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A CORNER OF OLD DELHI.

**THE COINAGE
AND METROLOGY
OF THE
SULTĀNS OF DEHLĪ**

**INCORPORATING A CATALOGUE OF
THE COINS IN THE AUTHOR'S CABINET
NOW IN THE DEHLĪ MUSEUM**

BY

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F.R.N.S., I.C.S. (Retd.)**

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THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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PREFACE

THE nucleus of this Catalogue is a collection formed by the author in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh between the years 1894 and 1924. It seemed fitting that the coins should find a permanent home in Dehli, of whose Sultāns they are a numismatic record. An offer was accordingly made and accepted. The gold and silver coins (53 A—223 A) were acquired by the Director-General of Archaeology in India for the Dehli Museum. The billon and copper coins (over 1,200) were presented on the understanding that the collection should be preserved intact, and a printed catalogue of it published on the lines of the coin catalogues issued by the principal museums in India. This I undertook to prepare.

It subsequently seemed desirable to take the opportunity to extend the scope of the Catalogue and make it a 'corpus' of the coins of the Sultāns of Dehli. Sixty-five years have elapsed since the publication in 1871 of *The Chronicles of the Pathān kings of Dehli* by that distinguished scholar and pioneer of Indian numismatics Edward Thomas of the Bengal Civil Service. Though Thomas had, in 1847, written a small volume *On the Coins of the Patan Sultans of Hindustan*, followed by a supplementary contribution in 1852, the publication of *The Chronicles* has always been regarded as the starting-point for the study of the coins of the Sultāns of Dehli. It describes some 320 coins of those Sultāns.¹ The British Museum in 1884 possessed 642 coins of that series.² The Catalogue of the Indian Museum cum Asiatic Society of Bengal Collection, published in 1907, recorded 899 coins, and in 1925 the Lucknow Provincial Museum issued a catalogue describing 1,045 coins of the Sultāns. In the present volume, over and above the author's collection of 1,483 coins, more than 500 other types and varieties have been

¹ Excluding the contemporary coinage in other parts of India.

² *Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum*, 'The Sultāns of Dehli', published in 1884.

catalogued. It will thus be seen that the material for the study of this series has increased very considerably since 1871. But this material has never been collated, with the result that the student has had to search for information through various catalogues, journals of Societies, and other stray publications, not always readily available. The time was therefore ripe for a comprehensive catalogue or corpus of the series. My suggestion to that effect was approved, and the present volume is the result. The publication was unavoidably postponed for two and a half years in 1931.

Endeavour has been made to incorporate in it not only all the recorded coins of the Sultāns of Dehlī, but also unpublished coins in private collections to which it was possible to get access. But the author does not presume to think that any approach to completion or finality has been reached. There are many apparent gaps, and these will doubtless be filled in the course of time, while, as in all branches of numismatics, new and unexpected varieties and types will continue to come to light. The very prevalent habit of burying treasure and the reverence for and disinclination to melt down old coins shown by Indians are a continuous source of fresh discoveries.

In order that this volume may also be a catalogue of the nucleus collection, as primarily intended, the serial numbers 1 to 1483 are applied solely to that collection, and these are further indicated by the heavier type used under 'dates observed'. Coins of types and varieties not represented in the nucleus collection are recorded in their appropriate places under subsidiary numbers 1 A, 1 B, 1 C, &c.

In the arrangement, coins of the Dehlī mint have generally been given precedence over those of other mints, since, till we come to the Sūrīs, there were but few mint towns outside the capital. Otherwise, the order suggested by the Persian alphabet has been followed. But in the reign of Muḥammad Tughluq it has been thought preferable to follow precedent and classify the coins under types, arranged, so far as possible, chronologically rather than under mints.

The side of the coin on which either the Kalima (e.g. no. 1), or a quotation from the Qur'ān (e.g. no. 574), or the name of

the Caliph (e.g. no. 161) appears, or on which the inscription obviously begins (e.g. no. 599) has been treated as the 'obverse'. Otherwise the 'obverse' is the side occupied by the name of the Sultān by whom the coin was issued.

The system of transliteration used in volume II of the *Indian Museum Catalogue* (1907) has been followed, but the rendering of certain proper names in that volume has been altered to conform with the more accurate renderings in the *Cambridge History of India*, vol. III—e.g. Yalduz becomes Yildiz; Altamsh becomes Īltutmish, and so on. I am, however, unable to follow the Cambridge History in giving *tangah* as the designation of the principal coin in the Dehli series—the *tankah*. *Tangah* is Mongol and represented 'a small silver coin which formed the main currency of the Mongol world from the end of the fourteenth, to the beginning of the sixteenth, century',¹ weighing from 20 to 35 grains. *Tankah* is Indian from the Sanskrit *tanka* = 'a weight of silver'. We find the word तंका (*tankam*) used as the Sanskrit transliteration of *dirham* in the inscription on Maḥmūd of Ghazni's silver coin struck at Maḥmūdpur (Lāhor) in A.H. 418 (A.D. 1027).² I have also preferred Ghazni to Ghazni in view of the rendering of that name on the coins themselves.

No attempt has been made to deal with the history of the Sultāns except in so far as it has some direct bearing on the coinage. The recent publication of vol. III of the *Cambridge History of India*, which covers the period from Muḥammad bin Sām to the end of the Lodī dynasty, has rendered this superfluous. Sher Shāh Sūr has had his own biographer.³

My objective has been rather to examine and elucidate, as far as I am able, the metrology of the Dehli series, and to evolve some sort of order out of the chaos caused by the extensive use of alloy in the coinage. This metrology is largely the story of the *tankah* and the *ḥītal*.

The introduction by Īltutmish of the silver coin of 96 *ratīs* in weight, which was known as a *tankah*; ⁴ its first debasement

¹ *Encyclopedia of Islām*, Fasc. K, 1929.

² Thomas's *Chronicles*, pp. 47, 48.

³ *Sher Shāh* by Prof. Kalikāranjan Qānūngo, Calcutta, 1921.

⁴ The ancient Indian *tankah* weighed 4 *māshas*, then equal to 8 *ratīs* of silver.

by Muḥammad Tughluq; its gradual further decline thereafter till under Sikandar Lodī it contained but a few grains of silver; its supersession by the *rūpiya* (rupee);¹ and its final relegation to the ranks of the copper currency by Akbar:—

The arrival of the *ḡital*² in the seventh century of the Hijra era as a billion forty-eighth part of the silver *tankah*, equivalent to some 288 grains of copper; its subsequent fall in value along with the *tankah*, followed by its disappearance as a coin; and its retention under Akbar as an account value representing $\frac{1}{25}$ th of his copper *dām* or $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of his rupee:—

These and cognate subjects are discussed in the notes which follow each dynasty in the body of the Catalogue. The series markedly exemplifies the familiar principle, known as Gresham's Law, that bad money has a tendency to drive the good out of circulation. From the time when Muḥammad Tughluq debased the *tankah* there was, to judge by recorded coins, a progressive shrinkage in the silver issues till Sher Shāh undertook the reform of the currency. This shrinkage was doubtless accentuated by the poverty of the imperial treasury in the ninth century (Hijra).

The numerous coins that lapse of time and private zeal have brought to light in the past sixty-five years have made it necessary to revise rather drastically many of the theories which Thomas advanced and which have been followed in subsequent publications without criticism, but which with our present knowledge and material cannot be supported. Thomas was inclined to view the metrological problems of Dehlī through post-Vedic spectacles,³ and to make insufficient allowance for the individuality and initiative of the foreign invader. There

The gold coin of 96 *ratīs*, also called a *tankah*, did not appear till some years after the silver coin of Iltutmish (in the reign of Mas'ūd Shāh), if we except a solitary medallie issue of Muḥammad bin Sām (no. 3 A). When the name *tankah* had lost its prestige through the debasement of the silver coin, the gold *tankah* became known as an *ashrafī*—a name that recalls the English 'noble'.

¹ This name meaning 'of beautiful form', 'wrought silver', emphasizes the change from the alloyed or 'black' *tankah*. Silver coins were known as 'rūpya rūpa' as early as the fourth century A.D. (Kauṭilya's *Arthaśāstra*).

² The name was possibly taken from a small copper coin current on the North-West frontier (see Appendix A). The *ḡital* seems to have been the successor of the *Dehlīwālā*—but a coin of less value though of the same weight.

³ See also Appendix A, especially pp. 393, 395.

can be little doubt that the currency scheme which Īltutmish introduced—though it found a place, as a definite subdivision of the *tankah*, for the indigenous billon pieces of *purāna* weight (32 *ratīs*)—was mainly independent, at any rate in the silver issues, of any earlier monetary system.¹ Thomas's *dictum* of 'an all-pervading' quaternary scale with its 'inevitable 4's, 16's, 32's, and 64's'² must be definitely modified, for the coins show that in the new scale 4's and 3's were impartially represented in the subdivision of a *tankah* of 96 *ratīs* (48 *jītals*).

In June, 1925, a paper entitled 'Some observations on the metrology of the early Sultāns of Dehlī' by Mr. H. R. Nevill, I.C.S., and myself appeared in the thirty-eighth Numismatic Supplement of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, and by the courtesy of the Society I am enabled to reproduce the article (no. 248) in this volume (Appendix A). Subsequent investigation has tended to confirm the major points of the arguments there set out. In the present volume the metrological examination has been extended to the later Sultāns.

A characteristic feature of the pre-Sūrī coinage of this series is the extensive use of *billon*—an alloy of silver and bronze. The employment of mixed metal in the currency was traditional in India, and my attention has been drawn to a passage in Kautilya's *Arthaśāstra* of the fourth century A.D. in which the use of alloy in silver coins is definitely required.³ When the Muḥammadan conquerors came to India they found a local coinage consisting, apart from the gold issues, almost entirely of mixed metal pieces, and the practice was incorporated by them in their own currency, notably in the time of the Tughluqs. It was extended by successive Sultāns. This custom—in the absence of any but rather meagre information from contemporary records—presents great difficulties in the determination of values. It is this determination that is here attempted.

