitation. I could feel that the responsibility was great and I was not sure whether I could give as much time and energy as such a task may demand. At last, the sense of urgency of the work of identification of the coins and my own interest in the study of the same, persuaded me to undertake the task. During the progress of the work of identification, I felt that putting a little more labour and time, a complete catalogue of coins may be prepared and with this idea in mind, this Catalogue is prepared and presented to the readers.

Mr. Shamsul Hossain, the Asstt. Curator of the Museum presented before me the entire collection of coins, medals and seals collected by the Museum, in all 332 pieces, of which the following 299 coins have been recorded in this Catalogue :

A. (i) <i>Coins of the Sultāns of Bengal</i>	170
1. Shams al-dīn Firuz Shāh	10
2. Ghiyāth al-dīn Bahādur Shāh	30
3. Fakhr al-dīn Mubārak Shāh	12
4. Shams al-dīn Ilyās Shāh	32
5. Sikandar Shāh	16

6. Ghiath al-din A'zam Shah	2
7. Saif al-din Hamzah Shah	2
8. Jalal al-din Muhammad Shah	3
9. Nasir al-din Mahmud Shah	9
10. Rukn al-din Barbak Shah	7
11. Shams al-din Yusuf Shah	2
12. Jalal al-din Fath Shah	2
13. Shams al-din Muza'far Shah	4
14. 'Ala' al-din Husain Shah	12
15. Nasir al-din Nu'rat Shah	12
16. 'Ala' al-din Firuz Shah	1
17. Ghiath al-din Mahmud Shah	4
18. Ghiath al-din Bahadur Shah Sur	8
19. Ghiath al-din Jalal Shah Sur	2
	<hr/> 170

Coin of Danuja Mardana Deva 1

(ii) Coins of unidentified Sultans, but believed to be Sultans of Bengal	2
1. Shahab al-din A'zam Shah	1
2. Muhammad Shah bin Hamzah Shah	1
	<hr/> 2

B. Coins of the Sultans of Delhi	22
1. 'Ala' al-din Muhammad Shah Khalji	1
2. Muhammad bin Tughluq	1
3. Sher Shah	13
4. Islam Shah	7
	<hr/> 22

C. Coins of the Mughal Emperors	86
1. Akbar	21
2. Shah Jahān	9
3. Aurangzib	5
4. Shah Alam-II	51
	<hr/> 86

D. Coins of the Kings of Tippera	13
1. Ratna Manikya	1
2. Dhanya Manikya	1
3. Vijaya Manikya	2
4. Udaya Manikya	1
5. Amara Manikya	3
6. Rajadhara Manikya	4
7. Ramadeva Manikya	1
	<hr/> 13
E. Coin of the King of Coah Behar	1
1. Naranarayana	1
F. Coin of the King of Arakan	1
1. Meng-Radja-gyi (Salim Shah)	1
G. Gupta imitation gold coins	3
	<hr/> 3
Total	299

Among the rest 33 pieces, which have not been catalogued, there are 2 brass seals, 6 medals, 7 medieval coins possibly of the Sultans of Bengal and Mughal emperors but completely rubbed off, and others are modern coins of Tippera, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, of Queen Maria Theresa of Austria, and the Indian coins of Queen Victoria, Edward VII and George V.

More than half of the coins in this collection belong to the Sultans of Bengal and the importance of this Catalogue will lie mainly on these coins. Among the Muslims, Muhammad Bakhtyar Khalji first conquered Nadia, said to be the capital of the King Lakshmana Sena of Bengal in about the year 1204 A. D.¹ Bakhtyar Khalji then made Lakhnauti his seat of government and carved out a Muslim principality in North-Western part of Bengal. The rest of the country of Bengal remained outside his domination and the Muslims took about three hundred years to bring the whole of Bengal under their control. Bakhtyar Khalji was a Turk of the Khalji clan and four rulers of his clan including himself ruled Lakhnauti for about a quarter of a century. No coin issued by first three of them, Muhammad Bakhtyar Khalji, Muhammad Shihran Khalji and 'Alī Mardān Khalji has so far come to light, though

1. *Indian Historical Quarterly*, 1934, pp. 133 ff.

the contemporary historian, Minhāj-i-Sirāj categorically states that Bakhtiyār Khaljī instituted *Khuba* and *Sikka* in his conquered territory and that 'Alī Mardān Khaljī assumed independence with the title of Sulṭān 'Alā' al-dīn.² Recently Dr. P. L. Gupta has published a coin issued in the name of Sulṭān Mu'izz al-dīn Muḥammad bin-Sām and he is of the opinion that the coin was issued by Bakhtiyār Khaljī in A. H. 601 commemorating his conquest of Gaud.³ The name of Bakhtiyār, however, does not appear on the coin and I think final verdict is still to be awaited until better preserved coins are available. Mr. G. S. Farid has published a coin which, he claims to have been issued by 'Alī Mardān Khaljī.⁴ If the claims prove to be correct, the coins will confirm the statement of Minhāj. Ghiyāth al-dīn 'Iwāḍ Khaljī, the fourth of the Khaljī ruler of Lakhnauti was so long considered to be the founder of a mint in Bengal in the Muslim period; his coins have been discovered and recorded in different Catalogues and Journals. But the cabinet of the Chittagong University Museum does not possess any of these coins.

Sulṭān Ghiyāth al-dīn 'Iwāḍ Khaljī was killed by an invading army from Delhi in 1227 A. D. and Lakhnauti passed to the hands of Sulṭān Shams al-dīn Iltutmish and became a province of the Delhi Sultanate. This status of Lakhnauti continued upto 1287 A. D. with occasional breaks, when governors appointed from Delhi revolted against their masters and became independent for very brief periods. During this period, particularly after the death of Sulṭān Shams al-dīn Iltutmish in 1236 A. D. the government of Delhi was very weak, as a result of weak succession and power struggle among the Turkish nobles at court and at the provincial headquarters. Taking advantage of the situation, the governors of Lakhnauti assumed powers virtually as independent rulers, though many of them did not formally break ties with the Delhi government. Two of them, however, Muḥiṭ al-dīn Yuzbak and Muḥiṭ al-dīn Tughral declared independence, the former actually issued inde-

2. Minhāj-i-Sirāj: *Tabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī*, pp. 64, 71.

3. *Journal of the Varendra Research Museum*, Vol. 4, 1975-76, pp. 29-34.

4. *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, Calcutta, Vol. XVIII, Nos. 1-4, 1976, pp. 104-106.

pendent coins in 653/1255⁵ while the latter fought unsuccessfully against his master Sulṭān Ghiyāth al-dīn Balban.⁶ In 1287 A. D., Sulṭān Ghiyāth al-dīn Balban died, but his younger and the only surviving son Bughra Khān renounced his title to the throne of Delhi and preferred to remain in Lakhnauti. He assumed independence with the title of Sulṭān Nāṣir al-dīn Maḥmūd.⁷ After his death three years later, his son Rukn al-dīn Kaikā'us ascended the throne and issued independent coins. After his death or removal, probably without any heir, he was succeeded by Shams al-dīn Firūz Shāh, believed to be one of his nobles, who established an independent dynasty of his own. Shams al-dīn Firūz Shāh reigned for 22 years from 1301 to 1322 A. D. and he is the first Sulṭān of Bengal whose coins have been recorded in this Catalogue.

During the life time of Shams al-dīn Firūz Shāh, three of his sons,⁸ Jalāl al-dīn Maḥmūd, Shihāb al-dīn Bughdah Shāh and Ghiyāth al-dīn Bahādur issued independent coins concurrently with their father from the same mints. Previously scholars thought that the children revolted against their father,⁹ but now there is consensus among scholars that the concurrent issue of coins by the father and the children means sharing of sovereignty by the old father with his grown-up children.¹⁰ Of the three sons who issued independent coins, Ghiyāth al-dīn Bahādur survived his father who was later supplanted by the Tughluq rulers of Delhi during the years 1329-33. Ghiyāth al-dīn Bahādur is represented by a fairly good number of coins in this Catalogue.

The coins of Shams al-dīn Firūz Shāh (10 in number) and Ghiyāth al-dīn Bahādur Shāh (30 in number) are neither representative in character so far as date and name of the mint are concerned, nor are they in a good state of preservation. In most of the coins margins are partly cut off. Out of 10 coins of Shams al-dīn Firūz

5. *JMC*, II, No. 6.

6. Barani: *Tārīkh-i-Firūzshāhī*, pp. 83, ff.

7. None of his coins has come to light, but in the coins of his son Kaikā'us he is called a Sulṭān. See *Corpus*, p. 24.

8. Names of three other sons, Ḥāṣim Khān, Qatla Khān and Nāṣir al-dīn Ibrāhīm (who later issued coin under the Tughluq Sulṭāns) are available from epigraphic, literary and numismatic sources).

9. *History of Bengal*, Vol. II, pp. 80-81.

10. *Bāṅglādesh Itihās*, ed. R. C. Majumder, p. 25.

Shāh, in only one coin the name of the mint is available, which is Lakhnauti, although he is known to have issued coins from at least 2 mints, Lakhnauti and Sunārgāon. Although he ruled for 22 years, in only 3 coins date can be deciphered and they are 714, 715 and 716. Similarly out of 30 coins of Ghiyāth al-dīn Bahādur Shāh recorded in this Catalogue, in only 9 coins the name of the mint can be read as Lakhnauti and in 1 coin the name of the mint is Sunārgāon and in only 9 coins date can be read and they are 710, 712, 713, 714, 721 and 723.

Both Shams al-dīn Fīrūz Shāh and Ghiyāth al-dīn Bahādur Shāh inscribed in their coins the name of the last Abbasid *Khalīfah* Al-Must'asim who was killed in Baghdad long before in 1258 A. D. This practice of showing allegiance to the *Khalīfah* was followed by the contemporary Sultāns. In Bengal the name of the *Khalīfah* Al-Must'asim is found in the coins of Rukn al-dīn Kaikā'ūs, Shams al-dīn Fīrūz Shāh and his children upto the year 1323 A.D., although he was killed long before their accession to the throne. In Delhi the practice is found in the coins of Ghiyāth al-dīn Balban, Mu'izz al-dīn Kaiqobād and Jalāl al-dīn Fīrūz Khaljī. I quote here what I had written about this in my *Corpus of the Muslim Coins of Bengal*:

"The continuance of the name of Al-Must'asim long after he was executed by Halagu Khān in 1258, speaks of the great reverence in which the *Khalīfah* was held by the Bengal rulers. It is unnecessary to assume that the news of the destruction of the Baghdad *Khalīfah* did not reach Bengal. The Mongol raids were causing dread as much to the Muslim rulers of Central Asia as to those of India, and in the account of Balban's reign as given by Minhāj (correctly Baranī), every detail of Mongol movement is recorded. The fact is that the legal sovereignty of the *Khalīfah* had gained so much currency in India by this time that even after Al-Must'asim's execution his name could not be removed from the coins."¹¹

During the time of Shams al-dīn Fīrūz Shāh, the Lakhnauti Sultanate extended its frontier in all directions and almost the whole of Bengal came under his rule except the out-lying parts in the South and South-west. So when the House of Shams al-dīn Fīrūz

11. *Corpus*, p. 167.

Shāh was supplanted by the Tughluq Sultāns of Delhi, they could divide Bengal into three administrative units—Lakhnauti, Sunārgāon and Satgāon. But the Tughluqs could not long remain in power in Bengal.

First in 1338 A. D., Sunārgāon became independent under Fakhr al-dīn Mubārak Shāh. Then Lakhnauti became independent under 'Alā' al-dīn 'Alī Shāh, who was, however, ousted within a short time by Shams al-dīn Ilyās Shāh. Fakhr al-dīn Mubārak Shāh died in 1349 to be succeeded by his son (adopted son ?) Ikhtiyār al-dīn Ghazī Shāh. In 1352 Ilyās Shāh ousted Ghazī Shāh and thus not only annexed Sunārgāon to his kingdom but also united the whole of Bengal under him and thus became the first ruler of a united Bengal.

Credit goes to N. K. Bhattasali for fixing a correct chronology of the early independent Sultāns of Bengal as early as 1922.¹² With the publication of the *History of Bengal*, Vol. II. by the Dacca University later in 1948, the chronology of the Bengal Sultāns is not a problem now. We shall not repeat the chronology here, but we shall limit our discussion to the coins recorded in this Catalogue. Fakhr al-dīn Mubārak Shāh is represented in this Catalogue by 12 coins, almost all of which are in a very good state of preservation. As Bhattasali says, "The coins of Fakhruddin are veritable gems of the art of coin striking and speak volumes in favour of the skill of the Sonargaon artists. Their shape is regular, the lettering of them is delightfully neat and well-shaped, and they carry about them a refreshing air of refinement. It is a joy to behold them and a delight to read them. It may be safely asserted that coin making never again attained such excellence in Bengal."¹³

All the coins were issued from the Sunārgāon mint and the name of the mint is given the honorific title *Hadrat Jalāl*. In only one coin the margin is completely cut off and in another it is partly cut off. The dates available in the coins range from 744 to 750. Attention of scholars is drawn to two points. First, coin No. 52 is called a *ḍinār* while all other coins are called *Sikka*. This is rather interesting because the *ḍinār* was a gold unit of currency in Islam

12. Bhattasali: *Coins and Chronology of the Early Independent Sultans of Bengal*, England, 1922.

13. *Ibid*, p. 11.

and the Muslims took it from the Greeks. Silver and copper *dīnārs* were also found in use in Eastern Iran and Transoxiana during the Mongol and post-Mongol times. "The word *dīnār* disappears from the coinage in the 6th century A. H. in the West, in the 7th/13th century in the East and in India, and in the 8th/14th century in Egypt. As a money of account the word was widely used both during and after its circulation as an actual coin."¹⁴ A gold *dīnār* was equal to ten silver *dīnārs* and a silver *dīnār*¹⁵ was the approximate equivalent to a modern rupee.¹⁶ Secondly, Fakhr al-dīn Mubārak Shāh stopped inscribing the name of Abbasid Khalīfah Al-Must'asim on his coins, instead he called himself *Yamīn-i-Khālīfat Allāh* (right hand of the Khalīfah of God), *Yamīn al-Khālīfat* (right hand of the Khalīfat) and *Nāṣir Amīr al-Mu'mīnīn* (helper of the commander of the faithful).

There are 32 coins of Shams al-dīn Ilyās Shāh in this collection. The coins are in fairly good state of preservation. They were issued from two mints—Fīrūzābād and Shahr-i-Naw. The coins are all called *Fīdḡat al-Sikka* (i.e. silver coin) and Fīrūzābād is designated as *balad* (or city). Fīrūzābād was the name given to the old town of Pandua, a few miles away from Gauḡ or Lakhnauti, where the seat of government was transferred during this period. Shahr-i-Naw literally means new town but its identification is rather difficult. "Some scholars take it to be 'Cernove' mentioned by Nicolo de Conti as a town on the Ganges, while others take it to be the other name of Pandwah. Etymologically Shahr-i-Naw means 'the new city'. The fact of its disappearance from history after Sulṭān Sikandar Shāh's reign suggests that the place was no longer required to be known as Shahr-i-Naw or new city. What was the new city during this time? We know that Pandwah, though a place of role with Hindu ruins, was a new place for the Muslims. It was established as a mint town only about 4 years prior to the issuing of coins from Shahr-i-Naw. Therefore, its identification with Pandwah seems to be more reasonable."¹⁷

14. *Dīnār in Encyclopaedia of Islam*, New edition, vol. II.

15. Yule: *Cathay and the Way Thither*, p. 439; Thomas: *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli*, p. 227, fn.

16. Bhattasali: *Coins and Chronology of the Early Independent Sultans of Bengal*, p. 144.

17. Corpus, p. 160.

INTRODUCTION

Like Fakhr al-dīn Mubārak Shāh, Ilyās Shāh also called himself in his coins "*Yamīn al-Khālīfat*" (right hand of the Khalīfat) and "*Nāṣir Amīr al-Mu'mīnīn*" (helper of the commander of the faithful). In addition he called himself "*Sikandar al-Thānī*" (the second Alexander). Prior to him no Sulṭān of Bengal took this title of *Sikandar al-Thānī*; in Delhi, however, Sulṭān 'Alā'-al-dīn Khaljī took this title before him.

There are 12 coins of Sikandar Shāh in this collection. His coins are also fairly good specimens of art. In general, the lettering of some of his coins resembles the lettering of those of Fakhr al-dīn Mubārak Shāh. Sikandar Shāh introduced innovation in his own coins which speak of his supreme faith in religion and God. He prefixed his name with expressions like *al-Mujāhid fī Sabil al-Rahmān* (warrior in the path of the Merciful), and *al-Wāṭhiq ba-tāyyīd al-Rahmān* (confident by the support of the Merciful). He also called himself *Yamīn-i-Khālīfat Allāh* (right hand of the Khalīfah of God), *Nāṣir Amīr al-Mu'mīnīn* (helper of the commander of the faithful), and *Ghaṭh al-Islām wa'l Muslimīn* (the help of Islam and of the Muslims). He also inserted the benedictory prayer, *Khallada Allāh Khilāfatahu* (May God perpetuate his Khalīfat). But the most important title assumed by him is *al-Imām*. His Type D coins bear on the obverse, "*al-Imām al-Ā'zam*" and on the reverse, "*Yamīn Khālīfat Allāh Nāṣir Amīr al-Mu'mīnīn*" and his Type E coins bear on the obverse margin, "*al-Imām al-Ā'zam wa'l Khālīfat al-Mu'azzam*" whereas they bear on the reverse, "*Yamīn Khālīfat Allāh Nāṣir Amīr al-Mu'mīnīn*". Sikandar Shāh was also the first ruler in Bengal to insert the names of the first four companions of the Prophet in his coins.

All coins of Sikandar Shāh in this collection are from Fīrūzābād mint. The coins are called *Sikka al-Mubārakah* (honoured *Sikka* or coin) and Fīrūzābād is called *Ḥaḡrat* (honoured), *balad* (city), and *balad al-Maḡrūṣah* (protected city).

Ghiāth al-dīn Ā'zam Shāh is very poorly represented in this collection. Only two coins have been available, and they are also in a very bad state of preservation. Margins are badly cut off, so that date and name of the mint cannot be read. In one coin the words "*Khallada Mulkahu*" (may his kingdom perpetuate) are available and in the other he calls himself *Nāṣir al-Islām wa'l Muslimīn* (helper of Islam and of Muslims), *Yamīn-i-Amīr al-*

Mu'mintn (right hand of the commander of the faithful), and *al-Mawayyidu ba-Tāyyid al-Raḥmān*, (one who is strengthened by the support of the Merciful). 2 coins of Saif al-dīn Ḥamzah Shāh available in this collection are also in a very bad state of preservation. From what can be read in these coins it seems that he followed his father in the inscription of legends on the coins.

Jalāl al-dīn Muḥammad Shāh is represented by only three coins in one of which only date can be read which is 823. Rājā Gaṇeśa is represented by only one coin from the Chittagong mint dated 1339 Saka/A.D. 1417. Jalāl al-dīn seems to have followed the coins of Ā'zam Shāh, because he also calls himself *Nāṣir Amīr al-Mu'mintn* and *Ghawth al-Islām wa'l Muslimīn*. He also inscribed the names of four companions of the Prophet and the benedictory prayer *Khallada Mulkahu*. He also introduced the system of writing dates in figures, although he also followed the old system of writing in words. Jalāl al-dīn Muḥammad Shāh is known to be the first Sultān of Bengal to take the title of *Khāṭfat Allāh* for himself.¹⁸ But no coin with this title is available in this collection.

During the later Ilyās Shāhī period, coins were issued in great number, but they fall far short of the previous standard from the artistic point of view. Coins of this period are mostly uncouth and calligraphy is very poor. There are 9 coins of Nāṣir al-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh, 7 coins of Rukn al-dīn Bārbak Shāh, 2 coins of Shams al-dīn Yūsuf Shāh and 2 coins of Jalāl al-dīn Fath Shāh. In their coins date is written only in figures and not in words. Moreover, they started issuing coins from *Dār-al-ḥarb* (the mint) and *Khazānah* (the Treasury) which is not found in the coins of the previous period. In the matter of inscribing legends, they followed the previous practice of calling themselves *Nāṣir al-Islām wa'l Muslimīn* and *al-Muwayyidu ba-Tāyyid al-Raḥmān*. Rukn al-dīn Bārbak Shāh also introduced *Kalima* and Shams al-dīn Yūsuf Shāh inscribed *Kalima* and the names of four companions of the Prophet. Both Nāṣir al-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh and Rukn al-dīn Bārbak Shāh took the title *Khāṭfat Allāh bi'l-hujjat wa'l burhān*.

One coin of Jalāl al-dīn Fath Shāh deserves to be specially mentioned. This is coin No. 128 of this Catalogue. In this coin

18. *Corpus*, pp. 170-176.

Jalāl al-dīn Fath Shāh claims himself to be *Sikandar Thāni* or Second Alexander. In Delhi, Sultān 'Alā' al-dīn Muḥammad Shāh Khaljī claimed this title and in Bengal Shams al-dīn Ilyās Shāh is the only ruler to claim this title before him. In the hitherto published coins of Fath Shāh expressions like *Husain Shāhī*, *Sayyid Shāhī* and *Majda Allāh al-Fath* are available, but this is the first coin where the title *Sikandar Thāni* is found.

The Ḥabshī rulers are represented in this collection by only 4 coins of Shams al-dīn Muẓaffar Shāh. Of these, three coins are fairly well preserved and date and name of the mints are available. Shams al-dīn Muẓaffar Shāh inscribed the *Kalima* and names of first four companions of the Prophet in his coins,

The Ḥusain Shāhī rulers are well represented in this collection and coins of all rulers of this dynasty are available. Though Ḥusain Shāhī period is known for prosperity, expansion of territories and for cultural and literary developments, the numismatic art is not equally excellent. Coins issued during this period are as uncouth and crude as in the previous period, though a few issues deserve merit. The Sultāns of this dynasty put emphasis on their noble birth; 'Alā' al-dīn Ḥusain Shāh inscribing the epithet *Walad-i-Sayyid al-Mursalin* (descendent of the chief of the Prophets). He also mentions the name of his father Sayyid Ashraf al-Ḥusainī, although he was not a king. The other rulers, all invariably claimed themselves to be al-Ḥusainī, i.e. belonging to the Ḥusaini dynasty. One type of 'Alā' al-dīn Ḥusain Shāh's coins are considered to be numismatic *fateḥnāma* (proclamation of victory), because in these coins the Sultān claims himself to be the conqueror of Kāmarūpa, Kāmtā, Jājnagar and Orissa.

Among the Afghān rulers, coins of only two Sultāns—Ghiāth al-dīn Bahādur Shāh and Ghiāth al-dīn Jalāl Shāh, both sons of Shams al-dīn Muḥammad Shāh Ghāzi of the Sūr dynasty are available. There are 8 coins of the former and 2 coins of the latter in this collection. All the coins bear *Kalima* and the names of first four companions of the Prophet. Ghiāth al-dīn Bahādur Shāh introduced an important innovation by inscribing his name in *Nāgari* characters; probably he was following the practice introduced by Sher Shāh.

THE TITLES OF IMĀM AND KHALIFAH.

As has been stated above, Sikandar Shāh took the title of *al-Imām* and *al-Imām al-Āzam wa'l Khalīfat al-Mu'azzam*. Jalāl al-dīn Muḥammad Shāh took the title of *Khalīfat Allāh*, Nāṣir al-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh and Rukn al-dīn Bārbak Shāh took the title of *Khalīfat Allāh bi'l-hujjat wa'l burhān*. In my *Corpus of the Muslim Coins of Bengal*, I stated that Jalāl al-dīn Muḥammad Shāh was the first ruler of Bengal to take the title of *Khalīfah*, but that was a wrong assumption; at that time I could not realise the significance of the title *al-Imām*. *Al-Imām* stands for *Khalīfah*; it may be noted that the name of the Abbasid Khalīfah al-Musta'ṣim inscribed by the Delhi and Bengal Sultāns on their coins is prefixed by the word *al-Imām*. The assumption of the title of *Imām* or *Khalīfah* is a legal issue and it all started in the 13th century with the fall of the Abbasid *Khilāfat* of Baghdad. So a discussion on the significance of the *Imamate* or *Khilāfat* title may not be deemed superfluous here.¹⁹

The *Khalīfah* was the head of the Muslims. According to the jurists he was the defender and the maintainer of the Faith, the protector of the Muslim territory, the supreme judge, and the chief organiser and administrator of the Islamic Commonwealth. He succeeded the Prophet as head of the community, as *Amīr al-Mu'minīn* or commander of the Faithful, and as leader and ruler of the Muslims. The power of the *Khalīfah* was limited by the existence of *Shari'a* or divine law which no one could supersede, but he was the final interpreter of law and it was his duty to enforce the law.

As Islam is indivisible, as *Shari'a* or Islamic law is indivisible, the *Khilāfat* was also indivisible, and Abbasid *Khilāfat* enjoyed this pre-eminent position in the *Sunni* world although the rise of rival *Khilāfat* first in Spain and then in Egypt much weakened the Abbasid authority. But the real weakness of the Abbasid *Khilāfat* came with its own decay in wielding political power and with the rise of Muslim kingdoms outside the Abbasid authority. Even during this time, the rulers who wielded power, recognised

19. In writing the following few paragraphs, I have taken help from I. H. Qureshi, *Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi*, pp. 23 ff.

the supremacy of the Abbasids. Powerful rulers like 'Adud al-daulah, the Buwaihid, Sulṭān Maḥmūd of Ghazni also felt the necessity of being recognised by the *Khalīfah*. "Nizami-i-Aruḍi has put the legal position well when he explains that a monarch is a lieutenant of the Caliph to administer the outlying parts of the Commonwealth which cannot be easily governed by one authority from the centre. Just as the Prophet is the vicegerent of God and the Caliph the vicegerent of the Prophet, the monarch is the vicegerent of the Caliph."²⁰ But when the Abbasid *Khilāfat* became extremely weak and more and more rulers began to wield power, the situation became further precarious. The jurists also did not lag behind, they propounded the theory that "what the Caliph did not forbid, he permitted", for, as Qureshi says, "instances of rulers owing allegiance to the Caliph and not receiving explicit recognition from him are too numerous to justify any other legal theory."²¹

Among the Sultāns of Delhi, Sulṭān Iltutmish received investiture from the *Khalīfah*. The emissaries from Khalīfah al-Mustanṣir Bill'ah reached the capital city of Delhi on Monday 22 Rabī' I 622 A. H. (A. D. 1229). The day was one of rejoicing for the Sultān and all Muslims and the city was beautifully decorated and the emissaries of the *Khalīfah* were given befitting reception.²²

Iltutmish inscribed the name of the Khalīfah al-Nāṣir (before he actually received the recognition), al-Mustanṣir, and al-Zahīr. After the death of Iltutmish his successors also followed him. When al-Musta'ṣim became the *Khalīfah*, his name also began to be inscribed. As we know al-Musta'ṣim was killed by Halagu Khān in 1258, and thus the Abbasid *Khilāfat* came to an end. But al-Musta'ṣim's name continued in the coins of Delhi upto the reign of Sulṭān Jalāl al-dīn Firuz Khaljī.

In Bengal Sulṭān Ghiyāth al-dīn 'Iwāḍ Khaljī first inscribed the name of Abbasid Khalīfah al-Nāṣir and al-Zahīr, although he does not appear to have received recognition from the *Khalīfah*.²³

20. I. H. Qureshi, *ibid*, p. 24.

21. *Ibid*, p. 26.

22. Minhāj, *Tabaqat-i-Nāṣiri*, p. 174.

23. *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. XVI, part II, pp. 243-52.

We have also stated above, that *Khalifah al-Musta'şim's* name appeared on the coins of the Bengal Sultans even after his death upto the year 1323 A. D. The early independent Sultans Fakhr al-din Mubarak Shah, 'Ala' al-din 'Ali Shah, Shams al-din Ilyas Shah were content by calling themselves *Yamin Khalifat Allah, Yamin al-khalifat*, and *Nasir Amir al-Mu'minin*. But Sikandar Shah for the first time took the title of *al-Imam al-A'zam* and *Khalifat al-Mu'azzam*. It is curious to note that Sikandar Shah, although himself took the title of *Imam* or *Khalifah*, in the same coin calls himself *Yamin Khalifat Allah* and *Nasir Amir al-Mu'minin*.

Now the question arises, why did Sikandar Shah assume the title of *al-Imam*. A correct answer to this question probably lies in the contemporary political situation in the Indian subcontinent. Sikandar Shah was contemporary of Sultan Firuz Shah Tughluq of Delhi, and Sikandar Shah actually had to fight against Firuz Shah Tughluq for his very existence. Firuz Shah Tughluq received recognition from the Abbasid *Khalifah* of Egypt. He inscribed the names of the *Khalifahs* Abu'l-'Abbas Ahmad, Abu'l Fath al-Muta'id Billah and al-Mutawakkil 'ala-Allah Abu'Abd Allah Muhammad.²⁴ The practice of receiving recognition from the Abbasid *Khalifah* of Egypt was actually started by Firuz's predecessor Muhammad bin Tughluq.²⁵ "Firuz Shah proudly records his belief in the necessity of obtaining recognition from the Abbasid Caliphs as well as the fact that he received letters patent granting him 'absolute authority and the lieutenancy of the Caliphate' with the title of the chief of the Sultans."²⁶ The arrogation of such an authority by the Sultan of Delhi was a real menace to the Sultan of Bengal. The Sultan of Bengal (Sikandar Shah), therefore, went one step further and forestalled his adversary of Delhi by taking the title of *Khalifah* or *Imam* for himself. The Sultan could not do it without the consent of the 'Ulamā of the country and the 'Ulamā of Bengal should be given credit for this ingenuity.

About *Khalifat Allah* title assumed by Jalal al-din Muhammad Shah, I quote below what Dr. Ghafur writes on the subject :

24. *IMC*, II, Nos. 407-413.

25. *IMC*, II, Nos. 315-320.

26. I. H. Qureshi, *op. cit.*, p. 36.

"For understanding the importance of Sultan Jalal al-Din's political role, his relation with the Abbasid Caliph in Egypt must be examined. That he exchanged messengers with the Mamluk Sultan Ashraf Barsbay is firmly established. It is understood that by establishing diplomatic relations with the powerful Muslim States—Mamluk in Egypt and the Timurid in Herat—he aimed at raising his status as a sovereign independent Sultan of Bengal. Now the question that remains to be solved is, whether he made oath of allegiance to the *Khalifah*. Is it a fact that he sought investiture from the *Khalifah*? If so, he had done it only for strengthening his position in his kingdom. In that case he would publicize it by minting the name of the *Khalifah* in his coin. But the coins of Jalal al-din Muhammad Shah bear evidence that *Khalifah's* name was never minted. On the contrary he assumed the title of *Khalifah* himself. The epigraphical evidence corroborates it.

"It is more confounding that Jalal al-din Muhammad Shah assumed the title of *Khalifah* after having established diplomatic relations with the Abbasid Caliph of Egypt. Numismatic evidence shows that the title *Khalifah* appears on his coin for the first time in 834 H. Ibn Hajar Asqalani states it clearly that Sultan Jalal al-Din received the messenger from the Abbasid Caliph in 833 H.

"It is, therefore, crystal clear that he assumed the title of *Khalifah* only after having a diplomatic exchange with the Abbasid Caliph. These are Sakhawī's words :-

ولم يمدى العهد من الخليفة فجهله مع تشريف على يد شريف

"He (Jalal al-din Muhammad Shah) sought for 'ahd from the *Khalifah*. He (*Khalifah*) then, furnished it to him with a robe of honour through a noble person." It is to be borne in mind that it is more an understatement than a mis-statement. In Muslim historiography, the term *عهد* is not employed for investiture, *بيعة* is the proper term for investiture, *عهد* means a contract between the Caliph and community guaranteeing loyal fulfilment of his duties and receiving in exchange a binding promise. This contract takes place after the investiture ceremony.

"It is a known fact that the *Sunni* jurists in formulating the doctrine of the *Khalifah* have always kept in view the existing

historical and political condition and tried to harmonize the political reality with the frame-work of the *Shari'a*.

"In the last half of 13th century, as a result of the fall of Baghdad, the conception of *Khalifah* had undergone a great change. We may observe the changes in the writing of three leading jurists of 14th century, Badar al-Din Ibn Jama'a (1241), Ibn Taymiya (1263-1328), and Ibn Khaldun (1322-1406). During the 14th century, due to the changed political condition of the Caliphate, the position of the Caliph was relegated to that of a figure-head. All his prerogatives were usurped by the ruling Sultān. The later Mamluks of Egypt dropped the name of the Caliph from the coins. To compromise this political reality the Jurist Ibn Jama'a legalized delegation of all Caliphal prerogatives to the wielder of the power.

"In this way the ruler to whom authority was delegated could exercise full authority as Abbasid Caliph's *Khalifah*. This means that such a *Khalifah* or *Imām* had legal authority to appoint judges and governors and can himself hold the charge of the army and the treasury. Ibn Jama'a says that this was necessary to hold together the far-flung Islamic kingdoms. This act of designating Caliph's vicegerent is expressed by the term *نائب*.

As a matter of fact the confusion was created by Hāji Dabir who while copying Sakhiawi changed the word *نائب* for *نائب*. We may now reasonably presume that Sultān Jalāl al-dīn Muḥammad Shāh actually sought for a contract from the Caliph of Egypt through his powerful master Ashraf Barsbay for full delegation of Caliphs' prerogative. The political motive is not far to seek. His rival the ruler of Jaunpūr used to mint the name of the Abbasid Caliph in Egypt. The Sultān of Bengal out-bid his rival by this legal device. Exploiting the legal flaw, the Sultān of Bengal claimed himself *Khalifat Allāh* instead of calling himself *Khalifat Amir-al-Mu'minin*. For this legal ingenuity the 'Ulamā of Bengal were to be thanked. It was undoubtedly a constitutional issue. It could not be solved without the support of the 'Ulamā of Bengal'. "We can safely say that the trend of Muslim jurists of the time was quite in favour of such a move. Ibn Khaldun was of the opinion that there might be two Imāms at one and the same time, provided that they were not in the

same country or in contiguous ones, and that there was sufficient distance between them to prevent any conflict of authority."²⁷

The significance of the title, "*Khalifat Allāh bi'l hujjat wa'l burhān*" adopted by Nāṣir al-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh and his son Rukn al-dīn Bārbak Shāh is also great. It has just been stated that Jalāl al-dīn Muḥammad Shāh, son of Rājā Gaṇeśa, took the title of *Khalifat Allāh* and he took the title towards the end of his reign. Historians tell us that after the death of Jalāl al-dīn Muḥammad Shāh, his son Aḥmad Shāh ascended the throne but he could rule only for a brief period of nearly a year. He was killed by his slaves Shādī Khān and Nāṣir Khān but within a short time they were also removed from the scene and Nāṣir al-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh of the Ilyās Shāhī dynasty was restored to the throne. It is clear, therefore, that the family of Rājā Gaṇeśa, though changed their religion and accepted Islam could not be firmly rooted on the throne. The adoption of the title of *Khalifat Allāh bi'l hujjat wa'l burhān* by the first two restored Ilyās Shāhī rulers, is, therefore, a clear proof that there was a reaction among the political circle against Jalāl al-dīn Muḥammad Shāh's assumption of the title of *Khalifat Allāh*. As if these coins were issued to declare that if the convert Jalāl al-dīn Muḥammad Shāh could assume the title *Khalifat Allāh*, Nāṣir al-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh and Rukn al-dīn Bārbak Shāh being Muslims by birth, were eligible to claim a far stronger title i. e., they were *Khalifat Allāh bi'l hujjat wa'l burhān* (*Khalifah* of God by proof and testimony).

TWO HITHERTO UNKNOWN SULTĀNS OF BENGAL

Before concluding our discussion on the coins of the Sultāns of Bengal, we would like to draw the attention of scholars to the two coins (Nos. 172 and 173), where names of two new kings are available. Coin No. 172 was issued by one Shāhāb al-dīn A'zam Shāh and coin No. 173 was issued by one Muḥammad Shāh bin Hamzah Shāh. In none of the coins date or name of the mint are available. But they are typical issues from a mint in Bengal; the size, weight, the legends inscribed, show that they

27. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Pakistan*, vol. VIII, 1963, pp. 62-65,

were issued in the tradition of the Sultāns of Bengal. But in the list of Bengal Sultāns, the names of these two kings are not available. So the question arises, who are they and when did they flourish? In the absence of the name of the mint and date these questions cannot be answered satisfactorily.

Discussing the reign of Sultān Ghiāth al-dīn Ā'zam Shāh, Buchanan gives the following account²⁸ :—

" Shah Nur Kutub Alam attempted to make a peace with a Shaheb Khan, with whom Ghyashudin had been carrying on an unsuccessful war. While the treaty was going forward, Ghyashudin seized on his adversary."

Previously we expressed doubt on the testimony of Buchanan because there was no evidence of the existence of any powerful person named Shahāb Khān who could fight a protracted battle against the Sultān of Bengal. But with the discovery of the coin issued by Shahāb al-dīn Ā'zam Shāh, our former opinion needs revision. Although in the absence of date in this coin, we cannot firmly identify Shahāb al-dīn Ā'zam Shāh of this coin with Shahāb Khān, the contender of Ghiāth al-dīn Ā'zam Shāh as stated by Buchanan, the probability of such an identification is very great. A final decision in this point should, however, be deferred until fresh coins with date and the name of the mint are available.

The second coin (No. 173) is also very interesting. We know that there is only one among the Muslim Sultāns of Bengal bearing the name of Hamzah and he is Saif al-dīn Hamzah Shāh, son of Ghiāth al-dīn Ā'zam Shāh. The history of this period, so far as known to us, shows that the political horizon of Bengal during this time was full of turmoil. Ghiāth al-dīn Ā'zam Shāh was killed, we are told, by the machinations of Rājā Gaṇeśa, a powerful Hindu zamindar. Then Saif al-dīn Hamzah Shāh, son of Ghiāth al-dīn Ā'zam Shāh occupied the throne, soon to be killed, again by the machinations of Rājā Gaṇeśa. This time Rājā Gaṇeśa put to the throne Shahāb al-dīn Bayazīd Shāh, a slave (some say adopted son) of the late Sultān Saif al-dīn Hamzah Shāh. He was also dispossessed and killed by Rājā Gaṇeśa, who now put 'Ālā' al-dīn Fīrūz Shāh, son of Bayazīd Shāh on the

28. Quoted in Sukhamay Mukhopadhyay : *Bāṅglār Itihāser Duśo Bachar*, p. 80.

throne. But soon 'Ālā' al-dīn Fīrūz Shāh was also dispossessed and Rājā Gaṇeśa himself occupied the throne. In this troublesome period, could it happen that one son of Hamzah Shāh named Muḥammad Shāh occupied the throne and contended for his father's kingdom with the usurper and a slave of his father, viz., Shahāb al-dīn Bayazīd Shāh?

In the *Ā'in-i-Akbari*, *Tabaqāt-i-Akbari*, *Tārīkh-i-Firihā* and *Riāḍ al-Salāṭīn*, we actually find that after Saif al-dīn Hamzah Shāh his son Shams al-dīn ascended the throne and in the *Riāḍ al-Salāṭīn*, the author says that according to some writers the name of Hamzah Shāh's successor was not Shams al-dīn, but Shahāb al-dīn. Since coins bearing the name of Shahāb al-dīn (Bayazīd Shāh) was actually discovered, the original statement of the authors that Shams al-dīn succeeded to the throne has been forgotten by modern scholars. Since the contemporary historian Ibn Ḥazar has categorically stated that Shahāb al-dīn Bayazīd Shāh was a slave of Hamzah Shāh, a statement supported by Buchanan, modern scholars have also ruled out the possibility that a son of Hamzah Shāh could have succeeded him. But with the discovery of this coin, the question demands a rethinking on the part of scholars. In the coin, the full regnal title of the king does not appear, the name is only Abū'l Muẓaffar Muḥammad Shāh bin Hamzah Shāh. So whether his first name was Shams al-dīn remains a matter of conjecture only. But in this coin, the reverse legend is more important and probably points out to the contemporary political situation. Such a legend is not found in any other coin issued from Bengal. The reverse legend is *al-Sultān al-'ahd wa'l-Zamān Ḥāmi Millat-i-Rasūl al-Raḥman*, i. e. the king of the time and age and the protector of the people of the messenger of the Merciful, i. e., Prophet. Keeping in view the political situation, when one after another king was being executed by the stratagem of a Hindu, Rājā Gaṇeśa, it appears that the coin legend was specially designed to appeal to the Muslim population to rally round him against the infidel usurper.

Again, this is highly probable, nay, I would rather say cent per cent probable, although this cannot be firmly proposed in the absence of date and the name of the mint. There is another difficulty in such a proposition. Hamzah Shāh's name is written

in his coins with ح which is the correct form, whereas in this coin the name of Hamzah is written with a 8. Probably in the troublesome period, when his very existence was at stake, he could not find better artists and calligraphists to inscribe the correct form of the name. For the same reason, probably, in these two coins the dates and the name of the mint could not be inscribed.

As stated earlier although we cannot conclusively identify these two kings, if our suggestion for identification prove to be correct, with the discovery of fresh coins or other source materials, these two coins will offer a missing link in the history of Bengal during the first quarter of the 15th century.

In section B, the coins of the Sultāns of Delhi have been recorded. They are not many in number, we have only 1 coin of 'Alā' al-din Muḥammad Shāh Khaljī, 1 coin of Muḥammad bin-Tughluq, 13 coins of Sher Shāh and 7 coins of Islām Shāh, son of Sher Shāh. These coins are not representative of the issues of the Sultāns of Delhi; moreover, there is nothing to be specially mentioned about these coins. Sultān 'Alā' al-din Muḥammad Shāh Khaljī had no control over Bengal. Muḥammad bin-Tughluq had kept Bengal under his control for several years and issued coins from the Bengal mints; the available coin in this collection, actually comes from a Bengal mint, i. e. Satgāon. In fact, he was the first ruler to establish a mint at Satgāon.²⁹ Both Sher Shāh and Islām Shāh were also rulers of Bengal and Sher Shāh actually went up the ladder to the Sultanate with his conquest of Bengal. Of the 13 coins of Sher Shāh, the name of the mint can be deciphered in only 5 coins and they are Fathābād, Shergādh, Kalpi and Jahānpāth, and dates are available in 10 coins ranging from 948-952. Sher Shāh introduced inscribing the *Kalima* and the names of first four companions of the Prophet in his coins; he also introduced the inscribing of his name in Nāgarī characters. Islām Shāh just followed the system introduced by his father. Unfortunately in none of the coin of Islām Shāh the name of the mint could be found but dates are available in 6 of the 7 of his coins, which are 952, 956 and 958.