¹ In gold we have only his two very rare (perhaps medallie) gold pieces (nos. 49 F and G) which approximate in weight to, and seem to be adaptations of, the Qanaujia issues of Muḥammad bin Sām (nos. 4 and 5). ² *Chronicles*, p. 4.

³ 'The Superintendent of the Mint shall carry on the manufacture of silver coins (*rūpya rūpa*) made up of 4 parts of copper and $\frac{1}{8}$ th part (*māsha*) of any one of the metals *tikshna*, *trapu*, *sīsa*, and *añjana*.' Cf. Kautilya's *Arthaśāstra* by R. Shama-shastry, Government Press, Bangalore, 1915, p. 98.

I have derived very material assistance in this connexion from assays made (through the courtesy of the Deputy Master of the Mint) by Dr. S. W. Smith, C.B.E., Chief Assayer to the Royal Mint and by Dr. H. J. Plenderleith of the British Museum laboratory. The results of these assays are set out in Appendices B I and B II on pp. 403 to 412 of this volume. Thanks to them we are in a position to know the silver content of over 300 coins of the commoner billon types.

The importance of assay in the study of the Dehlī series cannot be exaggerated. I realize that the analysis of only a few specimens of a type may be thought scarcely a sufficient basis by itself for any definite conclusion as to the value of that type, but when, as in this case, the assays disclose a consistency of silver content in the examples analysed combined with a continuity in composition through successive reigns, we may be permitted to regard them as something more than a mere indication of the correctness of the conclusions which we have sought to glean from them. It is indeed mainly to further assay that we must look for the development of knowledge and interest in the Dehlī series. Future histories of the period are not likely to throw much more light on its currencies. The filling of the gaps to which I have alluded may or may not yield fresh metrological evidence. But in analysis the material already lying to hand in the numerous duplicates of all but a few types and varieties is both promising and abundant.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

No one can embark on a study of the coins of the Sultāns of Dehli without being conscious of the great debt that he owes to Edward Thomas, the distinguished author of *The Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Dehli*. The fact that subsequent discovery of coins, unknown to and unsuspected by him, makes it impossible to accept many of his conclusions on the metrology of the series, cannot detract from the credit of his achievement. To Edward Thomas, then, I desire to record my respectful acknowledgement.

With him I would associate Chas. J. Rodgers of Amritsar, author of various catalogues and miscellaneous publications supplementary to Thomas's *Chronicles*. To him, moreover, I owe a personal tribute of gratitude in that it was under his tutelage that I embarked on my study of Muḥammadan Indian numismatics.

To Sir George Hill and the Staff of the Coins and Medals Department of the British Museum, and in particular to Mr. John Allan, the present Keeper, I am under great obligation. The permission to keep the coins of the nucleus collection in the Coin Room, the generous facilities given for obtaining casts of coins in the British Museum Cabinet (Plates XX and XXI), the constant and ungrudging assistance given to me by Mr. Allan, and the invariable courtesy that I have received during the preparation of this volume, have greatly facilitated my work. To Mr. J. Walker, Mr. Allan's successor in charge of the Oriental coins, I am grateful for guidance in Arabic difficulties.

For his continuous interest and help my thanks are specially due to Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I.C.S., retd. His visits to the museums of New York and Berlin have, as will be seen from the plates, resulted in my locating and obtaining casts of numerous rare and unique coins.

For those casts and other assistance I desire to record my acknowledgements to Herr Direktor Regeling of the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum, Berlin; Mr. Howland Wood, Curator of the Cabinet of the American Numismatic Society, New York; Khān Bahādur Zafar Husen and M. Ashfāq Ali of the Archaeological Department in India; Sir Richard Burn, C.S.I.; Mr. Philip Thorburn; and Rai Bahādur Prayāg Dayāl, Curator of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. Nor can I omit to mention the admirable manuscript catalogue compiled by Mr. H. R. Nevill, I.C.S., retd., of his own fine collection, which I have freely consulted. I am glad to think that that collection is also now in the Dehli Museum.

The printing has been done by the University Press, Oxford, with its accustomed skill and care, of which the author wishes to express his warm appreciation.

The illustrations have been collotyped by Messrs. McLagan and Cumming from casts made, in the case of the nucleus collection and most of the British Museum coins, by the late Mr. Ready of the British Museum Staff, whose exceptional skill has enriched so many numismatic catalogues; in other cases from casts received from the museums concerned.

Finally my thanks are due to Mr. Blakiston and other Directors General of Archaeology in India for the interest they have taken and to the Government of India for the generous provision of funds for the publication of this volume.

When the Numismatic Society of India was constituted at a meeting in Allahabad in December 1910, one of its objects was stated to be 'the preparation of a corpus of the coins of the Sultāns of Dehli'. This aim has now—*longo intervallo*—materialized. It seems fitting, therefore, that these pages should be dedicated to that Society, and at the same time a hope expressed that its services to the study of Indian numismatics may continue to be as effective in the future as they have been during the first twenty-five years of its existence just completed.

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**TABLE SHOWING
THE METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED
IN THIS
CATALOGUE**

<p>أ a</p> <p>ب b</p> <p>پ p</p> <p>ت t</p> <p>ث s</p> <p>ج j</p> <p>چ ch</p> <p>ح ḥ</p> <p>خ <u>kh</u></p> <p>د d</p> <p>ذ z</p> <p>ر r</p> <p>ز z</p> <p>س s</p> <p>ش <u>sh</u></p> <p>ص s</p> <p>ض z</p> <p>ط t</p>	<p>ظ z</p> <p>ع ʿ</p> <p>غ gh</p> <p>ف f</p> <p>ق q</p> <p>ك k</p> <p>گ g</p> <p>ل l</p> <p>م m</p> <p>ن n</p> <p>ه h</p> <p>و w</p> <p>ی y</p> <p>ـَ a اـ ā</p> <p>ـِ i یـ ī</p> <p>ـُ u وـ ū, o</p> <p>ـِـ ai, e وـ au</p>
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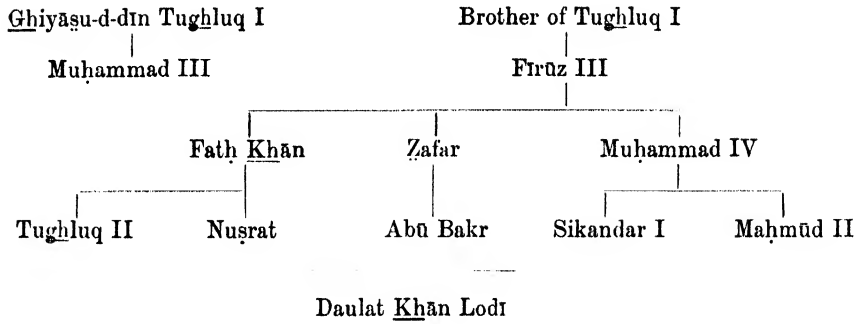
ABBREVIATIONS

A.H. . . .	Hijra era.
A.N.S. . . .	The American Numismatic Society, New York.
A.S.B. . . .	Asiatic Society of Bengal.
B	Billon (silver and bronze).
Berlin . . .	The Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin.
Bl.	Cabinet of George Bleazby, Esq., now in the British Museum.
B.M.	British Museum.
<i>B.M.C.</i> . . .	<i>Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum—Sultāns of Dehli</i> , 1884.
Bod.	Bodleian Library Collection, now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
<i>B.S.O.S.</i> . .	<i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies.</i>
<i>C.H.I.</i> . . .	<i>The Cambridge History of India</i> , vol. iii, 1928.
<i>Chron., Chronicles</i>	<i>Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Dehli</i> , by Edward Thomas.
Cun.	From the Cabinet of General Cunningham.
<i>Cun. C.M.I.</i> .	<i>Coins of Mediæval India</i> , by General Cunningham, 1894.
D.M.	Dehli Museum.
E.D.	<i>History of India by its own historians</i> , Elliot and Dowson, vols. i–viii, 1867–1877, Trübner & Co., London.
F.M. Camb. .	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.
H.	Hijra era.
H.R.N. . . .	Cabinet of H. R. Nevill, Esq., I.C.S. retd., now in the Dehli Museum.
<i>I.C.B.</i> . . .	<i>See Thomas, I.C.B.</i>
<i>I.M.C.</i> . . .	<i>Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta</i> , vol. ii, 1907.
<i>J.A.S.B.</i> . .	<i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.</i>
<i>J.B.O.R.S.</i> .	<i>Journal of the Bihār and Orissa Research Society.</i>
<i>J.R.A.S.</i> . .	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.</i>
K.	Dr. L. White King.
Lāhor	<i>Catalogue of the Coins in the Government Museum, Lahor</i> , by C. J. Rodgers, 1891.
<i>L.M.C.</i> . . .	<i>Lucknow Museum, Catalogue of Coins of the Sultāns of Dehli</i> , by Prayāg Dayal, 1925.

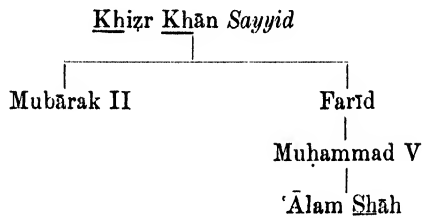
L. W. K.	. . .	<i>Sale Catalogue (Schulman-Amsterdam) of the Coins of Dr. L. White King, Pt. III, 1905.</i>
M.	} . . .	Mint-mark, ornament, or monogram.
m. m.		
N. C.	. . .	<i>The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society, London.</i>
N. S.	. . .	<i>Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.</i>
N. S. I.	. . .	The Numismatic Society of India.
Pl.	. . .	Plate.
P. T.	. . .	Cabinet of Philip Thorburn, Esq.
R. I-VI.	. . .	'Coins supplementary to Thomas's <i>Chronicles of the Pathān Kings</i> ', by C. J. Rodgers (<i>J.A.S.B.</i>).
R. B.	. . .	Cabinet of Sir R. Burn, C.S.I., I.C.S. retd.
R. B. W.	. . .	Collection of R. B. Whitehead, Esq., now in the British Museum.
R. (G. M.)	. . .	<i>See Lāhor.</i>
R. (Lāhor)	. . .	<i>Catalogue of the Coins collected by Chas. J. Rodgers in the Lāhor Museum, Pt. I, Sūrī and Mughal, 1893; Part II, Misc. Muhammadan Coins, 1894.</i>
R. M. A.	. . .	Cabinet of Pandit Rati Lal M. Antani.
R. P. J.	. . .	Cabinet of Major R. P. Jackson (now in America).
S.	. . .	Size of coin.
Sq.	. . .	Square.
T. B. H.	. . .	Cabinet of T. B. Horwood, Esq., I.C.S.
Th.	} . . .	<i>Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Dehlī, by Edward Thomas, B.C.S., 1871.</i>
Thomas		
Thos. (<i>Chron.</i>)		
Th.	} I. C. B.	<i>The Initial Coinage of Bengal, by Edward Thomas, Pt. I, J.R.A.S., vol. ii, p. 1; Pt. II, Trübner & Co., 1873.</i>
Thomas		
Vienna	. . .	The Bundes-Sammlung von Münzen, Vienna.
Vincent-Smith	. . .	<i>Oxford History of India, 1920.</i>
W. E. M. C.	. . .	Cabinet of the late W. E. M. Campbell, Esq., I.C.S.
Wh.	. . .	<i>The Coins of Muhammad bin Tughluq, by Major H. M. Whittell, N.S., xxxv, 220.</i>
W. K.	. . .	<i>See L. W. K.</i>
Wt.	. . .	Weight.

Note.—Where dates are given in black type, the coins are in the Dehli Cabinet.

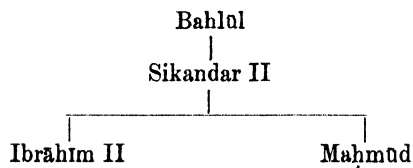
THIRD DYNASTY



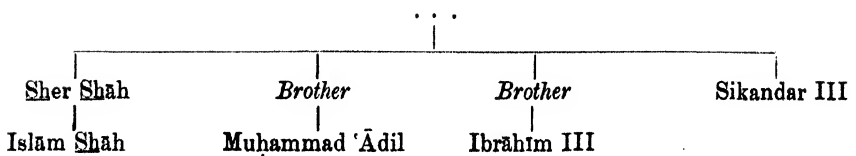
FOURTH DYNASTY



FIFTH DYNASTY



SIXTH DYNASTY



ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

PAGE 33, CAT. No. 134. Some coins (R. B.) have m.m. 3 or m.m. 96 after دهلی on the reverse. See pp. 413 and 420.

PAGE 60, CAT. No. 248. M.ms. 3 and 96 occur on the obverse of some specimens (R. B.).

PAGE 62, CAT. No. 255, 255 A. In the April number 1935 of *Islamic Culture* (Hyderabad, Deccan) is a valuable paper by Professor E. E. Speight of the Osmania University on 'The Coins of the Bahmani Kingdom of the Deccan'. Nos. 31 and 33 of the Catalogue are shown as

<u>Ghiyāsu-d-dīn Tughluq</u>	
<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
عدل غيائي	بقلعه ديوگير

These are very similar in execution and weight to Nos. 255 and 255 A of this Catalogue, which have hitherto been regarded as coins of Ghiyāsu-d-dīn Balban. There can be no question that Prof. Speight's coins are properly assigned, as Deogir was not in the possession of the Dehli Sultāns in the reign of Balban.¹ It is therefore highly probable that Nos. 255 and 255 A of this Catalogue should also be assigned to Tughluq and not to Balban. The mint Sultānpūr would then be Warangal, captured by Ulugh Khān (Muḥammad bin Tughluq) in A.D. 1323 = A.H. 723, and renamed Sultānpūr.² Fakhrābād must also presumably be looked for in the Deccan.

PAGE 87, CAT. No. 301 A. Insert 'Dehli' in col. 2.

PAGE 88, CAT. No. 305. The British Museum has since acquired a coin of A.H. 707, and there was another specimen of that date in the Da Cunha collection.

PAGE 104, CAT. No. 426. R. B. has a specimen weighing only 45.3 grains.

PAGE 118, CAT. No. 482. The Da Cunha collection included a coin of A.H. 727, wt. 197.2 grains.

PAGE 142, CAT. No. 593 A. In *Islamic Culture*, 1935, p. 287 (Pl. I. 41) Professor Speight publishes a coin of A.H. 730, adding دار الملك in the margin.

PAGE 143, CAT. No. 597. اطيو should be اطيووا.

PAGE 155, LINE 7. For Telingāna read Tilangāna.

¹ Deogir was first taken by 'Alā'u-d-din (Muḥammad II) in A.D. 1294 = A.H. 694/5, vide *C.H.I.*, vol. iii, p. 96.

² This mint must not be confused with Balban's mint of Sultānpūr. See No. 243 of this Catalogue.

PAGE 187, CAT. No. 745 B. The last line of the reverse may read جل الله
ظلال.

PAGE 201, CAT. No. 805. The Da Cunha collection had a coin of A.H. 831.

PAGE 256. See R. IV. 13-14 for Kāngra coins (Æ) with the obverse legend سکندر ابراهيم, showing Lodi suzerainty in Kāngra.

PAGE 263, CAT. No. 1030 D. For m.m. 34 read m.m. 65.

PAGES 269, 270, 386, CAT. Nos. 1040 A, 1040 B. In *Islamic Culture* 1936 (January) Mr. N. K. Bhattasali, Curator of the Dacca Museum, has an interesting paper on 'the date of Sher Shah's accession'. In it he has arrived independently, but for the same reason, at the conclusion suggested on p. 386 of this volume. He has also described and figured three other rupees of Sher Shah of A.H. 945, which differ in type from 1040 A and B, and are without mint name. Mr. Bhattasali places the coronation of Sher Shah in the 'fortnight between the end of June and the middle of July 1538, i.e. about the middle of Šafar, the second month of A.H. 945.'

PAGE 282, CAT. No. 1075. Add Pl. XIII.

PAGE 282, CAT. No. 1077. For m.m. 34 read m.m. 65.

PAGE 287, CAT. No. 1092. Add Pl. XIII.

THE COINAGE AND METROLOGY
OF THE SULTĀNS OF DEHLĪ

SULTĀNS OF DEHLĪ

TURKS

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Muḥammad I bin Sām	589	1193
II. Quṭbu-d-dīn Aibak	602	1206
III. Ārām Shāh	607	1210
IV. Shamsu-d-dīn Īltutmish	607	1210
V. Ruknu-d-dīn Firūz I	633	1235
VI. Jalālātu-d-dīn Raḏīyya	634	1236
VII. Mu'izzu-d-dīn Bahrām	637	1240
VIII. 'Alāu-d-dīn Mas'ūd	639	1242
IX. Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd I	644	1246
X. Ghīyāṣu-d-dīn Balban	664	1266
XI. Mu'izzu-d-dīn Kaiqubād	686	1287
XII. Shamsu-d-dīn Kayūmars	689	1290

KHALJĪS

XIII. Jalālu-d-dīn Firūz II	689	1290
XIV. Ruknu-d-dīn Ibrāhīm I	695	1296
XV. 'Alāu-d-dīn Muḥammad II	695	1296
XVI. Shihābu-d-dīn 'Umar	715	1316
XVII. Quṭbu-d-dīn Mubārak	716	1316
<i>Shamsu-d-dīn Maḥmūd Pretender</i>	718	1318
XVIII. Nāṣiru-d-dīn Khusrū	720	1320

TUGHLUQS

XIX. Ghīyāṣu-d-dīn Tughluq I	720	1320
XX. Muḥammad III bin Tughluq	725	1325
XXI. Firūz III	752	1351
XXII. Ghīyāṣu-d-dīn Tughluq II	790	1388
XXIII. Firūz Shāh Zafar	791	1389
XXIV. Abūbakr	791	1389
XXV. Muḥammad IV bin Firūz	792	1390
XXVI. Sikandar I	795	1393
XXVII. Maḥmūd II bin Muḥammad	795	1393
XXVIII. Nuṣrat (Interregnum)	797-802 ?	1395
XXIX. Daulat Khān Lodī	815	1413

SAYYIDS

	A.H.	A.D.
XXX. <u>Khizr Khān</u>	817	1414
XXXI. <u>Mubārak II</u>	824	1421
XXXII. <u>Muḥammad V bin Farid</u>	837	1434
XXXIII. <u>'Ālam Shāh</u>	849	1445

LODĪS

XXXIV. <u>Bahlūl</u>	855	1451
XXXV. <u>Sikandar II</u>	894	1489
XXXVI. <u>Ibrāhīm II</u>	923	1517

SŪRĪS

XXXVII. <u>Sher Shāh</u>	945	1538
XXXVIII. <u>Islām Shāh</u>	252	1545
XXXIX. <u>Muḥammad 'Ādil</u>	960	1552
XL. <u>Ibrāhīm III</u>	962	1554
XLI. <u>Sikandar III</u>	962	1554

TURKS

Note.—Weights are recorded in grains Troy.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		MUHAMMAD I BIN SĀM	
		A.H. 589-602.	A.D. 1193-1206.
		GOLD	
<i>A</i>			MUHAM- MAD I
1	[Ghaznih] 600	<p>Within double square</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله الناصر لدين الله امير المؤمنين</p> <p>In segments of dotted circle enclosing square</p> <p>Top هو الذي ارسل (obl.) Left رسوله بالهدى Bottom ودين الحق ليظهره Right على الدين كله (obl.)</p> <p>Wt. 134.9. S. 1.5.</p>	<p>Within double square</p> <p>السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر محمد بن سام</p> <p>In segments of dotted circle enclosing square</p> <p>Top ضرب هذا Left الدينار في Bottom شهر سنة Right ست مائة</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. I.</p>
2	Ghaznih ?	<p>As on 1.</p> <p>Wt. 118.3. S. 1.1.</p>	<p>As on 1, but in segments.</p> <p>Top ضرب هذا Left الدينار بلده Bottom غزته في شهر سنة Right obl.</p>
		SILVER	
<i>AR</i>			
3*	[Ghaznih] 603	<p>As on 1, but without outer circle of dots.</p> <p>Wt. 78. S. 1.2.</p>	<p>As on 1, but in segments.</p> <p>Top obl. Left الدرهم في شهر Bottom سنة ثلث Right و ستة مائة</p>