Section C is devoted to the the coins of the Mughal emperors. Of them 20 belong to Akbar, 9 to Shāh Jahān, 5 to Aurangzib

29. *Corpus*, p. 159.

and the rest 51, the bulk of them, belong to the time of Shāh 'Ālam II. Numerous coins of Akbar, Shāh Jahān or Aurangzib, of gold, silver and copper, have been recorded in different catalogues issued by the Museums. But in this collection we have only 20 silver coins of Akbar, belonging to two types, in the first type there are only two coins, the obverse legend of which is in triple square and the reverse legend in triple mihrāb; in the second type there are 17 coins and all of them are square coins. In all these coins Akbar inscribed the *Kalima* and the names of first four companions of the Prophet. Besides, there is only one copper coin which is a *fulus*. In all his coins in this collection, Shāh Jahān also inscribed the *Kalima* and the names of first four companions of the Prophet. The names of Hasan, Husain and Fatima, the daughter and grandsons of the Prophet along with the names of first four companions of the Prophet, inscribed in coin No. 215 deserve special attention. The five coins of Aurangzib are in fairly good state of preservation, in four of them regnal year and in three of them names of the mints are available.

The coins issued in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II present a great problem. He ascended the throne at a time when Bengal had already passed to the control of the East India Company, and only a few years later the emperor himself became a pension holder of the Company. So, many of the coins issued in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II were actually issued by or under the authority of the Company.

The Company had minted coins, with permission of the local authorities, from the local mints, even before they assumed political power in Bengal and other parts of Northern India. These coins were simply imitations of those of the emperors; even the leading *sarrāfs* or money-lenders were also allowed to mint such imitation coins. The result was that the coins issued by the Company, the *sarrāfs* and the emperors can hardly be distinguished. But when the Company got control over the country and became its real master, they could realise the evils of such a system. In 1793, therefore, the Company took positive steps to put an end to the existing confusion in coinage and discrepancies of weight and purity. By a regulation adopted in that year, the Company established a standard currency to supersede various local issues

and selected the 19 *Sun Sikka* rupees of *Shāh 'Ālam II*, struck at Murshidabad mint, for such standard currency. Most of the coins issued under the name of *Shāh 'Ālam II* and recorded in this Catalogue are dated 19th regnal year and they are the results of the Regulation of 1793. Coin No. 254 should receive special attention. It was issued by one *Gaṅgādhar Śukla*, a *sarraf* or money-lender, from Sonapatti, Calcutta but bearing 19 *julus* year and the usual coin legend of the emperors except, of course, the name of the emperor himself. The subject is quite interesting and for those who would like to examine the problem further I can do no better than referring to a discussion on the subject by Stanley Lane-Poole, the editor of *The Coins of the Moghul Emperors in the British Museum*, who is a great authority. An extract from his discussion and a copy of the Company's Regulation of 1793 are given in the Appendix for ready reference because these are not now readily available.

Section D deals with the coins of the kings of Tippera. The earliest coin is that of king *Ratna Māṇikya* who is the first king of Tippera to issue coins. From *Ratna Māṇikya* to *Indra Māṇikya* who flourished in the middle of the 18th century, there were 28 kings ruling over Tippera. Of them the coins of 21 kings have so far been discovered, but only 7 of them have been represented by coins in this collection. According to the *Rājamālā*, *Ratna Māṇikya* was ousted by his brothers from Tippera and he took shelter under the *Sulṭān* of Bengal. The *Sulṭān* of Bengal helped him to get back his throne.³⁰ The kings of Tippera used to take the title of *Fā*, meaning father, and *Ratna Māṇikya* was also known as *Ratna-Fā*. It is said that when *Ratna-Fā* was restored to the throne, he, in gratitude presented a *māṇik* or jewel to the *Sulṭān* of Bengal, who in turn gave *Ratna-Fā* the title of *Māṇikya*. From this time onward, the kings of Tippera began to take the title of *Māṇikya*.

Ratna Māṇikya and other kings of Tippera issued coins in imitation of those of Bengal *Sulṭāns* in types, shape and weight, except that the inscriptions and dates are in Bengali characters and that on the reverse the figure of Tippera lion or of *Śiva* are found. *Ratna Māṇikya*'s lone coin in this Catalogue is not

30. *Rājamālā*, Part-I, ed. K. P. Sen, pp. 60-71.

dated, but his other available coins are dated 1386, 1388, 1389 *Śaka* Era corresponding to 1464, 1466 and 1467 A. D.³¹ The next coin of this Catalogue is that of *Dhanya Māṇikya*, the date here is cut off except the figure, representing thousand; the coin also commemorates *Dhanya Māṇikya*'s conquest of Chittagong. The date of this coin should be 1435 S. E. because coins of this date and commemorating the conquest of Chittagong have been found and recorded elsewhere by scholars.³² In the *Rājamālā* also we get the following³³ :—

শ্রী ধন্যমানিক্য রাজা চাটীগ্রাম জয়ে ।
চৌদ্দশ পাচতিনশকে নিজ বাহুবলে ॥
চাটীগ্রাম বিজয় করি মোহর মারিল ।
যৌদ্ধবীরের সৈন্য সব ভয় দিয়া পেল ॥

Dhanya Māṇikya was a contemporary of 'Ala' al-dīn *Husain Shāh* of Bengal and this coin throws light on *Dhanya Māṇikya*'s relations with the contemporary king *Husain Shāh*. We put below a free translation of what we had written elsewhere on this subject :—

"In the detailed account of *Husain Shāh*'s war against *Dhanya Māṇikya* of Tippera as found in the *Rājamālā*, the period of war may be divided into three phases. In the first phase, *Dhanya Māṇikya* occupied extensive territory of *Husain Shāh*'s possession. He conquered *Gaṅgāmaṇḍala*, *Paṭṭikera*, *Meherkul*, *Kailās Shahr*, *Bijura*, *Bhanugāch*, *Vishnujuri*, *Lāngala* and *Bardakhat*. It cannot be definitely stated whether all those areas were under the Bengal king, though in the *Rājamālā* it is categorically stated that *Bardakhat* was under the king of Bengal. *Pratāp Rāi*, *Zamindar* of *Bardakhat*, left *Husain Shāh* and took side with *Dhanya Māṇikya*. *Dhanya Māṇikya* then occupied *Khaṇḍal*. It is certain that *Khaṇḍal* was also a possession of the Bengal king. The people of *Khaṇḍal* refused to accept the suzerainty of Tippera, they caught hold of the Tippera ruler of *Khaṇḍal* and sent him to *Gauḍa* where he fought gallantly but was at last killed by being trampled under the feet of an elephant. *Dhanya Māṇikya* did not spare the people

31. *Bāṅglādesher Itihās* (Madhya yuga) ed. R. C. Majumdar, pp. 486-488.

32. *Ibid.*, plate *Gha*, No. 2, p. 504.

33. Quoted in *Sukhamsy Mukhopadhyay, Bāṅglār Itihās Duśo Bachar*, p. 316.

of Khandal. He appointed there a new ruler. There were twelve *Basiks* (headmen) at Khandal. The new ruler enticed them to go to the Court of Tippera with generous offers and then they were treacherously killed. When did Dhanya Māṇikya occupy these areas is not mentioned in the *Rājamālā*, nor is there any reference in the *Rājamālā* whether Husain Shāh waged war against Dhanya Māṇikya to recover those areas from him.

In the second phase, in 1435 S. E. or 1513 A. D. Dhanya Māṇikya conquered Chittagong. Chittagong was then under Husain Shāh. Now Husain Shāh sent a huge army under Gorai Mallick to invade Tippera. Gorai Mallick reconquered the lost territory of Husain Shāh and reached upto Meherkul. He also tried to conquer Chandigarh fort but being repulsed went upward along the river Gumati. He made an embankment on the Gumati and thus held water up which when released caused distress to the people of Tippera. The king of Tippera with a view to ward off this danger, got a religious ceremony solemnised by the *purohīts* or religious leaders. Gorai Mallick somehow got panicky and fled from the area at nightfall under cover of darkness. For this cowardice, Husain Shāh scolded Gorai Mallick.

In the third phase, in 1436 S. E. or 1514 A. D. Dhanya Māṇikya again invaded Chittagong. His army chief Roshang Mardana³⁴ conquered an area upto Ramu. This time Husain Shāh sent a large army to invade Tippera under a commander named Haitan Khān. Haitan Khān marched forward with success and occupied Sharali, Kailagarh, Vishalgarh and Jamir Khanigarh. Then Haitan Khān attacked Chaikadiagarh; the king of Tippera himself was present in that *garh* or fort. But when Haitan Khān was able to conquer that fort also, the king went to Rangamati. Haitan Khān followed the king and occupying a fort on way to Domghati, fortified his position there. He also got a tank excavated for drinking water because he refrained himself from taking water of the river Gumati for fear that the water of the river had been poisoned by the enemies. The tank excavated by Haitan Khān is known as *Turuk dighi*. At that time the army of Tippera was staying up and the army of Haitan Khān down the river. King Dhanya Māṇikya surveyed the

34. The name or title is full of significance; probably he got this title by conquering or ravaging Roshang territory or Arakanese territory.

situation and decided to trap the army of Gauḍa. In the account of the *Rājamālā*, superhuman qualities have been attributed and it is said that the demons devoured all the waters of the river and then released them. It seems that Dhanya Māṇikya built a dam on the Gumati to hold water in stock and then released to entrap the army of Haitan Khān in floods caused by the released water. As a result, the army of Gauḍa fled and some forts passed out of their hands. When Haitan Khān reached Gauḍa, Husain Shāh rebuked him.

In the *Rājamālā* some superhuman attributes have been alluded to, while describing Gorai Mallick and Haitan Khān's warfare in Tippera. It is clear that Dhanya Māṇikya was defeated in the war and to cover his defeat, the poet who received patronage from the king, took recourse to these superhuman elements. On a close examination of the *Rājamālā* it becomes evident that Dhanya Māṇikya was defeated by both Gorai Mallick and Haitan Khān. Gorai Mallick proceeded upto Meherkul which means that all the territories of Bengal occupied by the king of Tippera were recaptured. Haitan Khān's victory is more spectacular, he occupied some forts inside the kingdom of Tippera. It is stated in the *Rājamālā* that Dhanya Māṇikya invaded Chittagong in 1435 and 1436 S. E. i. e., in 1513 and 1514 A. D. Even so, Dhanya Māṇikya's conquest of Chittagong was extremely short-lived. If Dhanya Māṇikya succeeded in conquering Chittagong in S. E. 1435, he should not have invaded the same area in S. E. 1436. It is doubtful whether in S. E. 1436 also he could conquer Chittagong, because during this time an extensive portion of his own country, Tippera, went to the possession of Haitan Khān. Moreover, in 1518 A. D. i. e. only 4 years later the Portuguese trader Joao de Silvera found Chittagong in the possession of the king of Bengal.³⁵

2 coins of Vijaya Māṇikya have been recorded in this Catalogue. One is dated 1458 S. E. in which the king takes a simple title of Śrī Śrī Vijaya Māṇikya. The second coin is more important, its date is not clear because the unit year is illegible, but a similar coin available elsewhere bears the date 1482³⁶ and another

35. A. Karim, *Bānglār Itihās (Sulṭānī Āmal)*. Dacca, 1977, pp. 394-396.

36. *Bānglādesh Itihās (Madhya yuga)* ed. R. C. Majumdar, plate Gha. No. 7.

coin of the type bears the date 1481, S. E.³⁷ But the most important point to be noted in this coin is that here the king calls himself *Lakhyā Snāyt* i. e. one who bathed in the river Lakhyā. The river Lakhyā is in Bengal and was outside the kingdom of Tippera, so in this coin the king Vijaya Māṇikya commemorates his campaigns in Eastern Bengal.

In 1481-82 S. E. i. e., in 1559-60 A. D. Ghiyath al-dīn Bahādur Shāh, son of Shams al-dīn Muḥammad Shāh Ghāzī of the Sur dynasty was on the throne of Bengal and he was busy fighting his enemies of Delhi. So it is not improbable if Vijaya Māṇikya proceeded upto the river Lakhyā taking advantage of Bahādur Shāh's engagements elsewhere.

Then we have got a coin of Udaya Māṇikya in this collection. The coin is dated 1482 S. E./A. D. 1560, which means that Udaya Māṇikya succeeded Vijaya Māṇikya because the latter's coin dated 1482 S. E. is also available. On the basis of the *Rājamālā*, N. K. Bhattasali records the chronology of this time as follows :

"He (Vijaya Māṇikya) died of pox in 1571 A. D. After Bijaya's death, his son Ananta Manikya ruled for a year-and-a-half. In 1494 Saka or 1572 A. D., Ananta's father-in-law and guardian had him assassinated and himself ascended the throne with the name of Udaya Manikya."³⁸ But the solitary coin of Udaya Māṇikya recorded in this Catalogue belies the above chronology. The date is clear and it is 1482 S. E./or 1560 A. D. So on the basis of this coin we are forced to conclude that Vijaya Māṇikya died in 1560 and was succeeded by his son Ananta who was however soon dispossessed and killed by his father-in-law Udaya Māṇikya, who occupied the throne in the same year. Amarendra Nath Lahiri records one coin of Ananta Māṇikya dated 1487 S. E. and one coin of Udaya Māṇikya dated 1489 S. E.,³⁹ but on examining the illustrations of the coins, I find that the date cannot be read satisfactorily in either of the coins.

The next king whose coin is recorded here is Amara Māṇikya. Of his three coins, one which calls him *Śrīthatta Vijayī* (conqueror

37. Bhattasali, "Bengal Chiefs' Struggle" in *Bengal: Past & Present*, vol. XXXVIII, p. 21.

38. *Ibid.* p. 21.

39. *Bāṅglādesh Itihās, (Mādhyā yuga)*, ed. R.C. Majumdar, Plate Uma, p. 503.

of Sylhet) needs special attention. It is dated 1503 S. E. i. e. 1581 A. D. Then comes Rājadhara Māṇikya who is represented by 4 coins in this collection. All these coins are similar, bear the same legend and date i. e., 1508 S. E./1586 A. D.

The last coin of the king of Tippera in this collection is that of Rāmadeva Māṇikya. It is ½th coin and it is dated 1598 S. E./A. D. 1676.

In Section E we have recorded only one coin of Coach Behar. The coin belongs to the king Naranārāyaṇa and is dated 1477 S. E./A. D. 1555.

In Section F one coin of Arakan has been recorded. The coin, that of Salīm Shāh is very interesting and it throws light on Arakan's relations with Bengal. I wrote elsewhere on the subject as follows :

"This coin reveals an important chapter of the relation between Bengal Sultān and Arakan king and the influence of the former over the latter. The Arakanese sources as examined by A. P. Phayre and G. E. Harvey reveal that ousted by the Burmese king Meng-Kha-Moung, the Arakanese king Meng Soamwun took shelter in the Bengal court in about A. D. 1404. The fugitive king remained there for a pretty long time till at last he got back his throne in A. D. 1430, with the help of the Bengal Sultān. Out of gratitude, the Arakanese king agreed to pay tribute to the Bengal Sultān. The restored king died soon after and the subordinate position of Arakan to Bengal also did not last long. But from this time onward, the Muslim influence in Arakan was clearly manifested. The Arakanese kings not only copied the Bengal coin-type (as against their symbolical coins) but also began to take Muslim titles in addition to their own Buddhist names. The following is a list of Muslim titles held by some Arakanese kings :

Buddhist name	Muslim title	Date.
1. Basawpyn	Kalima Shāh	1459-1482 A.D.
2. Meng-ben (Minbin)	Sultān	1531-1533 A.D.
3. Meng-Phalaung	Sikandar Shāh	1571-1593 A.D.
4. Meng-Radja-gyi	Salīm Shāh	1593-1612 A.D.
5. Meng-kha-Moung	Husain Shāh	1612-1622 A.D.

The coin under discussion is the one issued by No. 4, i.e., Meng-Radja-gyi in 1601. In the 17th century, the Arakanese court patronised Bengali literature and two famous Bengali Muslim poets Daulat Qāḍi and 'Alaol, wrote their books in Arakan. From their writings we also know that the Arakanese kings appointed Muslim officers, including ministers. The present coin, therefore, reveals one aspect of the relation between Bengal and Arakan and the influence of the former upon the latter.⁴⁰

Section G deals with 3 Gupta imitation gold coins. There is not much to be said about these coins because similar coins have already been published by scholars.

In conclusion, it is hoped that this Catalogue will be of help to scholars of medieval history of India and the adjoining kingdoms. Though about 60% of the coins belong to the the Sultāns of Bengal the coins of the kings of Tippera and Arakan throw important light on Bengal's relations with those two kingdoms. In the history of Bengal also this Catalogue will help the scholars to provide missing links, particularly with the inclusion of 2 coins of two hitherto unknown kings.

40. *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, vol. XXII, 1960, pp. 227-228.

SECTION A

SULTĀNS OF BENGAL

1. SHAMS AL-DĪN FIRŪZ SHĀH 701-722/A. D. 1301-1322

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
Type A					
1.	—	715	Silver 2.79 cm 10.318 gm	In a double square, السلطان الاعظم شمس الدين و الدين ابو المظفر فيروز شاه السلطان	In a double square inscribed in a circle, الامام المستقيم امير المومنين ضرب... سنة... خمس وعشر وسبعماية
Ref: <i>IMC</i> , II, No. 10; <i>Corpus</i> , Type A, p. 26.					
2.	—	71—	Silver 2.755 cm 10.844 gm	Same as No. 1	Same as No. 1, but margin, ... سنة... سبعماية
3.	—	71—	Silver 2.665 cm 10.948 gm	Same as No. 1	Same as No. 1, but margin, ... هذه... ضرب... سنة... خمس وعشر وسبعماية
4.	—	716	Silver 2.765 cm 1.0922 gm	Same as No. 1	Same as No. 1, but margin, ... سنة... ست عشر...

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
5.	—	—	Silver 2.71 cm 10.8 gm	Same as No. 1	Same as No. 1. but margin is cut off.

Type B

6.	—	71-	Silver 2.7 cm 10.819 gm	In a single square, same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1 but margin, ... سنه... عشر...
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Ref: *Corpus*, Type B, p. 26.

Type C

7.	Lakh- nauti	714	Silver 2.845 cm 10.827 gm	In a double square, but having annu- lets in segments, between outer square and edge, Same as No. 1	Same as No. 1, but margin, ... لکھنوتی سنه... اربع عشر...
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Ref: *Corpus*, Type C, p. 26.

8.	Lakh- nauti	7 - -	Silver 2.74 cm 10.841 gm	Same as No. 7	Same as No. 7, but margin, ضرب هذه السكه لکھنوتی... سبعمائة
9.	—	—	Silver 2.755 cm 10.883 gm	Same as No. 7	Same as No. 7, but margin is cut off.
10.	—	7 - -	Silver 2.76 cm 10.945 gm	Same as No. 7	Same as No. 7, but margin, ... ضرب هذه... سبعمائة...

2. GHIATH AL-DIN BAHADUR, SON OF SHAMS AL-DIN FIRUZ SHAH

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
Type A					
11.	Lakh- nauti	712	Silver 2.715 cm 10.958 gm	In a square, السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر بهادر شاه السلطان بن السلطان	In a double square inscribed within a circle, الامام المستعصم امير المومنين ضرب هذه الفضة السكه في لکھنوتی سنه اثني عشر وسبعمائة
Ref: <i>IMC</i> , II, No. 14, <i>Corpus</i> , Type A., p. 33.					
12.	—	—	Silver 2.775 cm 10.652 gm	Same as No. 11	Same as No. 11, but margin is cut off.
13.	—	—	Silver 2.645 cm 10.76 gm	Same as No. 11	Same as No. 11, but margin is cut off.
14.	—	—	Silver 2.56 cm 10.86 gm	Same as No. 11	Same as No. 11, but margin is cut off.
15.	Lakh- nauti	71-	Silver 2.76 cm 10.85 gm	Same as No. 11	Same as No. 11, but margin, ضرب هذه الفضة السكه شهر لکھنوتی... عشر وسبعمائة
16.	Lakh- nauti	—	Silver 2.66 cm 10.865 gm	Same as No. 11	Same as No. 11, but margin, بعضرت لکھنوتی سنه ..
17.	Lakh- nauti	—	Silver 2.74 cm 10.845 gm	Same as No. 11	Same as No. 11, but margin, هذه السكه... لکھنوتی في سنه...

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
18.	—	71—	Silver 2.66 cm 10.85 gm	Same as No. 11	Same as No. 11, but margin, ... عشر و سبعماية
19.	—	71—	Silver 2.695 cm 10.843 gm	Same as No. 11	Same as No. 18
20.	Lakh- nauti	—	Silver 2.685 cm 10.561 gm	Same as No. 11	Same as No. 11, but margin, ... الفضة شهر لكهنوتى سنة ...
21. *	Lakh- nauti	712	Silver 2.655 cm 10.822 gm	Same as No. 11	Same as No. 11, but margin, ... الفضة لكهنوتى فى سنة اثنى عشر و سبعماية
22.	—	—	Silver 2.77 cm 10.828 gm	Same as No. 11	Same as No. 11, but margin is cut off.

Type B

23. *	—	—	Silver 2.63 cm 10.838 gm	In a double square, inscrip- tion same as in No. 11	Same as No. 11, but margin is cut off.
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Ref: *Corpus*, p. 33.