* Note to 3. This coin, as its date shows, was struck by Tāju-d-dīn Yildiz in the name of Muḥammad bin Sām.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Struck in India.</i>			
GOLD			
A/ 3 A	? 601	<p>In circle السلطان المعظم معز الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر محمد بن سام</p> <p>Wt. 172-18. S. .9. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.</p>	<p>In circle Horseman with mace.</p> <p><i>Margin</i> تسع عشرة رمضان سنة احدى و ستماية سليم محمد سام</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXIV.</p>
4	? —	<p>Rude figure of Lakshmi seated.</p> <p>Wt. 66-8. S. .8.</p>	<p>श्री मह मद विनि साम</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. I.</p>
5	? —	<p>As on 4.</p> <p>Wt. 66. S. .6.</p>	<p>श्री म ह मीर महम द साम</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. I.</p>
BILLON			
B 6	—	<p>[سيف] الملك [الاعظم] ابو المظفر محمد بن سام</p> <p>Wt. (imperfect). S. .6. <i>Ref.</i> R. V. 8 (fig.).</p>	<p>Horseman to left with spear at charge pointing down- wards.</p>
7	—	<p>In dotted circle السلطان الاعظم محمد بن سام</p> <p>W. 48. S. .6.</p>	<p>In dotted circle. Horseman to left with spear at charge above the horse's head.</p>

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 8-9	—	<p>As on 7, but س السلطان</p> <p>Wt. 49.8; 50.5. S. .6.</p>	<p>As on 7, but the horse is more in skeleton outline. MUHA: MAD I</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. I.</p>
9 A	—	<p>As on 7, but the characters are more like those on the Ghaznih <i>dirhams</i>.</p> <p>Wt. 46. S. .6.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> Thomas, No. 7 (Pl. I. 6).</p>	<p>As on 7, but horse is caparisoned and the rider has a two-peaked head-dress.</p>
10-13	—	<p>In dotted circle. Recumbent bull to left in outline; trident on rump. Around سید محمد سامی</p> <p>Wt. 51.5; 50; 51; 54.2. S. .6.</p>	<p>In dotted circle. Chauhān horseman to right. To left of rider سید To right of rider همیر:</p>
14-15	—	<p>As on 10, but no dotted circle. Ruder bull and Nāgarī characters. No trident on rump.</p> <p>Wt. 45; 50.3. S. .6.</p>	<p>As on 10, but no dotted circle and a crescent under the horse.</p>
15 A	—	<p>As on 10, but ? mark on rump and in place of سید سکندر.</p> <p>Wt. 59. S. .6.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> R. III. 13 (fig.). (Now in B.M.)</p>	<p>As on 10.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XX.</p>

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUHAM- MAD I	B 15 B*	— As on 10. Wt. 50. S. .6. <i>Ref. I.M.C. 12.</i>	As on 10, but جلال on rump. Pl. XXII.
	16	— السلطان الاعظم محمد بن سام Wt. 49.5. S. .65.	As on 10. Pl. I.
	16 A	— Bull standing to left with traces of letters over it. Wt. 42.5. S. .6. <i>Ref. R. (Lāhor, p. 56. 12).</i>	السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الدين محمد سام
	16 B	— As on 16 A, but bull seated. Wt. 45. S. .6. <i>Ref. R. (Lāhor, p. 56. 13).</i>	As on 16 A, but عدل above top line.
	17-19	— Rude bull to left. Above it, in straight line سید محمد سا To right of bull's rump स Below Nāgari a sword with two dots to right of hump. Wt. 51.3; 53.7; 51.7. S. .6.	Rude (Narwar) horseman.

* *Note to 15 B.* See also R. III.5, of which the obverse die is inverted. See also Thomas No. 12 on which the word پشاور (Peshāwar) appears in a line with the spear, reading upwards, under the horse.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 19 A	—	<p>As on 19, but without dots to left of sword.</p> <p>Wt. 49.5; 34.5. S. 5.5.</p> <p><i>Ref. L.M.C.</i> 21-22.</p>	<p>As on 19.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MUHAM- MAD I</p>
19 B	—	<p>As on 19, but O in place of sword.</p> <p>Wt. 52.5; 53. S. .6.</p> <p><i>Ref. L.M.C.</i> 23 (fig.); <i>I.M.C.</i> 15.</p>	<p>As on 19.</p>
19 C	—	<p>As on 19, but साम of legend in place of sword.</p> <p>Wt. 53. S. .6.</p> <p><i>Ref. L.M.C.</i> 24 (fig.).</p>	<p>As on 19.</p>
19 D	—	<p>As on 19, but सम in top line.</p> <p>Wt. 53. S. .6.</p> <p><i>Ref. L.M.C.</i> 25.</p>	<p>As on 19.</p>
20	—	<p>In dotted circle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">السلطان المعظم معز الدنيا والدين</p> <p>Wt. 51.8. S. .6.</p>	<p>In dotted circle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* محمد بن سام</p>

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B MUḤAM- MAD I	21-23	As on 20. Wt. 50.5; 51; 47. S. .6.	In dotted circle ابو المظفر محمد بن سام
Æ		COPPER	
24-27*	—	In square within circle— scrolls in segments. معز الدنيا Wt. 57.8; 45.2; 47; 44.5. S. .6; .65.	In square within circle— scrolls in segments. و الد ين
28-29	—	As on 24, but the sides of the square are curved. Wt. 50.5; 43.8. S. .55.	As on 24, but the sides of the square are curved. Pl. I.
29 A	—	As on 24, but with scollops in the sides of the square. Wt. 45. S. .65. <i>Ref.</i> R. III. 3 and R. (Lāhor), p. 55, No. 7.	As on 24, but with scollops in the sides of the square.
30-31*	—	In double circle enclosing dots. معز Wt. 50.2; 50.5. S. .55.	Enclosed as on obv. عدل Pl. I.
32	—	As on 30, but star under معز Wt. 48.5. S. .55.	As on 30.

* *Note to 24.* Differences occur in the segmental ornaments.* *Note to 30.* H.R.N. has one without dots.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 32 A	—	Standing bull to left. Above ? سَام On rump + Wt. 42. S. .5. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	In circle with outer circle of dots MUḤAM- MAD I عَدْلِي Above the د a star.
33	—	Standing bull to left. Above سَام Wt. 48.7. S. .55.	In rayed circle مَعْرُوح
34-35	—	As on 33, but kneeling bull. Wt. 46; 41.5. S. .50. H.R.N. has one with مَعْرُوح inverted.	As on 33.
35 A	? Ānwālā	In hexagon formed by two intersecting triangles. محمد بن سَام Wt. 35. S. .6. <i>Ref.</i> R.V. 30 (fig.) where the reverse was read tentatively أبو الفتح. A more probable reading seems to be انولا (An- wālā), an old town in the Bareilly district of the United Provinces, India—near Badāūn.	In hexagon formed by two intersecting triangles. انولا
36*	? Ujjain	Rude figure of kneeling bull with traces of letters above. Wt. 51. S. .55.	In rayed circle احيس

Pl. I.

* *Note to 36.* I have assigned this to Muḥammad bin Sām on its similarity to Nos. 23-35. The word on the reverse appears to be Ujjain. If so, the coin may be autonomous, for Ujjain was not taken till 632 A.H.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUḤAM- MAD I	B	As Suzerain of Prithvī Rājā of Ajmer.	
36 A	—	<p style="text-align: center;">BILLON</p> <p>Recumbent bull to left— trident on rump. | on <i>jhūl</i>. Around سید محمد سام Wt. 44; 54. S. .55; .6. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.; cf. Thomas, 15.</p>	<p>Chauhān horseman to right. Above to left of rider सि पृ to right ध्वी राजा देव</p>
37-38	—	<p style="text-align: center;">MAḤMŪD BIN MUḤAMMAD</p> <p>A.H. 602.</p> <p>السلطان الاعظم محمود بن محمد بن سام</p> <p>Wt. 50.5; 50.7. S. .6.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BILLON</p> <p>A.D. 1206.</p> <p>Chaubān horseman to right; crescent under horse. Around सि हमीरः</p>
YILDIZ	B	TĀJU-D-DĪN YILDIZ	
39-42	—	<p style="text-align: center;">BILLON</p> <p><i>Struck in Ghaznih.</i></p> <p>السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الد بن</p> <p>Wt. 41; 41; 40.5; 40.7. S. .6.</p>	<p>عبد الملك المعظم تاج الدنيا و الد بن يلدز</p>

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 42 A	—	In square within circle السلطان الشهيد Wt. 46. S. .65. <i>Ref. R. V. 3 (fig.) and R (Lāhor), p. 56.</i>	In square within circle عبد الملك YILDIZ
<i>Struck in Kuramān?</i>			
43	—	Standing bull to left. Above श्री मुच Wt. 48.3.	معز الد نيا و الدين عبد يلدز Pl. I.
<i>Struck in India.</i>			
44-47	—	Horseman to right. Below a star. Around श्री हमीर: Wt. 48.5; 50.3; 51.5; 46.3. S. .55.	السلطان المعظم ابو الفتح يلدز السلطان Pl. I.
48	—	As on 44, but crescent under horse. W. 51.5. S. .55.	As on 44.
48 A	—	As on 44, but a bird under horse. Wt. 46.5. S. .5. <i>Ref. R (Lāhor), p. 57. 22.</i>	As on 39.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 49 K	— 62-	<p style="text-align: center;">GROUP II — الناصر لدين</p> <p>In circle</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله الناصر لدين الله امير المو منين</p> <p><i>Margin</i></p> <p>هذا ? عشرين و ستة مايه</p> <p>Wt. 168.5. S. 1.2.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ILTUT- MISH</p> <p>السلطان المعظم شمس الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر ايلتتمش السلطاني يمين خليفه الله ناصر [امير] [المومنين]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXII.</p> <p><i>Ref. Thomas, I.C.B., ii, p. 23 (8)—now in Berlin. The characters are of the square Kufic type and indicate a northern mint.</i></p>
49 L	— 622	<p>In circle</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله الناصر لدين الله امير المومنين</p> <p><i>Margin</i></p> <p>هذا الضرب في شهور سنه اثني عشرين و ستمايه</p> <p>Wt. 166.7. S. 1.2.</p>	<p>السلطان المعظم شمس الدنيا و الدين ابا المظفر ايلتتمش السلطاني يمين خليفه الله ناصر امير المو منين</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXII.</p> <p><i>Ref. Thomas, I.C.B., ii, p. 23 (9) (now in Berlin); cf. I.M.C., 33.</i></p>
50	? 62-	<p>As on 49 L.</p> <p><i>Margin</i></p> <p>. . . . عشرين و ستة مايه Much worn round the edge.</p> <p>Wt. 155.3. S. 1.</p>	<p>In circle</p> <p>السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر ايلتتمش السلطان ناصر امير المومنين</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. I.</p>

**ILTUT-
MISH**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
GROUP III — الظاهر			
50 A	? 624	In circle لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله الظاهر بامر الله امير المؤمنين <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه شهر سنة اربع و عشرين و ستة مائه Wt. 168.2. S. 1.1.	As on 50. Pl. XXII.
<i>Ref. Thomas, I.C.B., ii, p. 24 (10)—two specimens—now in Berlin.</i>			
50 B	? 624	As on 50 A. Wt. 164.3. S. 1.05. <i>Ref. Thomas, I.C.B., ii, p. 25 (11)—now in Berlin.</i>	In double square within circle, as on 50, but last line السلطان ناصر and امير المؤمنين in the top, left, and ? right segments. Pl. XXII.
GROUP IV — المستنصر بالله			
50 c	—	In double square, scroll work in segments. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله Wt. 164-157. S. 1.1. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 34; Thomas, p. 46.</i>	In double square within circle, three dots in each segment. في عهد الامام المستنصر امير المؤمنين <i>Margin</i> ضرب هـ ما يه Pl. XXII.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 50 D*	? 632?	In circle لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله المستنصر بامر الله امير المو منين <i>Margin</i> اثنى و ثلثين و ستمائة? Wt. 158.9. S. 1-15. <i>Ref.</i> Thomas, p. 52 (xxix) —now in Berlin.	In double square, scroll work in segments. السلطان المعظم شمس الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر التمش السلطان ناصر امير المؤمنين ILTUT-MISH Pl. XXII.
50 E	? —	In circle لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله المستنصر بالله امير المؤمنين In place of marginal legend, a circle of dots. Wt. 168.2. S. 1. <i>Ref.</i> B. M. The A. N. S. has a specimen, wt. 166.5.	In double square, as on 50 D, but ايلتمش and in the last line there is no trace of المؤمنين The ن of السلطان is written نا In segments, dots.
50 F	Dehli 628	In double square within circle, the top line of the square being single. As on 50 E. In top segment دهلي <i>Margin</i> —part of هو الذي ارسل رسوله بالهدى و دين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله Wt. 167. S. 1-1. <i>Ref.</i> L.M.C., 29 (fig.). B.M. has two specimens.	In area as on obverse السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر ايلتمش السلطان دهلي In top segment دهلي <i>Margin</i> ضرب . . . في شهور سنة ثمان و عشرين و ستمائة

*Note to 50 D. I have recorded the date as 632, following Thomas, but without conviction. The occurrence of المعظم seems to place the coin definitely earlier than No. 50 F which is clearly dated 628.

ILFUT-
MISH

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 51*	? 63-	In circle as on 50 E. <i>Margin</i> شهور سنه ؟ وثلاثين و ستايمه Wt. 166. S. 1.2.	In double square as on 50 D, but <i>الاعظم</i> and <i>التمش</i>
52*	[Dehli] [632]	In double square within circle; three dots in each segment. في عهد الامام المستنصر امير المومنين <i>Margin</i> [ضرب هذا الفضة] في بلاد الهند [بحضرت دهلي] Wt. 166.5. S. 1.2.	In double square within circle; two dots in each segment. السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر التمش السلطان <i>Margin</i> من خراج قنوج و كفر شهور [سنه اثنى و ثلاثين و ستايمه] Pl. I.
52 A	? Lak- nauti 633	In circle as on 50 E. <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه الشرفه بلكور (sic) في شهور سنه ثلث ثلاثين و ستايمه Wt. 167.5. S. 1.15.	In double square as on 50 D, but <i>الاعظم</i> and <i>التمش</i>

Ref. J.M.C., 38 (fig.). A different style of lettering from 51; otherwise very similar.

*Note to 51. Dates recorded 630 and 632. Some coins of this type have *بامر الله* for *الله* on the obverse. One figured in R. IV, Pl. XVIII (2) has *اياتتمش*. See also *J.A.S.B.*, 1881, p. 56, No. 4 (Hærnle) where *التمش* is read. This coin has the final *نمين* of the reverse legend in the right segment.

*Note to 52. See p. 72 for the reading of the marginal legend. Some specimens have a single dot in each segment.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	As on 52, but margin wanting. Wt. 82.4. S. .95.	As on 52, but no dots in segments and margin wanting. ILLUT-MISH Pl. I.
<i>As Suzerain of Bengāl.</i>			
53 A*	? 629	المستنصر بالله امير المومنين السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح ايلتمش السلطان برهان امير المومنين Wt. 168. S. 1.3. <i>Ref. I.C.B., Part II, p. 31</i> (now in Berlin).	In circle السلطان العاقل شهنشاہ باذل علا الدنيا و الدين ابو الغازي دولتشاہ بن مودود عضد خليفه الله ظهير امير المومنين <i>Margin</i> ... شهور سنه تسع ؟ و عشرين و ستايمه Pl. XXII.
B BILLON			
I. Bull on obverse. Horseman on reverse.			
54-55	—	Recumbent bull to left. Around सुरिताण स्त्री समसदीण or दिण On <i>jhāl</i> । On hindquarter ४ Wt. 55; 48.6. S. .6.	Chauhān horseman to right. Around स्त्री हमीरः

*Note to 53 A. This coin was struck by Ikhtiyāru-d-dīn Balka son of 'Iwaz (C.H.I. III, p. 54, 'bin Maudūd' on the coins) who seized the Kingdom of Bengāl on the death of Naṣīru-d-dīn Maḥmūd, eldest son of İltutmish, in 629 A.H., but was defeated and captured in the following year. (Thomas, I.C.B., Part II, p. 30.)

**ILTUT-
MISH**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 55 A	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter η Wt. 55.5. S. .55. <i>Ref. L.M.C., 43.</i>	As on 54-55.
55 B	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter ρ Wt. 53.5. S. .6. <i>Ref. L.M.C., 37.</i>	„
56-57	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter m.m. 6. Wt. 54; 52.7. S. .6.	„
58	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter m.m. 7. Wt. 48.5. S. .55.	„
58 A	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter m.m. 5. S. .55. <i>Ref. B.M.</i>	„
59-60	—	As on 54-55, but on <i>jhāl</i> 11 On hindquarter m.m. 6. Wt. 52.4; 55.4. S. .6.	„

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
B 60 A	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter ⧫ Wt. 52.4; 55.4. S. .6. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	As on 54-55.	İLTUT- MISH
60 B	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter ⧫ Wt. 54. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> L.M.C., 47.	”	
60 C	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter ⧫ Wt. 53.5. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> L.M.C., 38.	”	
61	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter v Wt. 52. S. .6.	”	
62	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter r . Wt. 55. S. .6.	”	Pl. I.
62 A	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter m.m. 5. <i>Ref.</i> B. M.	”	
62 B	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter m.m. 8. Wt. 55.5. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> L.M.C., 45.	”	

**ILFUT-
MISH**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 55 A	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter q Wt. 55.5. S. .55. <i>Ref. L.M.C., 43.</i>	As on 54-55.
55 B	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter q Wt. 53.5. S. .6. <i>Ref. L.M.C., 37.</i>	„
56-57	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter m.m. 6. Wt. 54; 52.7. S. .6.	„
58	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter m.m. 7. Wt. 48.5. S. .55.	„
58 A	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter m.m. 5. S. .55. <i>Ref. B.M.</i>	„
59-60	—	As on 54-55, but on <i>jhāl</i> || On hindquarter m.m. 6. Wt. 52.4; 55.4. S. .6.	„

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
B 60 A	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter ḡ Wt. 52.4; 55.4. S. .6. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	As on 54-55.	İLTUT. MİSH
60 B	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter ḡ Wt. 54. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> L.M.C., 47.	”	
60 C	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter ḡ Wt. 53.5. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> L.M.C., 38.	”	
61	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter v Wt. 52. S. .6.	”	
62	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter r . Wt. 55. S. .6.	”	Pl. I.
62 A	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter m.m. 5. <i>Ref.</i> B. M.	”	
62 B	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter m.m. 8. Wt. 55.5. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> L.M.C., 45.	”	

**İLTUT-
MİSH**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 62 C	—	As on 54-55, but on <i>jhūl</i> III On hindquarter m.m. 6. Wt. 51. S. .6. <i>Ref. L.M.C., 48.</i>	As on 54-55.
62 D	—	As on 54-55, but on hind- quarter m.m. 5. <i>Ref. B. M.</i>	„
62 E	—	As on 54-55, but on <i>jhūl</i> 9 On hindquarter m.m. 5. Wt. 46. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 47.</i>	„
62 F	—	As on 54-55, but on <i>jhūl</i> 3 On hindquarter ξ Wt. 54.5. S. .6. <i>Ref. L.M.C., 44.</i>	„
63	—	As on 54-55, but on <i>jhūl</i> 1 On hindquarter m.m. 5. Wt. 51.5. S. .6.	„
64-65	—	As on 54-55, but on <i>jhūl</i> m.m. 89. On hindquarter m.m. 5. Wt. 53.2; 46. S. .55.	„

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
B 65 A	—	As on 54-55, but on hind-quarter ₨ <i>Ref. H. R. N.</i>	As on 54-55.	ILTUT-MISH
65 B	—	As on 54-55, but on <i>jhāl</i> Q On hindquarter m.m. 5. <i>Ref. B. M.</i>	„	
66	—	As on 54-55, but on <i>jhāl</i> I. On hindquarter Q or ₨? Wt. 52.2. S. .6.	„	Pl. I.
67*	— ? 629	As on 54-55, but on <i>jhāl</i> १२ and on hindquarter ΓQ (? 89) Wt. 53.5. S. .55. <i>See also L.M.C., 40.</i>	„	
67 A*	— ? 630	As on 67 but on hind-quarter Q (? 90) Wt. 55. S. .55. <i>Ref. L.M.C., 41.</i>	„	
67 B	—	Recumbent bull to left. Above समसदी S. .55. <i>Ref. R. II. 8.</i>	Chauhān horseman to right. Above, to right of rider's body, इ (without other letters).	