Type C

24. *	Lakh- nauti	723	Silver 2.655 cm 10.775 gm	In a square, but having annulets in the segments, Inscription being the same as in No. 11.	Same as No. 11, but margin, ... الفضة لكهنوتى سنة ثلث وعشرين و سبعماية
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
25.	—	—	Silver 2.85 cm 10.657 gm	Same as No. 24	Same as No. 11, but margin is cut off.
26.	—	—	Silver 2.78 cm 11.235 gm	Same as No. 24.	Same as No. 11, but margin, ... ضرب هذه الفضة ...
27.	—	—	Silver 2.68 cm 10.715 gm	Same as No. 24	Same as No. 11, but margin, ... ضرب هذه الفضة ... سبعماية
28.	Lakh- nauti	—	Silver 2.67 cm 10.875 gm	Same as No. 24	Same as No. 11, but margin, ... ضرب هذه الفضة بحضرت لكهنوتى ...
29.	Sunar- gāon	—	Silver 2.6 cm 10.72 gm	Same as No. 24	Same as No. 11, but margin, ... بحضرت سنار كانو سنة ...
30.	—	714	Silver 2.64 cm 10.848 gm	Same as No. 24	Same as No. 11, but margin, ... سنة اربع عشر و سبعماية
31. *	Lakh- nauti	723	Silver 2.51 cm 10.74 gm	Same as No. 24	Same as No. 11, but margin, ... لكهنوتى فى سنة ثلاث وعشرين و سبعماية

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
32.	—	71—	Silver 2.68 cm 10.35 gm	Same as No. 24	Same as No. 11, but margin هذه الفضة ضرب عشر و سبعمائة...

Type D

33.	—	722	Silver 2.65 cm 10.758 gm	In a plain area, inscrip- tion being the same as in No. 11	Same as No. 11, but margin هذه الفضة... سنة اثني عشرين و سبعمائة
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Ref: Corpus, Type D, p. 33.

34.	—	721	Silver 2.67 cm 10.883 gm	Same as No. 33	Same as No. 11, but margin سنة احدى... عشرين و سبعمائة
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35.	—	72—	Silver 2.825 cm 10.696 gm	Same as No. 33	Same as No. 11, but margin هذه... عشرين و سبعمائة
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36.	—	—	Silver 2.62 cm 10.41 gm	Same as No. 33	Same as No. 11, but margin is cut off.
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37.	—	—	Silver 2.69 cm 10.642 gm	Same as No. 33	Same as No. 11, but margin is cut off.
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
38.	—	—	Silver 2.655 cm 10.812 gm	Same as No. 33	Same as No. 11, but margin is cut off.
39.	—	—	Silver 2.645 cm 9.647 gm	Same as No. 33	Same as No. 11, but margin is cut off.
40.	—	—	Silver 2.69 cm 10.778 gm	Same as No. 33	Same as No. 11, but margin is cut off.

3. FAKHR AL-DIN MUBĀRAK SHĀH 739-750/A. D. 1338-1349

Type A

41.	Sunar- 744 gāon	Silver 2.55 cm 10.627 gm	In a circle, السلطان الاعظم فخر الدنيا والدين ابو العتقر مبارکشاه السلطان	In a circle, يدين خليفه الله ناصر امير المومنين and margin, ضرب هذه السكه بحضرة جلال سناركا نو سنة اربع واربعين وسبعمائة
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Ref: IMC, II, No. 17

42.	Sunar- 744 gāon	Silver 2.45 cm 10.587 gm	Same as No. 41	Same as No. 41 Note:- The unit year of the date of this
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
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coin has been rubbed off, but the coin is so similar to the one in No. 41 that I have read the unit as أربع

Type B

43.	Sunar- 747 gāon		Silver 2.605 cm 10.848 gm	In a circle, السلطان الا عظم فخر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر مبارکشاه السلطان	In a circle, بعين الخليفة ناصر امير المومنين and margin, ضرب هذه السكه بحضرة جلال سناركانوسه سج و اربعين و سبعماية Ref: Corpus, Type B, p. 36
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44.	Sunar- 747 gāon		Silver 2.55 cm 10.86 gm	Same as No. 43	Same as No. 43
45.	Sunar- 747 gāon		Silver 2.535 cm 10.285 gm	Same as No. 43	Same as No. 43
46.	Sunar- 745 gāon		Silver 2.41 cm 10.386 gm	Same as No. 43	Same as No. 43 but date is خمسين و اربعين و سبعماية

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
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47.	Sunar- 7- - gāon		Silver 2.475 cm 10.735 gm	Same as No. 43	Same as No. 43 but in the margin unit and ten of the year are rubbed off.
48.	Sunar- 746 gāon		Silver 2.49 cm 10.822 gm	Same as No. 43	Same as No. 43 but date is ست و اربعين و سبعماية
49.	Sunar- 750 gāon		Silver 2.445 cm 10.84 gm	Same as No. 43	Same as No. 43 but date is خمسين و سبعماية
50.	Sunar- 747 gāon		Silver 2.53 cm 10.373 gm	Same as No. 43	Same as No. 43

Type C

51.	—	—	Silver 2.325 cm 10.878 gm	In a square with annulets	In a square within a circle, بعين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين margin is cut off.
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Ref: ICB, I, pl. I, fig. 7; Corpus, p. 36

Type D

52.	Sunar- 750 gāon		Silver 2.59 cm	Same as No. 51	In a circle, بعين خليفة
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
			10.305 gm		الله ناصر امير المومنين and margin, ضرب هذا دينار في حضرة سائر كاتو سنة خمسين و سبعمائة

4. SHAMS AL-DIN 'ILYAS SHAH 743-758/A. D. 1342-1357

Type A

53.	Firuzā- bād	754	Silver 2.73 cm 10.845 cm	In a circle, السلطان العادل يعين الخلافة ناصر شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر الياس شاه السلطان and margin, هذا الفضة السكه... فيروز اباد سنة اربع خمسين و سبعمائة	In a circle, سكندر الثاني امير المومنين and margin, هذا الفضة السكه... فيروز اباد سنة اربع خمسين و سبعمائة
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Ref: IMC, II, No. 24

54.	Firuzā- bād	755	Silver 2.51 cm 10.74gm	Same as No. 53	Same as No. 53 but margin, هذا الفضة السكه في البلد فيروز اباد سنة خمس و خمسين و سبعمائة
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55.	—	—	Silver 2.4 cm 10.425 gm	Same as No. 53	Same as No. 53, but margin is cut off beyond recognition.
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
56.	Firuzā- bād	754	Silver 2.705 cm 10.872 gm	Same as No. 53	Same as No. 53 but margin, هذا الفضة السكه في البلد فيروز اباد سنة اربع خمسين و سبعمائة
57.	Firuzā- bād	754	Silver 2.475 cm 10.852 gm	Same as No. 53	Same as No. 56
58.	Firuzā- bād	—	Silver 2.375 cm 10.855 gm	Same as No. 53	Same as No. 53 but margin, هذا الفضة السكه في البلد فيروز اباد سنة...
59.	Shahr- i-Nau	753	Silver 2.465 cm 10.925 gm	Same as No. 53	Same as No. 53 but margin, هذا الفضة السكه في شيرلوسنه ثلاث و خمسين و سبعمائة
60.	Firuzā- bād	—	Silver 2.49 cm 10.803 gm	Same as No. 53	Same as No. 53 but margin, هذا الفضة السكه في البلد فيروز اباد سنة...

Type A (a)

61.	—	74-	Silver 2.53 cm	In a circle, السلطان العادل	In a square within a circle, سكندر الثاني
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
			10.859 gm	شمس الدنيا والدين أبو المظفر الياس شاه السلطان	يعين الخلافة أمير المؤمنين and margin, هذه الفضة... ...أر يعين سيعماية Ref: Corpus, p. 42, type A (a)
62.	Firūzā- bād	7--	Silver 2.6 cm 10.817 gm	Same as No. 61	Same as No. 61, but margin, هذه الفضة السكه في البلد فيروز آباد سنة... سيعماية
63.	—	750	Silver 2.595 cm 10.832 gm	Same as No. 61	Same as No. 61, but margin, هذه... خمسين وسيعماية

Type D (a)

64	Shahr- i-Nau	753	Silver 2.47 cm 10.738 cm	In a square, السلطان العادل شمس الدنيا والدين أبو المظفر الياس شاه السلطان	In a circle, سكندر الثاني يعين الخلافة ناصر أمير المؤمنين and margin, هذه الفضة السكه شهرة و سنة ثلاثه خمسين وسيعماية Ref: Corpus, p. 42, type D (a)
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Type E

65.	Firūzā- bād	750	Silver 2.49 cm	In a square, السلطان العادل	In a square within a circle,
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
			10.84 gm	شمس الدنيا والدين أبو المظفر الياس شاه السلطان	سكندر الثاني يعين الخلافة ناصر أمير المؤمنين and margin, هذه الفضة السكه في البلد فيروز آباد سنة خمسين سيعماية Ref: IMC II, No. 33
66.	—	7--	Silver 2.56 cm 10.557 gm	Same as No. 65	Same as No. 65 but margin, هذه الفضة السكه ...سيعماية
67.	Firūzā- bād	750	Silver 2.485 cm 10.921 gm	Same as No. 65	Same as No. 65.
68.	Firūzā- bād	—	Silver 2.55 cm 10.840 gm	Same as No. 65	Same as No. 65 but margin, ...السكه في البلد فيروز آباد سنة...
69.	Firūzā- bād	754	Silver 2.585 cm 10.838 gm	Same as No. 65	Same as No. 65 but margin, هذه الفضة السكه في البلد فيروز آباد سنة أربع خمسين وسيعماية
70.	Firūzā- bād	—	Silver 2.615 cm 10.756 gm	Same as No. 65	Same as No. 65 but margin, ...سكه في البلد فيروز آباد سنة...

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
71.	Firūzā- bād	74—	Silver 2.64 cm 10.885 gm	Same as No. 65	Same as No. 65 but margin, هذه النضة السكه ... اربعين سبعماية
72.	Firūzā- bād	746	Silver 2.68 cm 10.827 gm	Same as No. 65	Same as No. 65 but margin, هذه النضة السكه في البلد فيروز آباد سنه ست اربعين وسبعماية
73.	Firūzā- bād	—	Silver 2.695 cm 10.786 gm	Same as No. 65	Same as No. 65, but margin, هذه النضة السكه في البلد فيروز آباد سنه ...
74.	Firūzā- bād	755	Silver 2.58 cm 10.857 gm	Same as No. 65	Same as No. 65, but margin, فيروز آباد سنه, خمس خمسين وسبعماية
75.	Firūzā- bād	—	Silver 3.74 cm 10.61 gm	Same as No. 65	Same as No. 65, but margin, سكه في البلد, فيروز آباد سنه ...

Type E (a)

76.	Firuzā - - 5	Silver	In a circle	In a square within
	bād	2.425 cm	but with	a circle,
		10.762 gm	rudiment of	سكندر الثاني
			square on	ومين الخلافة ناصر
			the top	امر المؤمنين

No.	Mint	Date	Metal	Obverse	Reverse
				السلطان العادل شمس الدنيا والدين خمس... أبو المظفر الياس شاء السلطان	margin, هذه النقطة السكة في البلد فيروز آباد سنة Ref: <i>Corpus</i> , p. 42
77. *	Firuzā- bad	747	Silver 2.645 cm 10.922 gm	Same as No.76	Same as No. 76 but margin, هذه النقطة السكة في البلد فيروز آباد سنة سبع أربعين سبعمائة

Type E (b)

78.	Firūzā- * bād	744	Silver	In a square, 2.585 cm 10.84 gm	In a square within a circle, سكندر الثاني شمس الدنيا والدين أبو العنقر الياس شاه السلطان ... ليروز آباد سنه اربع اربعين سبعمائة Ref: Corpus, p. 43
79.	Firūzā- bād	—	Silver	Same as 2.655 cm 10.822 gm	Same as No. 78 but margin, هذه القضية ازسكه في البلد ليروز آباد سنه...
80	Firūzā- bād	747	Silver	Same as 2.65 cm No. 78	Same as No. 78 but margin,

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
			10.677 gm		هذه الفضة السكه في البلد فيروز آباد سنة سبع اربعين و سبعمائة
81.	Firuzā- bād	750	Silver 2.54 cm 10.782 gm	Same as No. 78	Same as No. 78 but margin, هذه الفضة السكه في البلد فيروز آباد سنة خمسین و سبعمائة
82.	Firuzā- bād	746	Silver 2.595 cm 10.78 gm	Same as No. 78	Same as No. 78 but margin, هذه الفضة السكه في البلد فيروز آباد سنة ست اربعين و سبعمائة
83.	Firuzā- bād	750	Silver 2.515 cm 10.78 gm	Same as No. 78	Same as No. 78 but margin, هذه الفضة السكه في البلد فيروز آباد سنة خمسین و سبعمائة
84.	Firuzā- bād	746	Silver 2.58 cm 10.657 gm	Same as No. 78	Same as No. 78 but margin, هذه... فيروز آباد سنة ست اربعين...

5. SIKANDAR SHĀH 758-792/A. D. 1357-1389

Type B

85.	Firuzā- bād	75 -	Silver 2.56 cm	In a circle, المجاهد في	In a circle, يمين خليفة
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
			10.169 gm	سبيل الرحمن شاه سكندر ابن الياس شاه السلطان	الله ناصر امير المومنين
					and margin, ... فيروز آباد منه ... خمسين و سبعمائة

Ref: IMC, II, Nos. 38-44

Type D

86.	Firuzā- bād	—	Silver 2.925 cm 10.59 gm	In a circle, الامام الا عظم ابو المجاهد سكندر شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان	In a circle, يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين خلد الله خلافته
					and margin, ... سكه بهضرة ... فيروز آباد منه...
					Ref: IMC, II, Nos. 47-51
87.	—	—	Silver 2.89 cm 10.317 gm	Same as No. 86	Same as No. 86. but margin is cut off except the word سكه
88.	—	—	Silver 2.67 cm 10.615 gm	Same as No. 86	Same as No. 86, but margin is cut off.
89.	—	—	Silver 2.72 cm 10.438 gm	Same as No. 86	Same as No. 86, but margin is completely rubbed off.

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
90.	Firūzā- bād	—	Silver 2.8 cm 9.652 gm	Same as No. 86	Same as No. 86 but margin is cut off except the word فیروزآباد
91.	—	77-	Silver 2.8 cm 10.668 gm	Same as No. 86	Same as No. 86 but margin, هذه السكة بحدسية ...سبعين سبعماية
92.	—	—	Silver 2.995 cm 10.480 gm	Same as No. 86	Same as No. 86 but margin is cut off except هذه السكة في

Type E

93.	Firūzā- * bād	783	Silver 3.175 cm 10.731gm	In a circle, الوائق بتائيد الرحمن ابو المجاهد سكندر شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان margin, الا امام (ابوبكر) الاعظم (عمر) فيروزآباد سنة ثلاث وثمانين والمخليفة (عثمان) المعظم (علي)	In an eight-foil, يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين غوث الاسلام والمسلمين خلدت خلافته and margin, ...في بلدة المحروسة فيروزآباد سنة ثلاث وثمانين وسبعماية
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Ref: IMC, II, No. 52

Note: In IMC, II, coin No. 52, the editor puts of reverse legend in the 3rd line and puts words of both 4th and 5th line together in the 4th line, but the illustration of the coin shows the inscription on the coin is similar to this coin no. 93 and our reading is correct.

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
94.	Firūzā- bād	781	Silver 2.91 cm 10.655 gm	Same as No. 93	Same as No. 93 but margin, هذه السكة المباركة في البلدة المحروسة فيروزآباد سنة احدى وثمانين و سبعماية
95.	Firūzā- bād	—	Silver 3.02 cm 10.735 gm	Same as No. 93	Same as No. 93 but margin is cut off except في البلدة المحروسة فيروزآباد
96.	Firūzā- bād	—	Silver 3.04 cm 10.71 gm	Same as No. 93	Same as No. 93 but margin is cut off except هذه السكة المباركة في البلدة فيروزآباد
97.	—	783	Silver 3.01 cm 10.617gm	Same as No. 93	Same as No. 93 but margin, هذه... ثلاث و ثمانين و سبعماية
98	Firūzā- * bād	780	Silver 2.975 cm 10.751 gm	Same as No. 93	Same as No. 93 but margin, هذه السكة المباركة في البلدة المحروسة فيروزآباد سنة ثمانين و سبعماية
99.	—	—	Silver 2.845 cm 10.465 gm	Same as No. 93	Same as No. 93 but margin is completely gone.

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
100.	—	77-	Silver 2.8 cm 10.72 gm	Same as No. 93	Same as No. 93 but margin, ... هذه السكة سبعين وسبعماية

6. GHIATH AL-DIN A'ZAM SHAH 792-813/A. D. 1389-1410

Type C

101.	—	—	Silver 2.83 cm 10.336 gm	In a quatre-foil, غياث الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر اعظم شاه ابن سكندر شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان Margin, /.../الملك الرحمن/ /...	In a circle, ناصر امير المؤمنين غوث الاسلام والمسلمين خلد ملكه Margin is comple- tely cut off.
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Ref: *IMC*, II, No. 73

Type D

102.	—	—	Silver 2.49 cm 9.43 gm	In a square, الموید بتائید الرحمن غياث الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر اعظم شاه السلطان Margin is cut off beyond recognition; only rudiment of square is visible.	In an eight-foil, ناصر الاسلام و المسلمين يمين امير المؤمنين Margin is cut off so that only rudiment of eight-foil is visible.
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Ref: *IMC*, II, Nos. 74-77

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
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Note: 1) In *IMC*, II, the word شاه in the obverse is put at the end of 3rd line, whereas it should be in the 4th line.

2) In *IMC*, II, reverse legend is in an eight-rayed star.

7. SAIF AL-DIN HAMZAH SHAH 813-814/A.D. 1410-11

103.	—	—	Silver 1.6 cm 10.668 gm	In what seems to be a plain area, حمزه شاه ابن اعظم شاه السلطان	In what appears to be a plain area, الموید بتائید الرحمن... المجاهد...
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Note: Reading of legend on reverse is not quite clear because words are jumbled together.

Type G

104.	—	—	Silver 2.645 cm 10.003 gm	In a circle, الموید بتائید الرحمن سيف الدنيا والدين ابو المجاهد ...شاه السلطان	In a circle, ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين يمين امير المؤمنين
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Ref: *Corpus*, p. 66

Note: Since the king's name is not available, it is difficult to place this coin, because there are two Sultans with the name of Saif al-din, one Saif al-din Hamzah Shah of Ilyas Shahi dynasty and the other Saif al-din Firuz Shah, the Habshi. But the reverse legend of this coin shows that the coin belongs to Saif al-din Hamzah Shah.

Note 2: These coins are smaller in size, but their weight is almost equal to other coins of this catalogue.

8. JALĀL AL-DĪN MUHAMMAD SHĀH 818-836/1415-1432

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
Type B					
105.	—	823	Silver 3.0 cm 10.296 gm	In a scalloped circle (multi-foil) ناصر امير المؤمنين جلال الدين و الدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان	In a square within a circle, غوث الاسلام و المسلمين غلام ملكه

marginal segments--

۸۲۳ سنه/.../.../...

Ref: IMC, II, Nos. 99-101; Corpus, p. 76

106.	—	—	Silver 2.97 cm 10.316 gm	Same as No. 105	Same as No. 105 but margin, /.../.../...
107.	—	—	Silver 2.44 cm 10.316 gm	Same as No. 105	Same as No. 105 but margin is completely cut off.

9. DANUJA MARDDANA DEVA

108.	Chāṭi-grām (Chittagong)	—	Silver 3.105 cm 10.703 gm	In a rayed circle, श्री श्री द नृज मर्द्ध न देव	In a double square within a circle, श्री चण्ड चरण प ब्रह्मण and margin, Top — श - - Right — १००९ Bottom — चण्डिका Left — मात
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Ref: Bhattasali, Coins & Chronology, pp. 117-121

10. NAṢĪR AL-DĪN MAHMŪD SHĀH 837-864/A.D. 1433-1459

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
Type H					
109.	—	—	Silver 2.405 cm 10.447 gm	In a circle, ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المجاهد محمود شاه السلطان	In a circle, ناصر الاسلام و المسلمين غلام ملكه margin is completely cut off.

Ref: IMC, II, Nos. 129-130

Type K

110.	—	862	Silver 2.375 cm 10.746 gm	In a circle in Tughra characters, ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر محمود شاه السلطان	In a circle, الموید بنائید الرحمن خلیفہ الله بالحجة والبرهان ۸۶۲
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Margin is cut except a word which also cannot be deciphered.

Ref: Corpus, p. 86

Note: In the 'K' type coins of the Corpus the word بالحجة والبرهان are missing in the reverse legend.

111.	Dar al-Darb (The mint)	862	Silver 2.72 cm 10.362 gm	Same as No. 110	Same as No. 110 but mint is دارالضرب
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
Type P					
112.	—	—	Silver 2.545 cm 10.613gm	In a circle, ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر محمود شاه السلطان Margin is completely gone.	In a circle, المؤيد بتائيد الرحمن خليفة الله بالحجة و البرهان Margin is completely gone.
Ref : <i>Corpus</i> , p. 86					
113.	—	864	Silver 2.53 cm 10.292gm	Same as No. 112	Same as No. 112 but margin has got the date ٨٦٣
114.	—	—	Silver 2.54cm 10.411gm	Same as No. 112	Same as No. 112
115.	—	—	Silver 2.635cm 10.511gm	Same as No. 112	Same as No. 112
Note : Both obverse and reverse of this coin are savagely cut.					
116.	—	—	Silver 2.71 cm 10.559gm	Same as No. 112	Same as No. 112

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
Type Q					
117.	—	—	Silver 2.87 cm 10.692gm	In a circle ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو المجاهد محمود شاه السلطان	In a circle, المؤيد بتائيد الرحمن خليفة الله بالحجة و البرهان and margin, فرب هذه السكة في عرصه...
Ref : <i>Corpus</i> , p. 86					
11. RUKN AL-DIN BARBAK SHĀH 864-879/A. D. 1459-1474					
Type A					
118.	Dār al- Darb (The mint)	864	Silver 2.845 cm 10.517gm	In a circle, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله دار القرب ٨٦٣	In a lettered sur- face, السلطان بن السلطان ركن الدنيا و الدين ابو المجاهد باريكشاه السلطان ابن محمود شاه السلطان
Margin is cut off. Obverse surface is very much worn out by shroff mark.					
Ref : <i>Taifoor Collection</i> , No 123 ; <i>Corpus</i> p. 92					
119.	Dār al- Darb (The mint)	—	Silver 2.52 cm 10.314 gm	Same as No. 118	Same as No. 118

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
Type D					
120.	Khazānah	876	Silver 2.76cm 10.427gm	In a double circle with ornaments between, ركن الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر باركشاه السلطان ابن محمود شاه السلطان	In a double circle with ornaments between, الموید بتائید الرحمن خليفة الله بالحجة والبرهان خزانه ٨٤٦

Type G

121.	—	—	Silver 2.79 cm 10.598gm	In a rayed circle, ركن الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر باركشاه السلطان ابن محمود شاه السلطان	In a rayed circle, الموید بتائید الرحمن خليفة الله بالحجة والبرهان
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Ref: *Corpus*, p. 92

122.	—	869	Silver 2.76 cm 10.645gm	Same as No. 121	Same as No. 121 but with date ٨٦٩ at the end.
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Type I

123.	—	—	Silver 2.78 cm 10.346gm	In a circle, the first two lines of the legend being underlined,	In a circle, the first two lines of the legend being underlined,
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
				لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله له ملكه	الا عظم المعظم باركشاه السلطان ابن محمود شاه السلطان
Ref: <i>JASB</i> , 1873, p. 275					
Note: In the coin listed in the <i>JASB</i> , 1873, p. 275, the last line of the obverse has been read as العالم العادل. In our coin the line can hardly be read, we could at best read it له ملكه					

Type M

124.	—	—	Silver 2.78 cm 10.098gm	In a plain area, السلطان ابن السلطان ركن الدنيا والدين ابو المجاهد باركشاه السلطان ابن محمود شاه السلطان	In a circle, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله
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12. SHAMS AL-DIN YUSUF SHĀH 879-886/A. D. 1474-1481

Type A

125.	Khazānah(?)	—	Silver 2.915 cm 10.662gm	In a circle, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله خزانه (?) Margin is illegible.	In a circle, شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر يوسف شاه السلطان ابن باركشاه السلطان ابن محمود شاه السلطان Margin is cut off.
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Ref: *IMC*, II, No. 149

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
Type B					
126.	—	—	Silver 2.85 cm 10.147gm	In a square within a circle, شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر يوسف شاه السلطان لا اله الا الله ابن بارك شاه السلطان بن محمود شاه السلطان محمد رسول الله	In a plain area, شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر يوسف شاه السلطان ابن بارك شاه السلطان بن محمود شاه السلطان All lines are underlined.
				The first line is underlined. Marginal segments : Top—عمر Left—ابا بكر Bottom—عثمان Right—cut off.	

Ref: IMC, II, No. 151

13. JALĀL AL-DĪN FATH SHĀH 886-892/A. D. 1481-1486

Type A					
127.	Khazā- nah (The Treasury)	—	Silver 2.645 cm 10.098gm	In a circle with arabesques on the margin, السلطان ابن السلطان جلال الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر	In a circle with arabesques on the margin, فتح شاه السلطان ابن محمود شاه السلطان خزانه

Ref: IMC, II No. 152; HHR, No. 118; Corpus, p. 99

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
Type F					
128.	—	—	Silver 2.65 cm 10.56gm	In a double circle with arabesques on the margin, جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فتح شاه	In a double circle with arabesques on the margin, السلطان ابن محمود شاه السلطان سكندر ثاني

Ref: Corpus, p. 100

Note: The words سكندر ثاني on the reverse should be carefully noted. In the coins of Fath Shāh so far discovered and recorded by previous scholars, these words are not available. Previously scholars recorded the following words in the coins of Fath Shāh:

حسين شاهي
سيد شاهي
محمد الله الفتح

14. SHAMS AL-DĪN MUẒAFFAR SHĀH 896-899/A. D. 1490-1493.

Type E					
129.	Khazānah (The Treasury)	897	Silver 2.995 cm 10.4 gm	In a circle, شمس الدنيا و الدين ابو النصر مظفر شاه السلطان خالد الله ماله و سلطانه	In a circle, divided into 4 parts, by loops, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله خزانه ٨٩٢ and margin, [.../عمر/...]

Note: It does not fall into any type as classified in the Corpus; so it has been classified as a new type—Type E.

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
130.	Fatḥā- bād	896	Silver 2.64 cm 10.715gm	Same as No. 129	Same as No. 129 but mint is قنجاہاد and date is ۸۹۶

Type F

131.	Fatḥā- bād	896	Silver 2.725 cm 10.572gm	In a circle, شمس الدنيا و الدين ابو النصر مظفر شاه السلطان خدا الله ملکہ وسلطانہ	In a circle with arabesques on the margin. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله قنجاہاد ۸۹۶
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132.	Fatḥā- bād	896	Silver 2.7 cm 10.718gm	Same as No. 131	Same as No. 131
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15. 'ALA' AL-DĪN ḤUSAIN SHĀH 899-925/A. D. 1493-1519

Type A (of gold coin in IMC)

133.	Dār al- Darb (The mint)	— 9	Silver 2.98 cm 10.33gm	In an ornamented double circle, with four petalled leaves in the margin, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله دارالضرب ۹	In a double circle, السلطان العادل الباذل ولد سيد المرسلين علا والدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان خدا الله ملکہ و سلطانہ
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Ref: IMC, II, No. 167; Talfoor Collection, No. 142

Note: The coin is exactly similar to the gold coin recorded in IMC, II, No. 167

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
134.	—	—	Silver 2.58 cm 10.485gm	Same as No. 133	Same as No. 133

Type A (of silver coin of IMC)

135.	Khazā- nah (The Treasury)	900	Silver 2.76 cm 10.178gm	In a circle with small loops outside, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله خزانه ۹۰۰	In a circle with small loops out- side, علا والدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان خدا الله ملکہ و سلطانہ
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Ref: IMC, II, Nos. 169, 171

136.	Khazā- nah (The Treasury)	910	Silver 2.575cm 10.2 gm	Same as No. 135 but date ۹۱۰	Same as No. 135
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Type A (a)

137.	Khazā- nah (The Treasury)	912	Silver 2.635 cm 9.767cm	In a circle, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله خزانه ۹۱۲	In a circle, علا والدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان خدا الله ملکہ و سلطانہ
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Type B

138.	Fatḥā- bād	899	Silver 2.63cm 10.52gm	In a circle, السلطان الفتاح الكبري و كمتد جائكر و اريسه علا والدنيا والدين ابو المظفر	In a circle, حسين شاه السلطان بن سيد اشرف الحسيني خدا ملکہ و سلطانہ قنجاہاد ۸۹۹
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Ref: IMC, II, No. 175

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
139.	Khazānah (The Treasury)	914	Silver 2.735 cm 10.35 gm	Same as No. 138	Same as No. 138, but date is ٩١٣ and mint is خزانه
140.	Husai-nābād	—	Silver 2.74 cm 10.45 gm	Same as No. 138.	Same as No. 138, but mint is حسيناباد and date is rubbed off beyond recognition.

Type C

141.	Fathā-bād	— 14	Silver 2.815 cm 10.855 gm	In a circle, السلطان العاقل علا والدنيا حسن	In a circle, شاه السلطان بن سيد اشرف الحسيني خلد الله ملكه فتاح باد — ١٣
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Ref: IMC, II, No. 182; Taifoor Collection, No. 143

142.	—	—	Silver 2.575 cm 10.127 gm	Same as No. 141	Same as No. 141, but there is no mint name or date.
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Note: The placing of words of inscription on the reverse of this coin is a little different from the reverse of coin No. 141. The reverse of this coin is as follows:

شاه السلطان
حسن
بن سيد اشرف
الحسيني خلد الله
ملكه و سلطانه

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
143.	Dār al-Darb (The mint)	—	Silver 2.9 cm 10.438 gm	Same as No. 141	Same as No. 141, but mint is دار الضرب and date is missing.

Type C (New Variety)

144.	Fathā-bād	— 1	Silver 2.78 cm 9.805 gm	In a circle, السلطان العادل علا والدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان	In a circle, خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه فتاح باد - ١
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16. NAṢIR AL-DĪN NUṢRAT SHĀH 925-938/A. D. 1519-1531

Type A

145.	—	925	Silver 2.585 cm 10.475 gm	In a circle, السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر	In a circle, نصرة شاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه ٩٢٥...
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Ref: IMC, II, No. 202

146.	Husainā-bād	927	Silver 2.74 cm 10.339 gm	Same as No. 145	Same as No. 145 but mint is حسيناباد and date is ٩٢٤
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147.	—	—	Silver 2.50 cm 10.045 gm	Same as No. 145	Same as No. 145 but there is a word الحسيني before خلد الله ملكه The name of the mint and date are illegible.
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
148.	—	92—	Silver 2.28cm 9.941gm	Same as No. 145. Obverse legend is badly cut by shroff mark.	Same as No. 145 but there is a word وسلطانه at the end. The name of the mint and unit figure of the date are rubbed off.
149.	Fathā-bād	—	Silver 2.65 cm 10.318gm	Same as No. 145, but the name of the mint Fathā-bād is put on the obverse.	Same as No. 145, but there is a word وسلطانه at the end.
Ref: <i>IMC</i> , II, No. 202					
150.	Fathā-bād	92—	Silver 2.865 cm 10.491gm	Same as No. 145	Same as No. 145, but mint is فتح آباد and date is ٩٢—.
151.	Nuṣrat-bād	—	Silver 2.305cm 10.315gm	Same as No. 145. The obverse legend is badly cut.	Same as No. 145 but there is a word الحسيني before خلد الله ملكه . The mint is نصرتا باد but date is obliterated.
152.	—	—	Silver 2.295cm 10.025gm	Same as No. 145.	Same as No. 145 but mint and date are rubbed off.

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
153.	—	—	Silver 2.185cm 10.528gm	Same as No. 145	Same as No. 145 but the name of the mint and date are rubbed off.

Type E

154.	Husai- • nābād	— 2	Silver 2.34cm 10.57gm	In double circle with dots between, a crescent at the top, السلطان ابن السلطان ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر	In double circle with dots between, لصرة شاه سلطان بن حسين شاه سلطان الحسيني خلد ملكه حسينا باد —
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Ref: *IMC*, II, No. 208

Type L

155.	•	—	Silver 2.715 cm 9.296 gm	In a circle with arabesques outside, السلطان ابن السلطان ناصر الدنيا و الدين بن ابو المظفر	In a circle with arabesques outside, لصرة شاه السلطان ابن حسين شاه السلطان الحسيني خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه
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Ref: *Corpus*, pp. 122-23

156.	Husai- • nābād	929	Silver 2.41cm 10.362 gm	Same as No. 155	Same as No. 155 but mint is حسينا باد and date is ٩٢٩
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
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Note: This is a coin bearing peculiar lettering. It is with great difficulty that the legend could be deciphered and that was also possible by comparing a similar coin (No. 133 of the *HHR*). The coin is illustrated to help scholars to offer suggestion for a better reading.

17. 'ALA' AL-DIN FIRUZ SHAH 938-939/A. D. 1531-32

Type A

157. Huasaj- * nābād	939	Silver 2.81 cm 10.215gm	In a circle with arabesques outside interspersed by four crescents, السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان الحسيني خلد علا و الدنيا و الدين ا هو المظفر فيروز شاه السلطان	In a circle with arabesques interspersed by four crescents, شاه بن نصر السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان الحسيني خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه حسينا باد ٩٣٩
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Ref: *IMC*, II, No. 220; *Tatfoor Collection*, No. 189

Note: Coin No. 220 of *IMC*, II and coin No. 189 of *Tatfoor Collection* and this coin (No. 157) are exactly similar. In *IMC*, II, it is described as "In a circle with arabesques outside," whereas in *Tatfoor Collection* it is described as "within a double circle surrounded by a scroll, each component part of which looks like نهر". Both are correct, but both the writers in *IMC*, II and *Tatfoor Collection* have missed crescents. Moreover, it is not a double circle as stated in the *Tatfoor Collection*.

18. GHIATH AL-DIN MAHMUD SHAH 939-945/A.D. 1532-1538

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
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Type A

158. Fathā- * bād	933	Silver 2.395cm 10.309gm	In a circular area, السلطان بن السلطان غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمود ٩٣٣	In a circular area, شاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه فتحا باد
			In the centre in a small circle, شاهي بدر	In the centre in a small circle, شاهي بدر

Ref: *IMC*, II, No. 222

159. Fathā- bād	933	Silver 2.605cm 10.59gm	Same as No. 158	Same as No. 158
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Note: Though of the same type it is a flat coin.

160. — —	—	Silver 2.435 cm 10.152gm	Same as No. 158 but date cannot be deciphered.	Same as No. 158 but the name of the mint cannot be deciphered.
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161. — —	—	Silver 2.64 cm 9.438gm	In a circular area, السلطان غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمود	The reverse is badly cut and rubbed off so that it cannot be deciphered.
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19. GHIATH AL-DIN BAHADUR SHAH SUR 962-968/A.D. 1554-1560

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
Type A					
162. *	—	965	Silver 3.175cm 10.61gm	In a square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله Names of compa- nions of the Pro- phet at marginal segments, Top—ابوبكر صديق Left—عمر بن الخطاب Bottom—عثمان Right—علي Ref: HHR, No. 152; IMC, II, No. 230	In a square, بهادر شاه ابن محمد شاه غازي خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه Then in Nagri characters, "Śrī Bahadurshahi" and margins: Top—غياث Left—الدنيا والدين Bottom—المظفر Right—٩٦٥
163.	—	966	Silver 3.15cm 11.31gm	Same as No. 162	Same as No. 162 but date is ٩٦٦
164.	—	—	Silver 3.14 cm 11.247gm	Same as No. 162	Same as No. 162 but marginal legend at bottom and right is effaced.
165.	—	—	Silver 3.04cm 10.99gm	Same as No. 162 but margin, Top—ابوبكر Left—عمر Bottom—عثمان Right—علي	Same as No. 162 but margin is cut beyond decipherment.

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
166. *	—	965	Silver 2.895cm 10.235gm	Same as No. 162 but margin, Top—ابوبكر Left—cut off Bottom—عثمان Right—علي	Same as No. 162 but lettering is a little different as follows: بهادر شاه سلطان ابن محمد شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه ٩٦٥ Margin is cut off.
167.	—	—	Silver 3.195cm 11.23gm	Same as No. 162 but margin, Top—ابوبكر صديق Left—عمر خطاب Bottom—عثمان Right—cut off.	Same as No. 162 but margin can- not be deciphered
168.	—	—	Silver 3.015 cm 10.69gm	Same as No. 162	Same as No. 162 but margin is cut off except in right segment which reads ابوالمظفر

Type B

169. *	—	959	Silver 2.345cm 10.13 gm	In a square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله Then in an oblong area, السلطان بن السلطان	In a circle, بهادر شاه سلطان ابن محمد شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه ٩٥٩
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
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Marginal segments :
Top—rubbed off
Left—cut out
Bottom—cut out
Right— عمر

Note: The date 959 in this coin should be noted. Ghiath al-din Bahadur Shah came to the throne long after 959, even his father Shams al-din Muhammad Shah Ghazi's first date is 960. This date, therefore, cannot be explained, except that probably an old coin was re-struck but the old date remained through inadvertance.

20. GHIATH AL-DIN JALAL SHAH 968-971/A. D. 1560-1563

Type A

170.	—	—	Silver 2.95 cm 10.743gm	In a square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله	In a square, سلطان جلال الدين محمد شاه غازي خلد الله ملكه
			margin, Top—ابوبكر Left—cut off Bottom—عثمان Right—علي	margin, Top—غياث Left—cut off Bottom—والدين Right—ابو المظفر	

Type B

171.	—	971	Silver 2.37 cm 10.515gm	In a square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله Margin is rubbed off.	In a square, جلال شاه سلطان ابن محمد شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه ود افغاله ٩٤١ Margin is rubbed off.
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UN-IDENTIFIED COINS

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
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SHAHAB AL-DIN A'ZAM SHAH

172.	—	—	Silver 2.605cm 10.153gm	In what appears to be a plain area, السلطان العاذل الباذل الكا مل ...الغازي	In an oblong area caused by two horizontal lines, شهاب الدنيا والدين اعظم شاه السلطان Top margin,— عمر/ Bottom margin—illegible
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MUHAMMAD SHAH BIN HAMZAH SHAH

173.	—	—	Silver 2.725cm 10.322gm	In what appears to be a plain area, سلطان العهد و الزمان حامى ملة رسول الرحمن	In a square, ابو المظفر محمد شاه بن همزه شاه السلطان margins—illegible
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
179.	—	952	Silver 2.52 cm 10.398gm	Same as No. 176	Same as No. 177 but date is ۹۵۲ and the name of the mint is illegible.

Type B

180.	Sher- gadḥ	950	Silver 2.725 cm 10.855gm	In a square, لا اله الا الله رسول محمد الله and margin, Top—عثمان عفان Left—ابوبكر صديق Bottom—علي مرتضى Right—عمر الفاروق	In a square, السلطان شاه شير خالد الله ملكه Below in an oblong area in Nāgrī chara- cters, "Śrī Śer Śāhī" and margin, Top—فرید الدلیا Left—illegible Bottom— عرك سكر ۹۵۰ Right—شير كده
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Ref: Talfoor Collection, No. 65

181.	Sher- gadḥ	—	Silver 2.55 cm 10.498gm	Same as No. 180	Same as No. 180 but date is cut off.
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Type C

182.	Jahān- panḥ	949	Silver 3.08cm 10.948gm	In a circle, لا اله الا الله رسول الله	In a circle, شاه السلطان شير
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
183.	—	950	Silver 3.22 cm 11.1 gm	محمد and margin, السلطان العادل ابابكر - عمر - عثمان - علي	خالد الله ملكه وسلطانه ۹۵۰ and margin, فرید الدلیا و الدین ابو المظفر جهانباه Then in Nāgrī charac- ters, "Śrī Śer Śāhī." Ref: IMC, II, p. 87, No. 634

183.	—	950	Silver 3.22 cm 11.1 gm	Same as No. 182	Same as No. 182 except the name of the mint; the date is ۹۵۰.
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184.	—	951	Silver 2.785cm 10.947gm	Same as No. 182	Same as No. 182 except the name of mint. After the king's name in Nāgrī characters, "Śrī Śer Śāhī" and date is ۹۵۱
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185.	—	950	Silver 2.71cm 11.170gm	Same as No. 182	Same as No. 182 but date is ۹۵۰.
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186.	—	949	Silver 2.80cm 11.348gm	Same as No. 182	Same as No. 182 but date is ۹۴۹
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Type D

187.	—	—	Silver 2.465cm 10.15gm	In what appe- ars to be a plain area, لا اله الا الله	In what appears to be a plain area, السلطان العادل
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
				محمد رسول الله Both lines are doubly under- lined.	شیر شاه خلد الله ملكه و ساطانه

Note: The coin is in a very bad state of preservation.

Type E

188.	Kalpi	—	Silver 2.63 cm 10.448gm	In double square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ضرب كالپی and margin, Top—عمر الفاروق Left—ابا بكر صديق Bottom—cut off Right—cut off	In double square, شیرالسلطان شاه خلد الله ملكه Below in Nāgri characters, “Śrī Śer Śāhi” Margins—cut off beyond decipher- ment.
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4. ISLĀM SHĀH 952-960/A.D. 1545-1552

Type A

189.	—	956	Silver 3.13cm 10.85gm	In a square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله and margins, Top—عثمان عفان Left—عمر الفاروق Bottom—ابا بكر صديق Right—علي المرتضى	In a square, اسلام شاه اين شیر شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه ٩٥٦ Below in an oblong area, in Nāgri characters, “Śrī Islām Śāhi”
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
					margins : Top— Left—السلطان العادل Right—جلال الدنيا Bottom— والدين ابو المظفر Ref: JMC, II, No. 804

190.	—	958	Silver 3.04 cm 10.89gm	Same as No. 189	Same as No. 189 but date is ٩٥٨ and margins : Top—١١١٤ Left—cut off Right—cut off Bottom—ابو المظفر
191.	—	952	Silver 2.7cm 11.048gm	Same as No. 189 but right seg- ment of the margin is cut off.	Same as No. 189 but date is ٩٥٢ and top segment of the mar- gin is cut off.
192.	—	952	Silver 2.75cm 10.757gm	Same as No. 189 but marginal seg- ment on the top is cut off.	Same as No. 189 but date is ٩٥٢ Marginal segments on the top and right are cut off.
193.	—	952	Silver 2.545 cm 11.218gm	Same as No. 189	Same as No. 189 but date is ٩٥٢ Marginal segments on the left and bottom are cut off.