*Note to 67 and 67 A. The figures on the bull possibly represent the dates 1289-90 S. = A.H. 629-30.

**ILTUT-
MISH**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 68-72	—	<p>Recumbent bull to left. Around</p> <p>मुसुंसिरि अमीर लि मौमिनां One coin has m. 95 on <i>jhūl</i> and v on hindquarter. Another has l on <i>jhūl</i> and + on hind- quarter.</p> <p>Wt. 53.2; 53.7; 53.1. S. .6.</p>	<p>Chauhān horseman to right. Around</p> <p>स्त्री षलीफः</p> <p>Pl. I.</p>
73-77	—	<p>Recumbent bull to left. Around</p> <p>स्त्री षलीफः On hindquarter ∪ One coin has + under the hump.</p> <p>Wt. 55.6; 55.5; 50.7; 51.4. S. .6.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> R. VI. 26-27.</p>	<p>Chauhān horseman to right. Around</p> <p>स्त्री हमीरः</p> <p>Pl. I.</p>
78-80	—	<p>Recumbent bull to left. Above</p> <p>. . सतितिम ∪ on hindquarter of bull.</p> <p>Wt. 51.4; 50; 53.5. S. .55.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> R. VI. 24-25.</p>	<p>As on 73.</p> <p>Pl. I.</p>
81*	—	<p>Recumbent bull to left. Around</p> <p>असावरी स्त्री समसोरसदिवि On <i>jhūl</i> l On hindquarter a trident.</p> <p>Wt. 51.1. S. .6.</p>	<p>Chauhān horseman to right. Around</p> <p>स्त्री चाहड टिव</p> <p>Pl. II.</p>

*Note to 81. Struck as suzerain of Chāhaḍa Deva of Narwar.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
B 81 A	—	As on 81. S. .55; 50. <i>Ref.</i> Thomas, 41.	As on 81, but around سید ہمایوں:	ILTUT- MISH
82-84	—	II. Arabic legend on obverse. Horseman on reverse. السلطان العظيم ايلتتمش السلطان Square characters. Wt. 51.5; 54. S. .6.	Chauhān horseman to right. Around سید ہمایوں: Under horseman ☉	Pl. II.
85-87	—	As on 82-84, but characters less square and التتمش Wt. 48; 51.2. S. .6.	As on 82-84. Star under horseman.	
87 A	—	السلطان الاعظم ايلتتمش السلطان Wt. 50. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> Thomas, 46; R. II. 12.	Horseman to left with spear at charge. Traces of dotted circle.	
88-90	—	شمس الدين و الدين ابو المظفر ايلتتمش السلطان Wt. 55.9. S. .55.	As on 87, but without star.	Pl. II.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
B 102 A	Dehlī	As on 102, but دهلی in left marginal segment. Wt. 50. S. .6. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 64.</i>	As on 102.	ILTUT-MISH
103- 105	—	شمس الدنيا و الدين ايلتمش السلطان Wt. 55.5. S. .6.	Chauhān horseman to right, but crescent in place of rider's body. Above ?	Pl. II.
106- 109	—	” Wt. 55.5; 54.8. S. .6.	As on 103-105, but star in place of rider's body.	Pl. II.
110	—	As on 103-105, but characters less square. Wt. 54.9. S. .55.	As on 54 but above horseman. 𐎢𐎠𐎫	
111- 113	—	السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر ايلتمش السلطان Wt. 54.7; 53.8. S. .55.	Rude horseman (Narwar).	
114- 115	—	السلطان الا عظم شمس الدنيا و الدين Wt. 55; 60! S. .6.	”	

No.	Date Mint	Obverse	Reverse
B 122c *	—	A modified outline of the ancient typical bull with क्षीसम or क्षीस्तमः Wt. 38. S. .55. Ref. Thomas, 58 (R. Lāhor, p. 60. 11).	In circle عدلى with two stars and dotted inner margin. ILTUT. MISH
COPPER			
A. With the name of the Sultān.			
122 D	—	In dotted circle عدل السلطان Wt. 59. S. .6. Ref. R. I. 10 (Lāhor, p. 64. 40).	In dotted circle شمس الدنيا و الدين
123	—	عدل Star above and below. Wt. 44. S. .55.	شمسى Arabesque above and below. Pl. II.
123 A	—	In dotted circle عدل without stars. Wt. 47. S. .55. Ref. B. M.	As on 123.
123 B	—	As on 123. Wt. 29.3. S. .5. Ref. B. M.	In dotted circle شمسى Star above and below.

*Note to 122c. Thomas gives this as a billon coin. From the type, however, it seems probable that it was a copper issue.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 123 c	—	عدل Wt. 45.5. S. .5.	شمسى
		<i>Ref. R. I. 3 (Lāhor, p. 59. 1). R (Lāhor, p. 59) gives a variant with the reverse in dotted circle.</i>	
123 D	—	As on 123 c, but a star below. <i>Ref. R. I. 4.</i>	As on 123 c, but a star below.
123 E	—	In circle with an outer circle of dots عدل Wt. 25. S. .5. <i>Ref. R (Lāhor, p. 59. 4).</i>	In circle with an outer circle of dots شمس
124*— 128	—	In a hexagram التمش Wt. 35.5; 33.5; 32.5; 28; 24.5. S. .6—5.	In a hexagram سلطان
128 A	—	As on 124—128, but in circle. S. 38. <i>Ref. H. R. N.</i>	As on 124—128, but in circle.
128 B	—	التمش Wt. 17.8. S. .55. <i>Ref. R (Lāhor, p. 63. 30).</i>	السلطان

*Note to 124. On one coin that I have seen the | on the obverse is absent, making the coin read like شمس.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 129- 130	—	In triple circle, the inner one of dots عدل Wt. 28; 20. S. .5.	In triple circle, the inner one of dots شمس Above ۷ Pl. II.
131- 132	—	In rayed circle شمس Above ۷ Wt. 23.5; 20.5. S. .45.	In rayed circle س्री स(म) स [दीण] Pl. II.
133	—	شمس Wt. 13. S. .42.	Narwar horseman. Pl. II.
B. Anonymous but of the period of Īltutmish.			
134*- 137	Dehli	Within plain and dotted circle عدل سلطان المعظم Wt. 66.5; 62; 56.5. S. .7.	Within plain and dotted circle ضرب بحضرت دهلی Pl. II.
137 A	Lāhor	As on 137. S. .55. Ref. R. I. 9.	* ضرب بلاهور

*Note to 134. R. I, p. 82 quotes a specimen with ال omitted.

**ILTUT-
MISH**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 138*— 139	? Banīān	In square within circle, loops in segments. عدل السلطان (sic) Wt. 53.1; 39. S. .55.	In hexagon formed by inter- secting triangles, with dots in the angles ضرب بلان Pl. II.
139 A	—	In dotted circle عدل سلطان * Wt. 45.6. S. .55. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 83.</i>	In dotted circle عدل سلطان *
139 B	—	In circle with outer circle of dots عدل Wt. 44. S. .55. <i>Ref. R. VI. 21.</i>	In circle with outer circle of dots ملك
139 c	—	In dotted circle عدل Wt. 41. S. .6. <i>Ref. R (Lāhor), p. 60. 8. R (Lāhor), p. 60. 9 is a similar coin weighing 34.5 grs.</i>	In dotted circle ملكى
139 D	—	” Wt. 39. S. .55. <i>Ref. R (Lāhor), p. 60. 10.</i>	In dotted circle مملكت

*Note to 138. For a variation of this (البلان) see *I.M.C.*, No. 82. H. R. N. has a specimen without the triangles on the reverse. For the reading Banīān see Longworth Dames, 'The Mint of Kuramān', *J.R.A.S.*, April 1908, pp. 890, 891.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 140*— 141	Dehli	In hexagram formed by intersecting triangles, with dots in the angles عدل Wt. 36.5; 27. S. .55; .5.	Enclosed as on obverse دهلی
141 A	(worn)	As on 141, but in circle within circle of dots. Wt. 34.6 (worn). <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	As on 141, but in circle.
141 B	—	As on 141, but within circle only. Wt. 30.5. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> R. I. 12: R (Lāhor), p. 62. 25.	As on 141, but within circle with traces of dotted circle outside.
141 C	—	As on 141, but within square inscribed in circle. Wt. 28.5. S. .5. <i>Ref.</i> R (Lāhor), p. 62. 26.	As on 141, but within square inscribed in circle.
141 D*	—	In a square within a circle عدل S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> R. I. 14.	In a square within a circle سلطان

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*Note to 140. R. (Lāhor), p. 62-21 gives a square coin of this type (wt. 33 grs.) and No. 24 *idem* is a similar coin of 22.5 grs.

*Note to 141 D. Rodgers thought this was a coin of 'Alāu-d-dīn Khwārizm.