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
194.	—	952	Silver 2.70cm 9.946gm	Same as No. 189 but marginal seg- ment on the top is cut off.	Same as No. 189 but date is ٩٥٢ Marginal segments on the top and right are cut off.

Type B

195.	—	—	Silver 2.335cm 10.435gm	In a circular area, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله Then under double lines in an oblong area, غوث الاسلام و... Then at the bottom there is an inscrip- tion which is illegible.	In a circular area, لام شاه سلطان بن شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه... The rest of the writing containing probably date and name of the mint is obliterated.
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Ref: IMC, II, p. 115, No. 814 (a)

SECTION C
MUGHAL EMPERORS

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
1. AKBAR 963-1014/A. D. 1556-1605					
196.	Agra	973	Silver 2.66cm 10.857gm	In triple square, the inner one being of dots, another smaller square is formed by an elongated letter ع and the square bears the inscription, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله In marginal seg- ments formed by the elongated letter ع there are four words in four corners, only one of which can be read as مرشد. In the marginal segments formed by the triple square, بصدق ابا بكر / بعدل عمر / بحياي عثمان / بعلم علي	In triple <i>mihraḥ</i> , the inner one being of dots, جلال الدنيا والدين محمد اكبر بادشاه ضرب اكره In marginal seg- ments, Top—٩٧٣ Left and right are cut off. Bottom— خلد الله ملكه

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
197.	Agra	973	Silver 2.66 cm 10.652gm	In triple square, the inner one being of dots, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله and margin, جلال الدنيا والدين— Rest—cut off	Same as No. 196
198.	Dār al- • Khilāfat	921?	Silver 2.17cm by elongated form 8.938gm	In a square formed of the letters of marginal legends. الله لا اله الا محمد رسول الله Margin in four corners, ابو بكر رض/عمر رض/عثمان/ علي رض/	In a double square, the outer one being of dots; the area is divided into three oblong parts formed of elong- ated ے Top— خدا الله تعالیٰ ملکہ Middle ۹۲۱ محمد اکبر بادشاہ جلال الدین غازی Bottom— مبارک دار الخلافۃ
199.	—	9--	Silver 2.33cm 13.748gm	Same as No. 198 but in four corners of margin, ابو بکر/عمر/عثمان/علی	Same as No. 198 but in the middle portion the figure is only ۹, and the bottom portion is illegible.

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
200.	—	9--	Silver 2.265cm 10.415gm	Same as No. 198	Same as No. 198
201.	—	9--	Silver 2.395cm 9.96 gm	Same as No. 198	Same as No. 198
202.	—	9--	Silver 2.27 cm 11.837gm	Same as No. 199	Same as No. 199
203.	—	988	Silver 2.1 cm 10.948gm	Same as No. 199 but margin is illegible.	Same as No. 199 but the date is ۹۸۸
204.	—	988	Silver 2.716 cm 10.899gm	Same as No. 199	Same as No. 203
205.	—	988	Silver 2.22 cm 10.847gm	Same as No. 199	Same as No. 203
206.	—	96--	Silver 2.068cm 11.441gm	Same as No. 199 but margin, ابو بکر/عمر/عثمان/علی رض	Same as No. 199 but date is ۹۶—, the unit year being indistinct.

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
207.	—	—	Silver 2.21 cm 11.588gm	Same as No. 199	Same as No. 199 but date is not visible.
208.	—	988	Silver 2.225cm 11.499gm	Same as No. 199, but in the margin, the name of the 1st Caliph is ابو بكر	Same as No. 199 but the date is ٩٨٨
209.	—	96—	Silver 1.8 cm 10.770gm	Same as No. 199 but margin, $\text{بصدق ابا بكر/بمدل عمر/بحياى عثمان/بعلم على}$	Same as No. 199 but date is ٩٦— , the unit of the date being in- distinct.
210.	—	1003	Silver 1.955cm 11.237gm	In a square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله	In a square, ١٠٠٣ محمد اكبر بادشاه جلال الدين غازى ضرب سكه
Note: The name of the mint could not be identified.					
211.	—	—	Silver 2.02 cm 12.025gm	Same as No. 210	Same as No. 210 but name of mint and date are illegible.
212.	—	993	Silver 1.905cm 11.13gm	Same as No. 210	Same as No. 210 but date is ٩٩٣ and the name of the mint is illegible.

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
213.	—	997	Silver 1.95 cm 10.045gm	Same as No. 210	Same as No. 210 but date is ٩٩٤ and the name of the mint is illegible.
214.	Dār al- • Sulṭānat	—	Silver 1.91cm 11.302gm	Same as No. 210	In a square, خلد الله ملكه محمد اكبر باد شاه جلال الدين غازى
215.	—	—	Silver 2.435 cm 7.888 gm	In a square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله and margin — $\text{ابو بكر/عمر/عثمان/على}$	In a square, محمد اكبر باد شاه لا الدين غازى... Right margin, دار السلطنة Other margins cut off.
216.	—	966	Copper 2.07 cm 20.646gm	فلوس ضرب	شعبت لمعد ٩٦٦

2. SHĀH JAHĀN 1037-1068/A. D. 1628-1658

217.	—	Regnal • Year (R.Y.) 13	Silver 2.045 cm 10.605gm	In a square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله	In a square, ١٣ باد شاه غازى شاه جهان
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
				and margin, Top—ابو بکر صدیق Right—عثمان Left—عمر Bottom—علی Before each of the name—عثمان and علی, there is a crescent.	and margin, Top—الله ملک Right—حسن Bottom—حسین Left—فاطمہ Same as No. 217 but the regnal year is ۲۶ over ن of شاه جهان. margins : Right—صاحب Bottom—قران ثانی Left—شہاب Top—الدین
218.	—	R. Y. 26	Silver 2.135cm 11.224gm	Same as No. 217 but margin is as follows : Top and Left— cut off Right—عدل عمر Bottom—بازرم عثمان	Same as No. 217 but the regnal year is ۲۶ over ن of شاه جهان. margins : Right—صاحب Bottom—قران ثانی Left—شہاب Top—الدین
219.	—	R. Y. 24	Silver 2.1 cm 11.065gm	Same as No. 217 but margins com- pletely rubbed off.	Same as No. 217 but regnal year is ۲۴ and margins completely rubbed off.
220.	Akbar- ab&d (Agra)	R.Y. 2	Silver 2.12 cm 11.385gm	Same as No. 217 but margins : Top—بحری عثمان Right—بعلم علی	Same as No. 217, but date is ۲ and marginal inscrip- tions are as

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
				Bottom—بصدق ایی بکر Left—عمر... Same as No. 217 but margins : Top—cut off Left—rubbed off Right—علی Bottom— بصدق ایی بکر follows : Right—صاحب Bottom—قران ثانی Left—ضرب اکبر Top—اھاد	
221.	Surat	—	Silver 2.1 cm 11.17gm	Same as No. 217 but margins : Top—cut off Left—rubbed off Right—علی Bottom— بصدق ایی بکر	Same as No. 217 except date inside the square. Margins : Left—ضرب سورت Top and Bottom— illegible. Right—cut off
222.	—	1067 R.Y. 30	Silver 2.325cm 11.017gm	Same as No. 217 but marginal ins- criptions are as follows : Top—rubbed off. Right—بعلم علی Bottom— بصدق ایی بکر Left—۱۰۶۷	Same as No. 217 but the date is ۳۰. margins, Top—شہاب الدین Right— محمد صاحب Bottom— قران ثانی Left—cut off
223.	Patna *	1039 R.Y. 2	Silver 2.69cm 10.84gm	In triple circle the middle one being of dots, لا الہ الا اللہ محمد	In triple circle, the middle one being of dots, باد شاہ غازی شاہ جهان ۱۰۳۹

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
224.	—	1062	Silver 2.71cm 10.15gm	In an ornamented circle, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله	In an ornamented circle, بادشاه شاهجهان غازي ۱۰۶۲ سنه
225.	Agra	—	Silver 1.895cm 5.289gm	In a circle, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ضرب آگره	In a circle, بادشاه شاهجهان غازي شهاب الدين

3. 'AURANGZIB' 'ALAMGIR 1068-1118/A.D. 1658-1707

226.	—	R.Y. 1	Silver 2.385 cm 11.65gm	عالم گير بادشاه غازي	مالوس ميمنت سنه احد جلوس
227.	Shahjahanabad	1113 R.Y. 45	Silver 2.22cm 11.466gm	عالم گير اورنگ زيب چويدر منير ۱۱۱۳ سكه	مالوس ميمنت سنه ۵ جلوس ضرب شاهجهان لاهاد

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
228.	Surat	R.Y. 28	Silver 2.438 cm 11.394gm	عالم گير اورنگ زيب زدچويدر منير درجهان	In a triple circle, the middle one being of dots, مالوس ميمنت سنه ۲۸ جلوس ضرب سورت
229.	Jahangir-nagar	1111 R.Y. 43	Silver 2.2cm 11.534gm	عالم گير اورنگ زيب زد چويدر منير ۱۱۱۱ جهان	مالوس ميمنت سنه ۴۳ جلوس ضرب جهانگير لکير
230.	—	—	Silver 2.35cm 10.835gm	عالم گير بادشاه غازي	مالوس ميمنت سنه جلوس

Note : Year rubbed off.

4. SHAH 'ALAM II, 1173-1221/A.D. 1759-1806

231.	Jahangir-nagar	1177 R.Y. 5	Silver 2.615cm 11.52gm	محمد شاه عالم باد ۱۱۷۷ شاه	مالوس ميمنت سنه ۵ سكه ضرب جهانگير لکير فضل حامی دين سكه هفت کشور
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
232.	Arcot	R.Y. 31	Silver 2.26cm 11.285gm	حامی دین سایه فضل شاه عالم	میمنت ۳۱ جلوس سنه ضرب ارکات
233.	—	R.Y. 21	Silver 2.28cm 11.11gm	عالم پادشاه غازی	مالوس میمنت ۳۱ جلوس سنه
234.	Arcot	R.Y. 5	Silver 2.39cm 11.21gm	... سایه فضل شاه عالم پاد	مالوس میمنت ۵ سنه جلوس ضرب ارکات
235.	—	R.Y. 6	Silver 2.00cm 11.075gm	حامی دین پادشاه	میمنت ۶ سنه جلوس ضرب ...
236.	Farru- * khābād	R.Y. 45	Silver 2.67cm 11.52gm	اله حامی دین محمد شاه سایه فضل شاه عالم پاد	مالوس میمنت ۳۵ سنه جلوس ضرب فرخ آباد
237.	—	R.Y. 6	Silver 2.155cm 11.170gm	Same as No. 234	Same as No. 234

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
238.	—	—	Silver 2.055 cm 11.232gm	عالم شاه	Rubbed off
239.	Murghij- * dābād	1202 R.Y. 19	Silver 2.68cm 10.905gm	In a circle, اله حامی دین محمد شاه سایه فضل شاه عالم پاد سکه ۱۲۰۲ زدهر هفت کشور	In a circle, مالوس میمنت ۱۹ سنه جلوس ضرب مرشد آباد
240.	Do	1202 R.Y. 19	Silver 2.777cm 11.635gm	Same as No. 239	Same as No. 239
241.	Do	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.675cm 10.807gm	Same as No. 239 but there is no date.	Same as No. 239
242.	Do	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.65 cm 12.227gm	Same as No. 239 but there is no date.	Same as No. 239
243.	Do	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.69 cm 11.368gm	Same as No. 239 but there is no date.	Same as No. 239
244.	Do	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.72 cm 10.138gm	Same as No. 239 but there is no date.	Same as No. 239

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
245.	Murshi- dābād	1202 R.Y. 19	Silver 2.735cm 11.05gm	Same as No. 239	Same as No. 239
246.	Do	1202 R.Y. 19	Silver 2.77cm 11.255gm	Same as No. 239	Same as No. 239
247.	Do	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.68 cm 11.535gm	Same as No. 239 but there is no date.	Same as No. 239
248.	Do	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.655cm 11.78gm	Same as No. 247	Same as No. 239
249.	Do	1202 R.Y. 19	Silver 2.69 cm 11.4 gm	Same as No. 239	Same as No. 239
250.	Do	1202 R.Y. 19	Silver 2.77 cm 10.835 gm	Same as No. 239	Same as No. 239
251.	Do	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.685 cm 12.378gm	Same as No. 247	Same as No. 239

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
252.	Murshi- dābād	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.7cm 11.60gm	Same as No. 247	Same as No. 239
253.	Do	1202 R.Y. 19	Silver 2.685cm 11.3gm	Same as No. 239	Same as No. 239
254.	Do	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.675cm 11.86gm	Same as No. 247	Same as No. 239
255.	Do	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.485cm 11.612gm	Same as No. 239 but there is no date and of a different die.	Same as No. 239 but of a different die.
256.	Murshi- dābād (Sona- patti, Calcutta)	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.77 cm 12.03 gm	In a circle, اله حامى دين محمد شاه کنکادھر شوکل شوناپتی کلکتہ	Same as No. 239

Half Coins

257.	Murshi- dābād	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.3cm 6.107gm	Same as No. 247 but there is no date.	Same as No. 239
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
258.	Murshidabad	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.31 cm 6.107gm	Same as No. 257	Same as No. 239
259.	Do	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.305cm 5.552gm	Same as No. 257	Same as No. 239
260.	Do	1202 R.Y. 19	Silver 2.37cm 5.58gm	Same as No. 239	Same as No. 239
261.	Do	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.39 cm 5.75gm	Same as No. 257	Same as No. 239
262.	Do	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.3cm 5.675gm	Same as No. 257	Same as No. 239
263.	Do	R.Y. 19	Silver 2.3cm 5.82gm	Same as No. 257	Same as No. 239

4th Coins

264.	Murshidabad	1204 R.Y. 19	Silver 1.63cm 2.967gm	۱۲۰۴ شاه عالم سکه بادشاه	۱۹ سنه خبر مرشد آباد
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No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
265.	Murshidabad	1204 R.Y. 19	Silver 1.73 cm 2.771gm	Same as No. 264	Same as No. 264
266.	Do	1204 R.Y. 19	Silver 1.86cm 2.95gm	Same as No. 264	Same as No. 264
267.	Do	1204 R.Y. 19	Silver 1.69cm 2.808gm	Same as No. 264	Same as No. 264
268.	Do	1204 R.Y. 19	Silver 1.635cm 2.858gm	Same as No. 264	Same as No. 264
269.	Do	1204 R.Y. 19	Silver 1.68cm 3.03 gm	Same as No. 264	Same as No. 264
270.	Do	1204 R.Y. 19	Silver 1.68cm 2.853cm	Same as No. 264	Same as No. 264

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
Copper Coins					
271.	—	R.Y. 37	Copper 2.33cm 8.522gm	In a circle, شاه عالم باد شاه جلوس سته	In a circle, এক পাই সিকা এক পানী সিকা Below in Nāgrī characters, "Ek Pie Sikka"
272.	—	R.Y. 37	Copper 2.575cm 5.715gm	Same as No. 271	Same as No. 271
273.	—	R.Y. 37	Copper 2.49cm 7.364gm	Same as No. 271	In a circle, সিকা এক পানী Below in Nāgrī characters, "Sikka Ek Pie"
274.	—	R.Y. 37	Copper 2.695 cm 5.375gm	Same as No. 271	Same as No. 271
275.	—	R.Y. 37	Copper 2.27cm 5.107gm	Same as No. 271	Entire surface is rubbed off.

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
276.	—	R.Y. 37	Copper 2.3 cm 6.21gm	Same as No. 271	Same as No. 271
277.	—	R.Y. 37	Copper 2.525cm 5.951gm	Same as No. 271	Same as No. 273
278.	—	R.Y. 37	Copper 2.29cm 5.945gm	Same as No. 271	Same as No. 271
279.	—	R.Y. 37	Copper 2.43cm 6.247gm	Same as No. 271	Same as No. 273
280.	—	R.Y. 37	Copper 2.86cm 6.308gm	Same as No. 271	Same as No. 271
281.	—	R.Y. 37	Copper 2.19cm 6.048gm	Same as No. 271	Same as No. 271

3. VIJAYAMĀNĪKYA S. E. 1454-1456/A. D. 1532-1564

No.	Mint	Date	Metal	Size	Weight
			Obverse	Reverse	

284.	—	—	Saka Silver	In a square with annulets outside, the outer one being of dots.	10.386gm
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Figure of a Tippera
lion and a crescent
at the top.
Ref: *Baṅgladeśer Itihās*, ed. R. C. Majumdar, pl. Cka, No. 5

285.	—	—	Saka Silver	In a multi-foil Same as No. 284, inside four-armed Śiva seated on a bull.	148-2.235cm 10.249gm
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the unit year
being rubbed off.
Ref: *Baṅgladeśer Itihās*, ed. R. C. Majumdar, pl. Cka, No. 7

286.	—	—	Saka Silver	In a square with loops outside, ornamental designs outside, the figure of a Tippera lion, Ref: <i>Baṅgladeśer Itihās</i> , ed. R. C. Majumdar, pl. Cka, No. 2	1482 2.33cm 10.115gm
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SECTION D
THE KINGS OF TIPPERA

1. RATNAMĀNĪKYA

No.	Mint	Date	Metal	Size	Weight
			Obverse	Reverse	

282.	—	—	Silver	In a double square with circle, the figure of a Tippera lion, arches in seg- ments,	2.63cm 10.121gm
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Ref: *Baṅgladeśer Itihās*, ed. R. C. Majumdar,
plate Cka, no. 2

283.	—	—	Saka Silver	In an ornamented circle, the surface is rubbed off except Ref: <i>Baṅgladeśer Itihās</i> , ed. R. C. Majumdar, pl. Cka, no. 2	1- - - 2.64cm 10.409gm
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Ref: *Baṅgladeśer Itihās*, ed. R. C. Majumdar,
pl. Cka, no. 2

5. AMARAMĀNIKYA S. E. 1499-1508/A. D. 1577-1586

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
287.	—	Śaka 1503	Silver 2.355cm 10.637gm	In a square with loops outside, শ্রীহট্ট বিজয়ী শ্রীশ্রীহুতামর মা দিকা দেব শ্রী অ মরাবতী দেবো:	In a circle, being surrounded by double arches, the figure of a Tippera lion, শক ১৫০৩

Ref: N. K. Bhattasali, "Bengal Chiefs' Struggle for Independence", in *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. XXXVIII, plate, coin No. 4

288.	—	Śaka 1499	Silver 2.24cm 10.114gm	Same as No. 287 but inscription is as follows : শ্রী শ্রী হুতাম র মাণিকা দে ব শ্রী অমরা ব তী মহা দেবো:	Same as No. 287, but date is শক ১৪৯৯
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Ref: N. K. Bhattasali, *Ibid.*, Coin No. 3

289.	—	Śaka 1502	Silver 2.33cm 10.469gm	Same as No. 287 but date is শক ১৫০২	Same as No. 287, but date is শক ১৫০২
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6. RĀJADHARAMĀNIKYA S. E. 1508-1522/A. D. 1586-1600

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
290.	—	Śaka 1508	Silver 2.215cm 10.55gm	In a square with loops outside, শ্রী শ্রীহুত রাজ ধর মাণিকা দেব শ্রী সত্য ব তি মহা দেবো:	In a circle surroun- ded by smaller circles outside, the figure of a Tippera lion, শক ১৫০৮

Ref: *Baṅglādēśer Itihās*, ed. R. C. Majumdar, pl. *Uma*, No. 7.

291.	—	Śaka 1508	Silver 2.34cm 10.337gm	Same as No. 290	Same as No. 290
292.	—	Śaka 1508	Silver 2.35cm 9.649gm	Same as No. 290	Same as No. 290
293.	—	Śaka 1508	Silver 2.29cm 10.715gm	Same as No. 290	Same as No. 290

7. RĀMDEVAMĀNIKYA S. E. 1598-1602/A. D. 1676-1680
1603-1607/A. D. 1681-1685

1th COIN

294.	—	Śaka 1598	Silver 1.64cm 2.51gm	In a square with loops outside, শ্রী শ্রী ভ রা ম দেব	In a circle surroun- ded by bold dots outside and a cres- cent at the head of the circle, the figure of a Tippera lion, শক ১৫৯৮
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SECTION E

THE KING OF COOCH BEHAR

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
1. NARANĀRĀYAṆA S. E. 1477-1509/A. D. 1555-1587					
295.	—	Śaka 1477	Silver 1.505cm 10.169gm	In a triple circle, the middle one being of dots, श्री श्री शिव चरण कमल मधु करसा	In a triple circle, the middle one being of dots, श्री श्री मन्नर नारा मन्नर भूपाल सा शाके १५९९

Ref: 1. N. K. Bhattasali: "Bengal Chief's Struggle for Independence" in *Bengal: Past and Present*, Vol. XXXIII, plate, coin No 1.

2. *Bāṅglādeśer Itihās*, ed. R. C. Majumdar, pl. Ka, No. 1



SECTION F

THE KING OF ARAKAN

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
1. MENG-RADJA-GYI (SALIM SHĀH) 1593-1612/A.D.					
296.	—	963 Burmese Era (1601 A.D.)	Silver 2.935cm 10.17gm	Within a double circle, the circles spanned by dots, (the legend is in Burmese script, but we give the translation), "963, Lord of the White Elephant, Lord of Men and Land, Salim Shāh."	Within a circle, divided into two parts, upper part having Arabic script and lower part having Bengali script, Upper Part صاحب الفيل يوسف ملك العادل سليم شاه سلطان Lower Part শবল গজেশ্বর শ্রী শ্রী হলিম শাহ

Ref: 1. A. P. Phayre in *JASB*, 1846, p. 233.
2. *JNSI*, Vol. XXII, 1960, pp. 225-228, pl. XIII, No. 5

Note: The correct form of first line in Arabic script is صاحب الفيل and of the first word of second line is يوسف. The word العادل of the second line is not quite clear.

A. P. Phayre published a similar coin in the *JASB*, 1846, and called it the 'oldest historical coin of Arakan.' He read the obverse but could not decipher the reverse legend and took it "to bear some unintelligible compound of Persian and Nagri letters." But the reverse is not at all unintelligible. The upper part of the reverse bears Arabic legend, though grammatically incorrect, but the lower portion bears in Bengali the king's title both grammatically correct and intelligible.

SECTION G

No.	Mint	Date	Metal Size Weight	Obverse	Reverse
ANCIENT IMITATIONS OF GUPTA COINS CIRCULATING IN EASTERN BENGAL					
297.	—	—	Gold 2.175cm 5.567gm	In a circle, with border of dots, King standing left, holding bow in left hand and arrow in right hand.	In a circle, with border of dots, Goddess standing right; on right meaningless copy of Gupta inscrip- tion.
Ref: <i>A Catalogue of the Indian Coins, (Coins of the Gupta Dynasties and of Sasanka, king of Gauda), by J. Allan, Nos. 620-22</i>					
298.	—	—	Gold 2.02cm 5.60gm	Same as No. 297	Same as No. 297
Note: This is a poor imitation of No. 297					
299.	—	—	Gold 1.75cm 6.343gm	Same as No. 297	Same as No. 297

APPENDIX I

Extract from the Introduction of Stanley Lane-Poole Published in the *Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughul Emperors of Hindustan in the British Museum.*

"A cursory glance at the history of the company's coinage will show the causes of this difficulty of classification. Although the first charter of the 'Old' or London East India Company (styled in full, 'The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies,') dates from the close of the year 1600, the Directors never assumed the right to authorize the issue of a universal currency for India, bearing the Company's name, till 1835. During this long interval several methods were employed to meet the monetary exigencies of their trade. For example, special coins with the device of a portcullis were exported from England in Elizabeth's reign for use in the Company's factories: such, however, would of course be employed only for trade with European nations, and would not pass in the interior of India. When Charles II's queen brought him, as part of her dowry, the port and island of Bombay (in 1661, but the place was not surrendered till 1665), the king by Letters Patent dated 27 March, 1669, transferred them to the Company, to be held 'as of the Manor of East Greenwich' in free and common soccage at a farm rent of 10 l. Bombay soon (1685) became the seat of the Western Presidency, and already in 1671 a mint was founded, where the Company's agents by royal permission issued a local coinage of their own with English inscriptions, for circulation in the island and the immediate neighbourhood. The Letters Patent of 5 October, 1677, contain the following clause on this subject: 'AND ALSO of our farther especiall grace vertuwe knowledge and meere motion WE DOE by these presents for us our Heires and Successors give and graunt unto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies and their Successors full and free liberty power and Authority from tyme to tyme

and at all tymes hereafter within the Port and Island of Bombay in the East Indies and the Precincts and Territoryes thereof and thereunto belonging to Stamp and Coyne or Caused to bee Stamped and Coyned moneys of Gold Silver Copper Tynne or Lead or of any mixt mettall Compounded or made up of them or any of them to bee Currant within the said Port and Island Fort and Townes and the Precincts and Territories thereof And also in all the Islands Ports Havens Cittys Creeks Townes and Places whatsoever within the East Indies Expressed mentioned or containd in our said severall Charters or letters Patents herein before mentioned or either of them with such Impression and Inscription thereupon to bee made and to bee called or knowne by the Names of Rupees Pices and Budgerookes," etc. The historian Khafi Khan records that "some rupees which the English had coined at Bombay with the name of their impure king", were shown to the Emperor Aurangzib in 1694 (A. H. 1105); But when Khafi Khan was sent to expostulate, the chief of the Bombay factory expalined that these pieces were only "current in our own jurisdiction". Such coins are, therefore, properly classed as English colonial currency. For circulation among the natives in India, the company were forced either to send their bullion to be minted by the Moghul governors, or to imitate at various local mints the common coins of the contemporary Moghul Emperor. The native princes having raised objections to this exercise of the privilege of coining, the Company obtained further powers by Letters Patents from James II., dated 12 April, 1686 (A. H. 1097), by which they were authorised to issue at all their forts copies of the current native coins, on the condition that they maintained an equal weight and fineness with the pieces they copied. The Bombay factory was directed to use "such stamps, dies, and tools, as were common in the country." In 1688-9, the native authorities, anxious to obviate the exercise of this royal permission, granted the Company the right to send their bullion to be coined at the Moghul mint at Surat; but it appears they preferred to continue their practice of coining at Bombay.

At this early period there is no means of distinguishing between the Moghul issues and the Company's imitations. Nor can we be certain that a coin bearing the name of a certain city was struck at that mint. We read, for example, that the Bengal Council in 1707 (1119), sent a specimen of the new Emperor Bahadur's rupees to

Fort St. George to be copied for use in the trade with Bengal. But it is specially mentioned that this rupee was not to be used at Madras, because it might give offence to the rival Emperor, or pretender, Kam Bakhsh, whose influence was then predominant in the Deccan. Thus Bengal rupees might be coined at Madras, and (as will be seen) Madras rupees at Calcutta.

So far all coining by the Company at their own mints was carried on with difficulty and interruption, and against the will of the Moghul rulers; inddeed, the Company's coinage was at this period simple forgery, though the fact that it passed among the natives shows that it was intrinsically as good as the imperial currency, from which it apparently could not be distinguished. But in 1717 (1129) the Company were permitted to escape from this invidious position. In that year the Emperor Farrukh-siyar, yielding, no doubt, to substantial persuasions, and perceiving the futility of resistance, granted a firman by which the English were allowed to coin money of the Empire in the island of Bombay. The permission, however, is said to have not been practically put in force till 1725 (1137), when the Bombay mint, which had apparently fallen into disuse, no doubt by reason of the Emperor's opposition, was rebuilt. In 1742 (1154-5) the Company were also granted permission to coin rupees in imitation of those struck by the Imperial governors at Arkat and they issued rupees, with the name of the nominal mint Arkat, at Fort St. George for circulation in the Deccan, and later on, at Calcutta and Dhakka for use in Bengal. The French *Compagnie des Indes* exercised a similar privilege of issuing 'Arkat' rupees at Poudicherry. The Arkat rupees struck at Madras had the mark of a trisul, "Siva's trident", those struck at Calcutta, a rose; and the French, a crescent.

In Bengal the Company were for a long time obliged to send their bullion to be coined at the mints of the Nawab of the province, which were at Dhakka, Patnah, and Murshidabad. But at length in 1759 (1171-2), the Nawab Siraj-ad-daulah gave them permission to establish a mint of their own at Calcutta. In 1764 (1176), after the battle of Buxar, the Moghul Emperor Shah Alam submitted to the English, who in 1765 took over the administration of what remained of his realm, but assigned to him the province of Allahabad with the district of Korah, together

with a subsidy for his establishment. In taking over the administration, the Company also assumed the right of coinage. At first, indeed, the Nawab of Bengal continued to strike coins, whilst agreeing to pass Calcutta rupees as equal to those of his own mint of Murshidabad; but the mints at Patnah, Dhakka, and Murshidabad were soon abolished, and all the coins for Bengal were struck at Calcutta, whatever suppositious mint name they might bear.

Here, then, we come upon one of the perplexities of this period. For some years after 1765 there appears to have been a double issue in Bengal,—the Nawab's and the Company's; and no record so far has been published of the distinction between the two. In the classification of these issues in the present volume, the principal guide has been the style and fabric of the coins themselves.

In 1793 (1207-8) the Company endeavoured to put an end to the existing confusion and discrepancies of weight and purity by establishing a standard currency which should supersede the various local issues. For this purpose they selected the coinage struck at Murshidabad in the 19th year of Shah Alam's reign as the most suitable for imitation,—presumably because the most correct in standard and the most perfect in design and execution. The result was the coin familiar to Anglo-Indians under the name of the '19 san' or 'sikkah' rupee (and mohr) of Murshidabad, which was now fixed as the standard coin to the exclusion of all others in Bengal, though the old rupees of the 11th, 12th and 15th year were still to pass current until there should be a sufficiency of the new coinage. The old mints at Dhakka, Patnah, and Murshidabad are said to have been revived for this issue: but Marsden asserts that it was all coined at Calcutta. The 19th year of Shah Alam's reign was retained on the obverse, whatever Hijrah year might appear on the reverse, and this absurd anachronism went on until the true colonial coinage of 1835 was introduced.

So much for the foundation of the Lower Bengal coinage which formed the chief currency of Calcutta until 1835, though modified, from time to time, notably in 1818 and 1832. The upper country in Bengal, however, was served from other mints, of which

the chief were Benares and Farrukhabad, and these were the only two up-country mints used by the Company until 1830. The Benares mint was established by Raja Balwant Singh in 1730 (1142), and remained under native control for twenty years after the Company took over the administration of the province in 1765.

The Company's Farrukhabad mint was founded in 1803 (1218), about a year after the Duab had been ceded to the English, and issued its '45 san' rupee, in imitation of what was known as the "Lucknow 45 san sikkah" struck at the Fathgarh mint of the Moghul: the 45th year of Shah Alam corresponding to the year 1218 of the Hijrah (1803). The Benares mint which had for some time been issuing the Nawab of Oudh's rupees, in 1806 was made to coin Company's coin, with the mint-mark of the trisul or Siva's trident. Neither mint enjoyed a long existence. That at Farrukhabad was closed in 1824 (1240) and that at Benares in 1830 (1246): but, in accordance with the anomalous ways of the time the Benares mint ceased to issue its own rupees in 1819, and substituted an issue of Farrukhabad rupees from 1819 till its suppression in 1830. After that date, Sagar and Calcutta took up the duty of issuing Farrukhabad coins for the up-country circulation, until this branch of the coinage was suppressed in 1835.

APPENDIX II

A. D. 1793, Regulation XXXV

A REGULATION for re-enacting, with Amendments, the Rules passed on the 20th June, 24th October, and 31st November, 1792, and subsequent Dates, for the Reform of the gold and silver Coin in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and for prohibiting the Currency of any gold or silver Coin in those Provinces, but the nineteenth sun Sicca Rupees, and the nineteenth sun Gold Mohur, and their respective Divisions and Subdivisions into Halves and Quarters; and for preventing the counterfeiting, defacing, or debasing of the Coin: PASSED by the Governor-General in Council on the 1st May 1793 (corresponding with the 21st Bysaak, 1200 Bengal era; the 6th Bysaak, 1200 Fussily; the 21st Bysaak, 1200 Willaity; the 6th Bysaak, 1850 Sumbut; and the 19th Ramzaan, 1207 Higeree).

I. THE principal districts in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, have each a distinct silver currency, consisting either of the nineteenth sun sicca rupee, or old or counterfeit rupees of different suns or years, coined previous or subsequent to the Company's administration, which are the standard measures of value in all transactions in the districts in which they respectively circulate. The local circulation of these different sorts of rupees originated chiefly in the following circumstances. Under the native Government, it was customary to insert upon the rupees the year in which they were struck, and the rupees coined at Patna, Dacca, and Moorsshedabad (at each of which cities there was an established mint) bore different inscriptions, which in fact rendered the rupees issued in each year from the respective mints a distinct species of coin. Upon the mints at Patna, Dacca, and Moorsshedabad being withdrawn soon after the commencement of the Company's administration, the proprietors and farmers of land in the interior

parts of the country, who were bound by their engagements to pay the public revenue in sicca rupees, experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining those rupees, from the coinage of them being confined to Calcutta, at which place the only mint that remained in the provinces was established: they were, in consequence, compelled to collect the rents from the Ryots in the species of sonaut, or other old rupees, of which there happened to be the greatest number in their respective districts, and which they were permitted to pay into the public treasuries at a fixed exchange. In consequence of the Ryots being required to pay their rent in a particular sort of rupee, they of course demanded it from the manufacturers in payment for their grain or raw materials; whilst the manufacturers, actuated by similar principles with the Ryots, required the same species of rupee from the traders who came to purchase their cloth or other commodities. The various sorts of old rupees, accordingly, soon became the established currency of particular districts; and, as a necessary consequence, the value of each rupee was enhanced in the district in which it was current, from being in demand for all transactions. As a further consequence, every other sort of rupees brought into the district was rejected, from being a different measure of value from that by which the inhabitants had become accustomed to estimate their property, or if it was received, a discount was exacted upon it, equal to what the receiver would have been obliged to pay upon exchanging it at the house of a Shroff for the rupee current in the district, or to allow upon passing it in payment to any other individual. Thus, if a sicca rupee of the nineteenth sun, which is intrinsically worth about seven per cent more than an Arcot, was offered in payment in the Dacca province, it was either refused, or received nearly at the same value as an Arcot; whilst the holder of Arcots, or other sorts of rupees, who carried them into districts in which they were not current, was subject to similar loss. The proprietors and farmers of land, or the persons concerned in making their payments to the public treasuries, derived a considerable advantage from this enhanced valuation of the particular species of rupees current in their respective districts, as they were enabled to obtain credit for them in exchange for siccas, in which their revenues were payable, at a rate considerably exceeding their intrinsic worth.

The profits which the Shroffs or money-changers derive from this disordered state of the coin is necessarily enormous. Their agents in the different parts of the country buy up all rupees which are brought into districts in which they are not current, and consequently at a depreciated value, and send them for sale to districts where they are the prevailing currency, and in which they dispose of them at an enhanced value to persons who have payments or purchases to make in those districts. The merchants and traders are under the necessity of submitting to the imposition; for no other rupee but the nineteenth sun sicca being coined at the mints, the old rupees are procurable only from the Shroffs, and consequently they must either pay the exchange demanded or discontinue their purchases. From this rejection of the coin current in one district when tendered in payment in another, the merchants and traders, and the proprietors and cultivators of land in the different parts of the country, are subjected in their commercial dealings with each other to the same losses by exchange, and all the other inconveniences that would necessarily result were the several districts under separate and independent governments, each having a different coin. The money-changers are the only description of people who derive any benefit from this disordered state of the coin. The loss falls upon Government and the public at large, and must be perpetual, unless the various old and counterfeit rupees now current in the different parts of the country can be thrown out of circulation, and one species of rupee made the general standard measure of value in all transactions between individuals, and between Government and its subjects. The sicca rupee of the nineteenth sun is the established silver coin of the country, and the rupee in which the public revenues are payable. It was with a view to render it the general measure of value, that Government determined, in the year 1773, that all rupees coined in future should bear the impression of the nineteenth sun, or year, of the reign of Shah Allum, and no other species of rupee (with the exception of some Arcots) has since been coined in the Calcutta mint. The rupees of the eleventh, twelfth, and fifteenth sun, were indeed directed to be considered current equally with the nineteenth sun sicca rupee: but this was a temporary measure, intended to be continued in force only until there should be a sufficiency

of the nineteenth sun sicca rupee introduced into circulation. The number, however, of these three descriptions of rupees is of course inconsiderable, compared with the number of the nineteenth sun sicca rupees that have been coined since the abovementioned year, and they are so much worn as to be no longer fit for circulation. The preceding remarks evince, that it is the interest of individuals of every description, excepting the money-changers, to co-operate with Government to render the nineteenth sun sicca rupee generally current, and the standard of value throughout the country. Amongst the measures considered necessary to effect this important object, the following were the principal: First, to direct the officers employed in the provision of the investment and manufacture of salt, and all commercial transactions of the Company, to make their agreements with individuals for sicca rupees of the nineteenth sun; for if Government, in their extensive commercial dealings and in the provision of the salt, make contracts with their subjects in other species of rupees, they must necessarily continue the measure of value where those concerns are transacted, and it would be as ineffectual to declare the nineteenth sun sicca rupees the only legal currency, as it would be unjust to attempt to enforce the rule. Secondly, to oblige individuals to estimate their property by the nineteenth sun sicca rupee, by declaring the amount of bonds and engagements entered into after a certain period (in fixing which a time was allowed that was presumed sufficient for the introduction of the necessary number of the nineteenth sun sicca rupees into circulation), whereby any sum of money might be stipulated to be paid in any species of rupees excepting the nineteenth sun siccas, not recoverable in any court of judicature. Thirdly, to prohibit the receipt of any rupees excepting siccas of the nineteenth sun, at the public treasuries, after the date above alluded to. This last measure was calculated to oblige the proprietors and farmers of land to require nineteenth sun sicca rupees from their under-renters and Ryots, and consequently induce the latter to demand them from the manufacturers, who, for similar reasons, would necessarily require them from the merchants and traders, and thus make it the interest of all descriptions of persons to receive the nineteenth sun sicca rupee, and to reject every other species of rupee, upon the principles on which they before demanded the particular rupee

current in the respective districts. Fourthly, to establish mints at the cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, to coin precisely the same rupee as that struck at Calcutta. Without the adoption of this last arrangement, it would have been useless to declare the nineteenth sun sicca rupee the only legal tender of payment: for unless individuals had been afforded a ready means of procuring their old coin to be converted without loss into the new, they would have been obliged to have purchased the new money from the Shroffs, who would have demanded an exorbitant exchange upon it, as well with a view to reap the immediate advantage as to prevent the establishment of the general currency of the nineteenth sun sicca rupee. Keeping open mints in the interior parts of the country until the circulation may be filled up with that coin, precludes the necessity of any person applying to Shroffs for it, and consequently deprives them of their influence (which is founded on the wants and necessities of individuals), by furnishing all persons with the new money at the cheapest rate and with the least trouble. By the operation of these rules, the various sorts of old and light rupees must, in a course of time fall to their intrinsic worth compared with the sicca of the nineteenth sun, as they will produce no more in the mint, and to which they will necessarily be brought to be converted into siccas, as they will be nowhere passable or in demand as coin, from being nowhere a measure of value. The rules by which the gold coin has been regulated have been productive of evils, similar to those which have prevailed with regard to the silver coin. Under the native administrations, and until the year 1766, the gold mohur was not considered as a legal tender of payment in any public or private transaction, nor was the number of rupees for which it was to pass current ever fixed by the Government. It was struck for the convenience of individuals, and the value of it in the markets fluctuated like other commodities, silver being the metal which was the general measure of value throughout the country. In the year 1766, the value of the gold coin with respect to the silver was first fixed, and the former coin declared a legal tender of payment. A gold mohur was struck, and ordered to pass for fourteen sicca rupees. But as this coin (calculating according to the relative value of the two metals) was much below the worth of the silver in the

number of rupees for which it was ordered to pass, it was found impossible to render it current, and it was accordingly called in, and a new gold mohur, being that now current, was issued in 1769, which was directed to pass as a legal tender of payment for sixteen sicca rupees. The intrinsic worth of this coin was estimated to be equal to the nominal value of it, or as nearly so as was deemed necessary to render it current at the prescribed rate. But whether owing to the effect of the orders for the introduction of the over-rated gold coin of 1766, the considerable value of the new gold mohur, and the want of divisions of it, so as to render the coin calculated for the dealings of the lower orders of the people in the interior parts of the country, or others causes, the currency of it has been confined almost entirely to Calcutta, where it has been received and paid in all public and private payments at the fixed value of sixteen sicca rupees. But this partial currency of the gold coin has enabled the money-changers to practice an abuse upon the public and individuals, of a nature similar to that which has prevailed regarding the silver. Individuals are obliged to receive gold mohurs at the full value in all payments made to them from the treasury at Calcutta: but as the coin will not pass in the interior parts of the country, the receivers are under the necessity, when they have occasion to make purchases or advances out of Calcutta, to sell their gold mohurs to a Shroff for silver of the currency of the district in which their purchases are to be made, or, what is the same, for a bill on his house in the district payable in that currency, as the Shroff, in the latter case, exacts the discount in fixing the exchange. The Shroffs pay the gold which they thus purchase at a discount, into the treasury at Calcutta at par, whenever they have payments to make to Government. The gold mohurs are, in this manner, immediately thrown back upon the treasury whenever an opportunity offers, and the Shroffs levy a discount on them as often as they are issued from it. The obstruction to the circulation of the gold coin out of Calcutta necessarily affects its value in purchases in the markets within the town, where also a discount is frequently exacted upon it. The means which appear best calculated to render the gold mohur generally current, are to declare it receivable at all the public treasuries and in all public payments throughout the

provinces, at the rate of sixteen sicca rupees; to make it a legal tender of payment in private transactions; to coin a great proportion of halves and quarters; and lastly, to impose a duty upon all gold bullion sent to the mint to be coined, so as to prevent too large a proportion of gold being introduced into circulation, by diminishing, in some degree, the advantage at present derived from the importation of it in preference to silver. Upon the above grounds, the Regulations of the 20th June, 24th October, and 21st November, 1792, were adopted; and this detail of them, by apprizing individuals of the principles on which the coin of the country is regulated, will enable them to guard against the impositions of the money-changers, who alone derive advantage from the want of a uniform gold and silver currency. The Regulations above-mentioned are hereby re-enacted with amendments.