**ILTUT-
MISH**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 142	Dehli	In octagram formed by intersecting squares عدل سلطان Wt. 26. S. .5.	Enclosed as on obverse حضرت دہلی
143- 144	—	Enclosed as on 140 عدل Wt. 28 ; 21.7. S. .5.	Enclosed as on 140 السلطان
145	Dehli	In six-rayed star عدل Wt. 21. S. .45.	In six-rayed star دہلی
146- 147	Dehli	In square area عدل Wt. 18 ; 16. S. .45.	In square area دہلی
148	Dehli	As on 142. Wt. 15.3. S. .45.	As on 142.
149	Dehli	As on 145. Wt. 15.5. S. .45.	As on 145.
149 A	Dehli	As on 145, but in circle. Wt. 14.6. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	As on 145, but in circle.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 150- 151	Dehli	In octagram formed by intersecting squares السلطان Wt. 12-13.8. S. .45.	Enclosed as on obverse دهلی عدل Pl. II.
152- 153	—	In square with loops on each side السلطان Wt. 11-8.6. S. .4.	In square as on obverse عدل Pl. II.
153 A*	—	As on 152-153, but in hexagram as on 140. Wt. 12. S. .4. <i>Ref.</i> R. I. 5.	As on 152-153, but in hexagram as on 140.
153 B	—	As on 142. Wt. 9.5. S. .4. <i>Ref.</i> R (Lahor), p. 61. 15.	As on 142.
153 c	—	In looped square عدل سلطان Wt. 10. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	In looped square دهلی

*Note to 153 A. R. B. has this with the reverse in a circle with an outer circle of dots.
Wt. 12 grs.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 154 A*	[Dehlī] 634	As on 154, but with three dots in each segment. <i>Margin</i> illegible. Wt. 169.3. S. 1.1. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 90.</i>	As on 154, but double square and one dot only in each segment. FIRŪZ <i>Margin</i> اربع و ثلثين و ستمائة...
BILLON			
B 155*— 156	—	Recumbent bull to left. On <i>jhūl</i> 111 On hindquarter m.m. 6. Around सुराताण (sic) श्री रुक्म दीण Wt. 55.5; 54. S. .6.	Chauhān horseman to right. Around. श्री [हमीर:] Pl. II.
157— 158	—	السلطان الاعظم ركن الدنيا و الدين فيروز شاه Wt. 55. S. .6.	As on 155. Pl. II.
159— 160	—	As on 157, but coarser lettering. Wt. 57.7; 55.3; 53. S. .6.	Rude horseman (Narwar). Pl. II.

*Note to 154 A. On a specimen in the B.M. the words الحق ليظهره in the obverse margin and بحضرة دهلي in the reverse margin can be read. Cf. also *J.R.A.S.*, 1900, p. 772, where a similar coin has two dots in each segment.

*Note to 155. H.R.N. has a coin with 11 on the *jhūl*.

RAZĪYYA

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p data-bbox="245 383 278 408">R</p> <p data-bbox="234 433 289 458">161*</p>	<p data-bbox="311 433 387 483">[Dehli] 635</p>	<p data-bbox="529 315 889 341" style="text-align: center;">JALĀLATU-D-DĪN RAZĪYYA</p> <p data-bbox="436 366 589 391">A.H. 634-637.</p> <p data-bbox="649 391 758 416" style="text-align: center;">SILVER</p> <p data-bbox="409 433 698 509">In double square within circle; three dots in each segment.</p> <p data-bbox="485 525 616 643" style="text-align: center;">في عهد الامام المستنصر امير المومنين</p> <p data-bbox="431 677 507 702"><i>Margin</i></p> <p data-bbox="409 710 693 777">... هذا الفضة في شهور سنة خمس ...</p> <p data-bbox="431 803 551 853">Wt. 151.6. S. 1-15.</p>	<p data-bbox="780 366 955 391">A.D. 1236-1240.</p> <p data-bbox="715 433 999 509">In double square within circle; three dots in each segment.</p> <p data-bbox="769 525 944 685" style="text-align: center;">السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنيا و الدين ايلتمش السلطان نصرة امير المومنين</p> <p data-bbox="737 710 813 735"><i>Margin</i></p> <p data-bbox="715 752 999 819">... في شهور سنة خمس و ثلثين و ستمائة</p> <p data-bbox="922 853 999 878" style="text-align: right;">Pl. II.</p>
	<p data-bbox="223 979 289 1004">161A*</p>	<p data-bbox="311 979 387 1029">[Dehli] ?</p>	<p data-bbox="409 979 698 1063">As on 161, but two dots in each segment. Margin illegible.</p> <p data-bbox="431 1097 551 1147">Wt. 162.5. S. 1.</p> <p data-bbox="431 1181 529 1206"><i>Ref.</i> B.M.</p> <p data-bbox="431 1281 671 1307">With date 635 (H.R.N.)*</p>	In square within circle السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنيا و الدين السلطان المعظم رضية الدنيا و In lower segment الدين In others ه . . . ه Margin illegible. Pl. XX.

*Note to 161. The B.M. has a variant of the same date on which التتمش is substituted for ايلتمش. See also R. II, Pl. XVIII. 7, which figures a coin of this variety, wrongly assigned to İtutmish.

*Note to 161A. Cf. R. VI, Pl. IV, 30. H.R.N. has a specimen with ضرب هذه . . . حفزت in the obv. margin and . . . خمس ثلثين . . . legible in the rev. margin.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 161 B	Laknautī 634	As on 161, but one dot in each segment. <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذا [الفضة بلكنوتی فی شهر] سنة اربع ثلثین ستمایه Wt. 165.5. S. 1.1. <i>Ref.</i> A.N.S. and J.A.S.B., 1881 (Hærnle, p. 57).	السلطان الاعظم جلالة الدنيا و الدين منكه التتمش ابنت السلطان نصره امير المومنين RAZIYYA Pl. XXIII.
161 C	Laknautī 635	As on 161 B, but خمس Wt. 164.5. S. 1.1. <i>Ref.</i> I.C.B., Pt. II, p. 32, and Thomas (<i>Chron.</i>), p. 107 (90). Also of 636 (H.R.N.)	As on 161 B, but in third line التتمش is above ابنت Pl. XXII.
161 D	Laknautī 635	As on 161 B. Wt. 159. S. 1.1. <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذا الفضة بلكنوتی فی شهر سنة خمس ثلثین ستمایه <i>Ref.</i> J.A.S.B., 1881 (Hærnle, pp. 58 and 67), and L.W.K. 3031.	As on 161 B, but ملكه التتمش ابنت السلطان نصره امير المومنين
B 162- 163	—	السلطان المعظم رضية الدين بنت السلطان Wt. 56.8. S. .55.	BILLON Chauhān horseman to right (one coin has part of a dotted circle round the horseman). Pl. II.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
RAZIYYA B 163 A	—	As on 162-163. Wt. 53. S. .55. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 77.</i>	As on 162-163, but * under horse.
163 B	—	As on 162-163. Wt. 57.5. S. .55. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 78.</i>	As on 162-163, but + under horse.
164- 166	—	السلطان الأعظم رضية الدنيا و الدين Wt. 56.8; 52. S. .6.	Chauhān horseman to right. Around श्री हमीरः Pl. II.
166 A*	—	[السلطان] الاعظم جلالة الدنيا و الدين [رضية] Wt. 44. S. 55. <i>Ref. R. (Lāhor), p. 79. 1.</i>	As on 164-166.
166 B	—	السلطان الا عظم رضية الدنيا و الدين Wt. 55. S. .55. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 97.</i>	As on 164, but legend want- ing.
167- 169	—	As on 164, but coarser lettering. Wt. 63.5! ; 51. S. .6.	Rude horseman (Narwar).

*Note to 166 A. The coin is in such a poor condition that the reading must be regarded as doubtful.



No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER			
		BAZĪYYA	
Æ			
170	—	Bull to left. Above सी]समन्त दे[व Wt. 51.5.	In rayed circle رضية Pl. II.
171	—	Bull to left. Above सीमसा? Wt. 39.8.	As on 170, but letters inverted.
171 A	—	As on 171, but bull to right. <i>Ref.</i> L. W. K. 3035.	As on 170.
171 B	—	Horseman. <i>Ref.</i> L. W. K. 3034.	As on 170.
		MUIZZU-D-DĪN BAHRĀM SHĀH	
		A.H. 637-639.	A.D. 1240-1242.
		SILVER	
AR			
172	[Dehli] 638	As on 161. <i>Margin</i> [ضرب هذا السكه بحضرت دهلي] في سنة ثمان و ثلثين و [ستماية] Wt. 167.7. S. 1.15.	In double square within circle السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الدين ابو العظفر بهرامشاه بن السلطان In segments Top ناصر Left امير Bottom [الو] Right منين <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذا السكه [بحضرت دهلي] في سنة... [ستماية] Pl. III.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
BAHRĀM SHĀH	R 172A	— 638 As on 172, but ناصر امير المؤمنين in the four segments. Wt. 162. S. 1. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	As on 172.
	172B	— As on 172. Margin illegible. <i>Ref.</i> N.S., viii. 55 (now in I.M.).	In a circle السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر بهرامشاه ابن السلطان ناصر امير المو منين Margin illegible.
B			BILLON
173- 174	—	In dotted circle recumbent bull to left. On <i>jhūl</i> m.m. 87. On hindquarter m.m. 5. Around सुरिताण स्त्री मुञ्ज दी Wt. 55. S. .6.	Chauhān horseman to right. Around स्त्री हमीरः
175	—	As on 173-174, but on <i>jhūl</i> m m. 88. On hindquarter m.m. 12. Wt. 50.2. S. .6.	„
176- 177	—	As on 173-174, but on <i>jhūl</i> m.m. 89. On hindquarter m.m. 13. Wt. 54.7; 51. S. .6.	„ Pl. III.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 178	—	As on 173-174, but on hindquarter m.m. 5. Wt. 56.2. S. .6.	As on 173-174. BAHRĀM SHĀH
178 A	—	As on 173-174, but on <i>jhūl</i> e On hindquarter m.m. 12. Wt. 54. S. .55. <i>Ref. L.M.C., 84.</i>	,,
179- 180	—	Recumbent bull to left. Above मु०ए (Mu'ij) Traces of dotted circle on one. Wt. 54.8 ; 53.5. S. .6.	As on 173-174, but legend सी ह०००००००० (?)
181	—	In square with loops in segments السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الدين Wt. 54.5. S. .6.	Chauhān horseman to right. To right بهرامشاه Above بن سلطان Pl. III.
181 A	Dehlī	As on 181, but دهلی above السلطان Wt. 50.8. S. .6. <i>Ref. R. V. 32.</i>	,,
182- 183	—	In dotted circle as on 181. Wt. 54.5. S. .6.	Chauhān horseman to right. Above بهرامشاه Pl. III.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
BAHRĀM SHĀH	B 184- 187*	—	Rude horseman (Narwar).
		<p>ابو المظفر بهرامشاه بن سلطان</p> <p>Wt. 55; 56. S. .6.</p>	Pl. III.
MAS'UD SHĀH		<p>'ALĀU-D-DĪN MAS'UD SHĀH</p> <p>A.H. 639-644. A.D. 1242-1246.</p>	
	A	GOLD	
187A	?	<p>In double square within circle, three dots in each segment</p> <p>في عهد الامام المستنصر بالله امير المومنين لله</p> <p>Margin wanting.</p> <p>Wt. 166.4. S. .92.</p> <p><i>Ref. J.A.S.B., 1910, p. 149 (now in Dacca Museum).</i></p>	<p>In double square within circle, scroll work in segments</p> <p>السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين ابو شاه سلطان المظفر مسعود بن</p> <p>Margin wanting.</p>
	A	SILVER	
188	[Dehli] 640	<p>In double square within circle, three dots in each segment</p> <p>في عهد الامام المستنصر امير المومنين</p> <p>Margin</p> <p>..... شهر سنة اربعين</p> <p>Wt. 165. S. 1.</p> <p>Other dates 639 (B.M.), 641 (<i>L.M.C.</i>, 90).</p>	<p>In double square within circle, three dots in each segment</p> <p>السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر مسعود شاه ابن السلطان</p> <p>Margin illegible.</p>