II. Mints have been established at the cities of Patna, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, in addition to the mint at Calcutta, in which sicca rupees and gold mohurs of the nineteenth sun, of the following weight and standard, and half and quarter rupees and gold mohurs of the same standard and proportionate weight, will be coined:

Nineteenth Sun Gold Mohurs.

Weight and standard of the coins.	Troy weight	Grains	190.894
		Carat.	Grs.
	Assay compared with English standard		
	gold, better . . .	1	3½
	Bengal weight	Annas	17
	Bengal assay {	Touch, or parts of fine gold, in 100	99½
		Alloy	0½

Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupees.

	Troy weight	Grains	179½
	Assay compared with English standard		
	silver, better . . .	Dwts.	13
	Bengal weight	Annas	16
	Bengal assay {	Touch, or parts of fine silver, in 100..	97½
		Alloy	2½

III. All gold mohurs of the weight and standard specified in Section II, coined in the Calcutta mint since the 20th March, 1769, or which may be coined in that mint and in the mints of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, after the date of this Regulation, and also their halves and quarters, are to be considered a legal tender of payment in all public and private transactions throughout the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, at the rate of sixteen sicca rupees of the nineteenth sun for each mohur, and the half and quarter mohur in proportion. If a native officer of any public treasury shall be convicted before the court of Dewanny Adawlut of any zillah or city of refusing to receive in payment any such gold mohurs or the halves or quarters of them, at the rates directed in this section, the court shall adjudge the offender to be dismissed from his office, and further compel him to pay to the complainant his costs of suit, and such damages as to the court may seem proper, upon a consideration of the circumstances of the case.

IV. For all silver bullion, or old or light silver coin, equal to or above sicca standard, which may be delivered into the mints, a number of the nineteenth sun sicca rupees, or halves or quarters of such rupees, equal in weight to the silver of sicca standard contained in such bullion or old or light coin, shall be returned to the proprietor without any charge whatsoever.

V. All silver bullion, or old or light silver coin, under sicca standard, which may be delivered into the mints, is to be refined to the sicca standard, and a number of the nineteenth sun sicca rupees, or halves or quarters of such rupees, equal in weight to the refined bullion, shall be returned to the proprietor, after deducting twelve annas per cent for the expense of refining.

VI. It shall be at the option of individuals to have their Option given to individuals to have their old gold or silver bullion or money coined into gold mohurs or rupees, or halves or quarters, in any proportions.

VII. To guard, as far as possible, against the counter- Coin to be mit- feiting, clipping, drilling, filing, defacing, or debas- led, and to be of the same size as the die, so as to receive the whole impression upon it.

VIII. The nineteenth sun sicca rupees and the nineteenth Coin struck in sun gold mohurs, and the halves and quarters the several mints to be precisely of the same shape, weight, and standard, and to have the same impression.

IX. The gold and silver coin struck at the different mints Coin struck at the different mints to be received and paid indiscriminately.

X. The Mint-master is to cause a private mark to be put upon all dies which may be prepared for the several mints,

Mint-master to have private marks put upon the dies. but in such manner as not to be distinguishable by the naked eye. These marks are to be varied as often as the Mint-master may judge proper upon new dies being made; and he is to keep a register of them, that in the event of any debased or defective coin being found in circulation, he may be able to ascertain from what mint it may have been issued.

XI. The Magistrates of the cities of Dacca, Patna, and Moorshedabad, respectively, are required to proceed in person once in every fortnight, or as often as they may judge it proper, to the mints at Dacca, Patna, and Moorshedabad, without previously apprizing the Superintendent of the Mint, at the time when the money is usually struck off, and with their own hand to take indiscriminately out of the heaps at the foot of the striking presses, three pieces of each description of coin that may have been struck off, and transmit them to the Mint-master at Calcutta, who is to cause the coin to be examined and assayed; and if it shall not be of the proper standard, or if it shall be defective in the workmanship or in any other respect, he is to report the circumstances to the Governor General in Council.

XII. Persons charged with counterfeiting, clipping, filing, drilling, defacing, or debasing the gold or silver coin, are to be committed to the criminal courts, and punished according as the law may direct.

XIII. All officers, agents, Gomastahs, or others employed in the collection or payment of the public revenue or the rents of individuals, or the provision of the investment, the manufacture of salt or opium, and and all proprietors and farmers of land, dependent Talookdars, under-farmers and Ryots, and all persons whomsoever, are prohibited affixing any mark whatever to the gold or silver coin, and all rupees or gold mohurs, or half or

Coin so marked not to be a legal tender of payment, and to be rejected at the public treasuries. quarter rupees or gold mohurs, that may be so marked, are declared not to be legal tenders of payment in any public or private transaction, and the officers of Government are directed to reject any rupees or gold mohurs, or any half or quarter rupees or gold mohurs, so marked, that may be tendered at the public treasuries.

XIV. As the number of the nineteenth sun sicca rupees in circulation in some districts may not be sufficient to enable the proprietors and farmers of land to pay such part of their revenues as they may not pay in gold, in rupees of that description, the various sorts of rupees current in the several districts will be received at the public treasuries from the proprietors and farmers of land in payment of their revenue until the 10th April, 1794, corresponding with the 30th Chyte, 1200 Bengal era; the 25th Chyte, 1201 Fussily, the 30th Chyte, 1201 Willaity; the 25th Chyte, 1851 Sumbut; and the 9th Ramzaan, 1208 Higeree; at the fixed rates specified in the following table, which are calculated agreeably to the difference of the intrinsic value that each species of rupee bears to the nineteenth sun sicca rupee, as ascertained by assay in the Calcutta mint.

Sorts of Rupees		Column First	Column Second
		Sicca Weight	19 Sun Siccas.
Siccas of Moorshedabad, Patna, and			
Dacca	per 100	100	0 0
Phooley Sonats	do	100	0 0
Delhy Mahomet Shahi	do	99	8 0
Money Surat, large	do	99	8 0
Benares Sicca	do	99	8 0
Bissun Arcots	do	97	14 6
Sonats Sabic and Duckie	do	97	8 0
Forshee Arcots	do	97	6 6
French Arcots	do	97	0 0
Patanca Arcots	do	96	9 6
Arungzeebe Arcots	do	96	9 6

Cursaul...	do	96	9 6
Madras Arcots, new	do	96	4 9
Masulipatam and Shardar Arcots	do	96	0 0
Patna Sonats, old	do	96	0 0
Benares rupees, old	do	95	14 6
Madras Arcots, old	do	95	14 6
Farukabad rupees	do	95	12 9
Jehaujee Arcots	do	95	11 3
Chaunta Arcots	do	95	11 3
Calcutta and Moorshedabad Arcots	do	95	6 6
Old Arcots	do	95	3 3
Dutch Arcots	do	95	0 0
Surat Arcots	do	94	0 0
Benares Trisolie	do	92	6 6
Viziery Rupees	do	63	0 0
Narainy half Rupee, new	do	63	0 0

XV. To prevent misconception of the mode of receiving rupees of sorts under the above table, it is to be understood that one hundred sicca weight of each of the sorts of rupees specified in the first column (whatever number of the rupees may go to that weight) is to be considered equal to the number of nineteen sun sicca rupees placed opposite to it in the second column.

XVI. If any other species of rupees besides those specified in the table are tendered in payment at any of the public treasuries, one hundred sicca weight of them indiscriminately taken from the sum paid in the presence of the payer or his agent, is to be sent to the nearest mint to be assayed, and the payer shall receive credit for a number of the nineteenth sun sicca rupees equal in weight to the silver of sicca standard that the rupees so paid may be estimated to contain according to the assay, after deducting twelve annas per cent for the expense of refining, should the rupees be under sicca standard.

XVII. Rupees of sorts which may be received at the public treasuries agreeably to the table in Section XIV, or under Section XVI, are not, on any account, to be issued therefrom, but are to be sent to the mints, and coined into siccas of the nineteenth sun.

XVIII. After the 10th April 1794, no other rupee but the nineteenth sun sicca, and no other gold mohur but the nineteenth sun gold mohur, or the halves and quarters of each, shall be received at any of the public treasuries or issued therefrom, on any account whatsoever; and no other rupees or gold mohurs, excepting the rupees and gold mohurs of the nineteenth sun, and the halves and quarter of each, shall be legal tenders of payment in any public or private transaction.

XIX. Bonds or writings, or other agreements, whether written or verval, entered into prior to the 10th April 1794, whereby a sum of money is stipulated to be paid in any species of rupee or gold mohur excepting the nineteenth sun sicca, or the gold mohur of the nineteenth sun, and which may not be discharged previous to the above-mentioned date, may be liquidated, at the option of the debtor, either in the rupee specified in the instrument, or in the nineteenth sun sicca rupee, at the valuation specified in the table in Section XIV, or in the nineteenth sun gold mohur.

XX. After the 10th April 1794, no person shall recover in any court of judicature in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa, any sum of money under a bond or other writing, or any agreement written or verbal, entered into after the above-mentioned date, by which any sum of money shall be stipulated to be paid in any species of rupees excepting sicca rupees or gold mohurs of the nineteenth sun, or the halves and quarters of each.

XXI. All engagements hereafter entered into on the part of Government for the provision of the investment or the manufacturer of salt, are to be made in the sicca rupee or the gold mohur of the nineteenth

of salt to be made in the nineteenth sun sicca rupee or gold mohur. Engagements for rent and revenue to be made in the same coin. Arrars on engagements stipulating the payment of any other coin, not recoverable.

sun, and all proprietors and farmers of land are prohibited from concluding engagements with their under-farmers, Ryots, or dependent Talookdars, after the 10th April 1794, in any species of rupees or gold mohurs, excepting the sicca rupees and the gold mohurs of the nineteenth sun, under the penalty of not being permitted to recover any arrears that may become due to them under such engagements.

XXII. If sicca rupees of the nineteenth sun of full weight, or the halves or quarters of such rupees, shall be tendered at any of the public treasuries, and any of the native officers shall refuse to receive them in payment of any public demand and shall require any other species of rupees, or if any of the species of rupees mentioned in the table in the Section XIV shall be tendered at the public treasuries, prior to the date specified in Section XVIII, at the valuation specified in the table, and any native officer shall refuse to receive them at such valuation, upon proof of such offence before the Dewanny dawlut of the zillah or city in which the complaint may be cognizable, the court shall dismiss the offender from his office, and oblige him to pay costs of suit and damages to the party complaining.

XXIII. After the date specified in Section XVIII, if any native officer at any of the public treasuries shall be convicted of receiving in payment of a public demand any gold or silver coin, excepting the gold mohur or the sicca rupees of the nineteenth sun, or the halves and quarters of such, the court shall dismiss him from his office, and adjudge him to pay such fine to Government as may appear to them adequate to the offence.

XXIV. In consideration of the expense incurred in refining gold, not of gold mohur standard, and with a view to discourage the importation of gold bullion in preference to silver bullion, the following duty is to be levied on gold bullion sent to the mints for coinage.

Duty to be levied at the several mint on gold bullion.

	Rupees.	Annas.
Bullion of or above gold mohur standard	2	8 per cent
Ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent worse than that standard	2	12 do.
Ditto from 5 to 10 per cent ditto	3	4 do.
Ditto from 10 to 20 per cent ditto	3	12 do.

XXV. No duty is to be charged on the recoinage of old or light gold mohurs, or half or quarter gold mohurs, coined at the Calcutta mint since the 20th March 1769, nor on the recoinage of any gold mohurs, or half or quarter gold mohurs, which may be coined in the mints at Patna, Dacca, Moorshedabad, or Calcutta, after this date.

No duty to be levied on the recoinage of old gold mohurs, halves, or quarters, coined in the Calcutta mint since the 20th March 1769, or which may be hereafter coined in any of the mints.

XXVI. All bullion delivered into the mints is to be assayed in the order in which it may be received, refined in the order in which it may be assayed, and coined in the order in which it may be refined.

Standard bullion delivered into the mints is to be registered as refined bullion, on the date on which it may be assayed.

XXVII. First. The following registers are to be kept open at the mints of Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, for public inspection. Second. A register of unassayed bullion delivered into the mint, specifying the quantity delivered, the date on which it was received, and the name of the proprietor.

Third. A register of bullion assayed and refined, specifying the date on which it was assayed and the date on which it was refined, the name of the proprietor, and the produce in sicca rupees or gold mohurs, together with the date of the certificate granted for the produce, and the date on which such certificate was discharged.

XXVIII. Collectors of the Revenue, Commercial Residents or Agents, Salt Agents, the Mint-master at Calcutta, the Superintendents of the subordinate

European and native officers of Government

herein specified mints at the cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, and their respective officers, are to be liable to be sued for any breach of the Regulation respecting the coinage. liable to be sued for damages in the zillah or city court to which they may be amenable, for any breach of this Regulation, or any other Regulation which may be enacted respecting the coin.

A. D. 1795. REGULATION LXI.

A REGULATION for determining what Sicca Rupees of the nineteenth sun shall be considered as of standard Weight in Payments, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa : PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 13th November 1795 (corresponding with the 30th Kautic, 1202 Bengal era ; the 17th Kautic, 1203 Fussily ; the 30th Kautic, 1203 willaity ; the 17th Kautic, 1853 Sumbut ; and the 30th Rubbee us Sane, 1210 Higeree).

1. AGREEABLY to the ancient usage of the country, all payments in silver are made by weight. This usage was established to keep up the circulating coin to its full standard weight by obliging the holders of light coin to carry it to the mint for recoinage ; and as the demand of Government on the proprietors of estates with whom a settlement has been made is fixed in perpetuity at a specific amount in money, it is essential to the interests of the state that this, as well as all other rules calculated to as prevent the circulation of light coin, should be adhered to as strictly as may be possible. A practice, however, obtained under the native administration, and which continued to prevail under the British Government, of receiving light rupees in payment of private, and not unfrequently of public demands, with an allowance or batta adequate to the deficiency, individuals often finding it more convenient or advantageous to make good this deficiency than to send their light coin to the mint, or to dispose of it to a Shroff for coin of full weight. By the abuse of this practice, in progress of time the circulation became filled with coin rendered deficient in its weight by wear or artificial means. The landholders and farmers of the revenue availed them-

selves of this defective state of the currency to exact large sums from their Ryots and tenants, on account of the deficiency in its weight, urging that similar demands would be made on them when they tendered it in discharge of their revenue; and the Shroffs levied similar impositions in private transactions. To obviate these and other abuses, it was determined by Regulation XXXV, 1793, that after a certain period, no rupees should be considered as a legal tender of payment excepting the rupees of the nineteenth sun, of the weight and standard specified in that Regulation. In weighing, however, the rupees received into the treasuries against standard weights, with a view to a strict adherence to the letter of the Regulation, instead of a specific number of the newest coin procurable, as had been generally the practice, it was found that the nineteenth sun sicca rupees, almost immediately after their introduction into circulation, were generally from two to four annas per cent deficient in weight; and on inquiry it was ascertained that from the number of points in the inscription, and the fineness of the silver, this deficiency invariably arose on the first introduction of new coin into circulation, although it would circulate several years without suffering any further considerable diminution in its weight. In order, therefore to preserve the salutary custom of receiving the coin by weight, and at the same time to obviate the loss and inconvenience that would have resulted, both to the public and individuals, by rejecting the new coin in payment, on account of the smallest deficiency in weight, and consequently compelling the holders to return it to the mint almost immediately after its being issued from thence, certain orders were issued and communicated to the Board of Revenue and to the Collectors on the 2nd October, 1795. These orders, with modifications, are now enacted into a Regulation, which is to be in force from the date of its receipt in the several zillah and city courts in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

II. All sicca rupees of the nineteenth sun, which shall not have lost by wear a greater proportion of their full standard weight than six annas per cent or six-sixteenths of a rupee in one hundred rupees, shall be considered as of standard weight, and be received as such in all public and private transactions.

III. The above rule, however, is to be considered applicable to those nineteenth sun rupees only, in which the loss of weight has been occasioned by wear. Whenever rupees of the above description may have lost any part of their full weight, although such loss shall not exceed six annas per cent by filing, clipping, or other artificial means, they shall not be considered as of standard weight, and if tendered in payment at any of the public treasuries or offices, they shall be received at their intrinsic value as hereafter directed, and the poddars, or examiners of the public money, are required to separate all such rupees.

IV. First. Rupees of the nineteenth sun deficient in weight from any other cause excepting wear, or deficient in weight from wear in a greater amount than six annas per cent, are to be received agreeably to the following rule.

Second. For one hundred sicca weight of such light nineteenth sun sicca rupees, the payer is to receive credit for one hundred nineteenth sun sicca rupees. The light rupees thus received at the public treasuries are not to be disbursed again, but are invariably to be sent to the mint to be recoined.

V. The Mint-master at Calcutta is required to furnish the Board of Revenue, for the use of the Collectors, with stamp metal weights of fifty sicca weight each, or such other weight as may be required by them, and all receipts and payments at the public treasuries are to be regulated agreeably to such standard weights.

VI. The foregoing rules are to be considered equally applicable to the halves and quarters of the nineteenth sun sicca rupees.



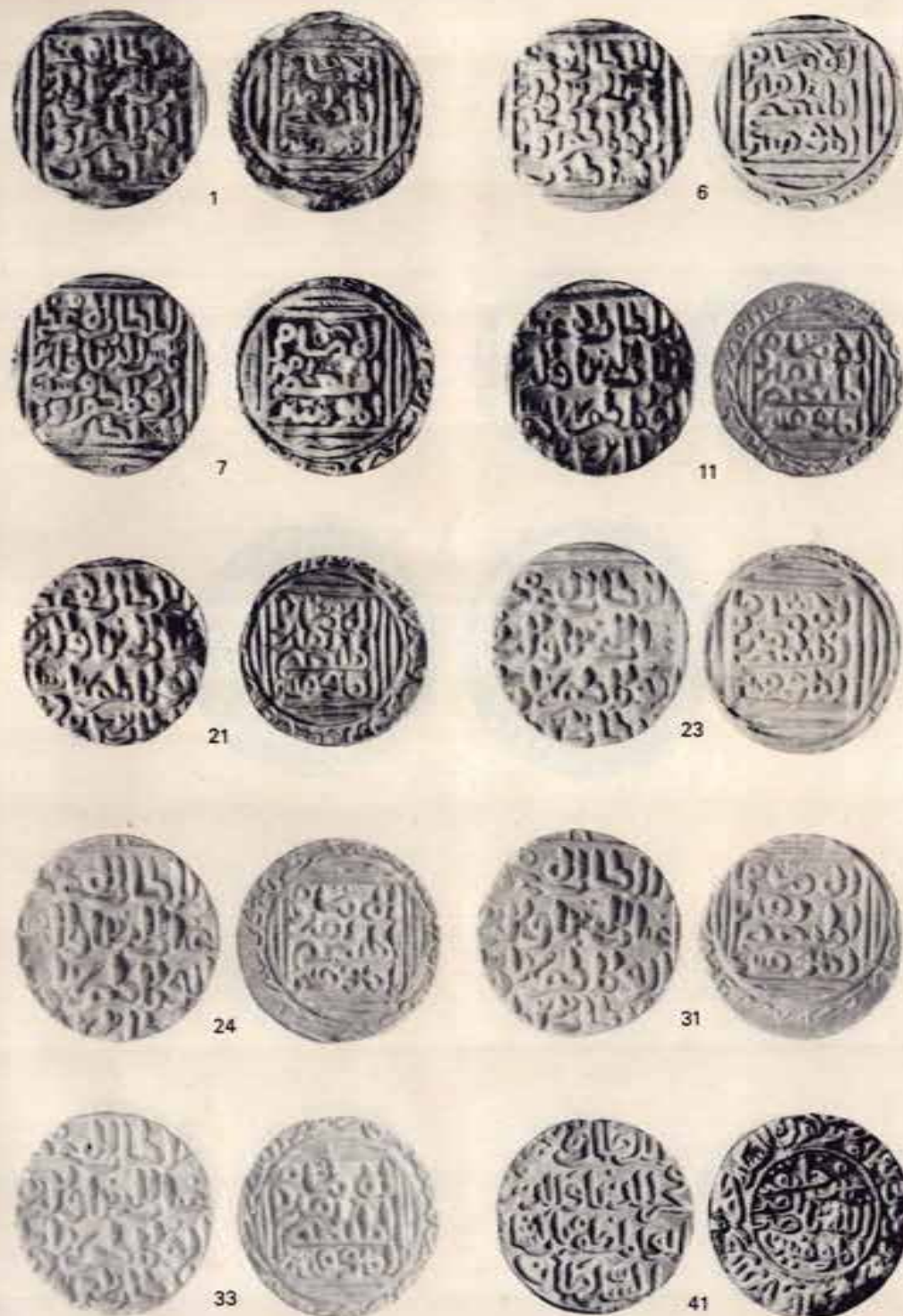
A. D. 1795. REGULATION LXII.

A REGULATION for withdrawing the Mint established at Moorshedabad under Regulation XXXV, 1793: PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 11th December 1795 (corresponding with the 28th Aughun, 1202 Bengal era; the 15th Aughun, 1203 Fussily; the 18th Aughun, 1203 Willaity; the 15th Aughun, 1852 Sumbut; and the 28th Jumaud ul Awul, 1210 Higeree).

I. THE continuance of the mint established at Moorshedabad being deemed unnecessary, in consequence of the inconsiderable quantity of coin and bullion brought to it for coinage, the Governor General in Council has enacted as follows.

II. The mint established at Moorshedabad, under Regulation Moorshedabad XXXV, 1793, is hereby directed to be withdrawn, mint withdrawn.

THE END





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Abdul Karim



Catalogue of Coins
in the Cabinet
of the

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