*Note to 184-187. Two coins in the B.M. have the butterfly form of 'h'—بهرام. This was originally taken to be a coin of Ārām Shāh (see Thos., *Chron.* p. 40).

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 188 A	—	As on 187 A, but loop and two dots in each segment and after احمد؟ المومنين Wt. 142 (worn). S. 1. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 116 (fig).</i>	As on 187 A. MAS'UD SHAH
188 B	—	As on 187 A. Wt. 163. S. 1-1. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 119 (fig.) and J.A.S.B., 1881, p. 58 (8).</i>	„
188 c	—	As on 188, but margin wanting. Wt. 144 (worn). S. 1-05. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 118.</i>	As on 187 A, but in three lines, the last line reading المظفر مسعود شاه بن سلطان
189	—	As on 188, but المستعصم Wt. 169-3. S. 1. Dates recorded 641 (Th.98), 642 (L.M.C., 94), 644 (H.R.N.).	As on 188, but بن in fourth line.
B		BILLON	
190	—	Recumbent bull to left. On <i>jhāl</i>  On hindquarter  Around [सुरिताण] श्री अलावदिण Wt. 57-8. S. -55. Cf. R (Lāhor), p. 82. 11; wt. 60.	Chauhān horseman to right. Around श्री हमीरः

**MAS'UD
SHAH**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 190 A	— 640	As on 190, but on <i>jhul</i> ۹۲ On hindquarter ee Legend wanting. Wt. 53. S. .55. <i>Ref. R (Lahor, p. 82. 12).</i> 1299 S.=1242 A.D.=640 A.H.	As on 190.
191	— 641	As on 190, but on <i>jhul</i> ۹ On hindquarter ۳۰۰ Wt. 55.3. S. .55. [1300 S.=641 A.H.]	„ Pl. III.
192	—	As on 190, but दीण On <i>jhul</i> m.m. 14. On hindquarter १०१ Wt. 47. S. .55.	As on 190, but around سید علی
193	—	As on 192, but on hind- quarter .°.°. Wt. 54.1. S. .55.	„
194- 195	—	As on 192, but बलादिण On <i>jhul</i> 11 Mark on hindquarter miss- ing. Wt. 48.3; 46.5. S. .55.	As on 190, but no legend visible. (On one coin there are three dots .°.° under the horseman.) Pl. III.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 195 A	—	As on 194, but on hind-quarter z <i>Ref.</i> H.R.N.	As on 190 MAS'UD SHAH
195 B	—	As on 192, but on hind-quarter c Wt. 50. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> R (Lāhor, p. 82. 13).	„
195 C	—	As on 192, but on hind-quarter a <i>Ref.</i> H.R.N.	„
196*	—	As on 194, but दीण On <i>jhāl</i> ॥ On hindquarter g Wt. 44.3. S. .55.	„
197	—	Recumbent bull to left. Around स्री अलाव सुरताण On <i>jhāl</i> १ On hindquarter ०१ Wt. 54.5. S. .55.	Chauhān horseman to left. Around स्रा षलीफ Pl. III.
198- 201	—	As on 197, but on <i>jhāl</i> — On hindquarter e Wt. 50.5; 44.2. S. .55.	„

*Note to 196. H.R.N. records a similar coin with a on hindquarter.

**MAS'UD
SHĀH**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 202	—	As on 198–201, but on <i>jhūl</i> | On hindquarter ق Wt. 52.7. S. .55.	As on 198.
203	—	As on 198, but ق Wt. 55. S. .55.	„
204– 207	—	As on 198, but ق Wt. 55; 52. S. .55.	„
207 A	—	As on 204, but bull to right. Wt. 50. S. .55. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 128 (fig.).</i>	„
207 B	—	Recumbent bull to left. On <i>jhūl</i> m.m. 14. On hindquarter ق Legend ق Wt. 50. S. .55. <i>Ref. B.M.</i>	„
208– 210	—	In circle of dots السلطان المعظم علا الدنيا و الدين Wt. 57; 52.5; 48.8. S. .55; .6.	Chauhān horseman to right. Above ق [हमीरः]

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 211*— 214	—	<p>السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين</p> <p>Wt. 55.5; 54. S. .6.</p>	<p>Chauhān horseman to right. MAS'UD Above SHĀH مسعود شاه السلطان *</p> <p>Pl. III.</p>
214 A	—	<p>As on 211-214, but adding in last line مسعود شاه</p> <p>Wt. 49.5. S. .6.</p> <p><i>Ref. B.M.C., 81.</i></p>	<p>As on 211-214, but no trace of السلطان</p>
214 B	—	<p>As on 211.</p> <p>Wt. 53.5. S. .6.</p> <p><i>Ref. B.M.</i></p>	<p>As on 211, but over horse مسعود شا ه</p>
215— 216		<p>السلطان ال[اعظم] مسعود شاه بن سلطان</p> <p>Wt. 52; 44.5. S. .6.</p>	<p>Rude (Narwar) horseman.</p>
217*— 218	—	<p>....? المظفر مسعود شاه</p> <p>Wt. 58.5; 57.8. S. .6.</p>	<p>”</p>

*Note to 211. Under شاه and extending over the tail of the horse are letters which almost certainly stand for السلطان in the shortened form found on the gold coins of Muḥammad Tughluq struck in memory of his father (see post No. 476).

*Note to 217. These coins may be pure copper.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MAS'UD SHĀH	B 218 A	— As on 211. Wt. 48. S. .55. <i>Ref. R (Lāhor, p. 81. 5).</i>	ابو المظفر مسعود شاه بن السلطان
NĀṢIRU-D-DĪN MAḤMŪD I			
MAḤMŪD	A/ 219*	Dehli 653 In double circle as on 189. Small circles over عهد and مستعصم <i>Margin</i> [ضرب هذه] السكه بحضرت دهلي في سنة ثلث خمسين و ستاين Wt. 169. S. 1.1. <i>Dates observed :</i> 657 (or 9) (B.M.); 658 (H.R.N.); 661 (R. IV. 11); 662 (B.M.); 663 (H.R.N.).	A.D. 1246-1266. GOLD In double circle السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر محمود ابن السلطان An arrowhead over the ص of ناصر and small circles over محمود and دنيا and عظم <i>Margin</i> As on obv. (parts of). Pl. III.
	219* (bis)	? As on 219, but without small circles in area. <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذا السكه . . . Wt. 166. S. 1.	As on 219, but بن for ابن and without arrowhead or small circles in area. <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذا السكه . . .

**Note to 219.* Gibbs (*N.C.* 1885) refers to a coin of 650, but the illustration shows the existence of a unit before the خمسين. All the recorded coins except No. 219 have بن for ابن on Rev., and the coin figured in *I.M.C.* (No. 193) adds شهر before سنة in the margins.

**Note to 219 (bis).* Acquired for D.M. in 1928. The lettering is very crude compared with the Dehli coins (No. 219), and this type probably issued from a Bengal mint. The formation of the ال in the obverse inscription is distinctive. No other specimen in gold is known, but Cp. 225 and 226.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 219 A*	—	In double square within circle, four dots in segments. As on 187 A. No margin. Wt. 166.6. S. 1. <i>Ref. J.A.S.B., 1910, vol. vi, no. 4, p. 149.</i>	In double square MĀHMŪD I السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر محمود شاه بن سلطان
SILVER			
AR 220*	Dehli 654	In double square within circle; as on 189. Annulets in top and bottom segments, three dots in right segment. Left segment blank. <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه الفضة بحضرت دهلي في سنة اربع خمسين و ستماية Wt. 169. S. 1.1.	In double square within circle; as on 219. Annulets in top and bottom segments, three dots in the others. Arrowhead above the ص of ناصر <i>Margin</i> (traces only of).
221	Dehli 655	As on 220, but خمس خمسين Right and left segments blank. Wt. 168.8. S. 1.1.	As on 220, but in margin ضرب هذه الفضة بحضرت خمسين و ستماية and dots instead of small circles over عظم and محمود Right and left segments blank.
222	Dehli 659	As on 220, but تسع خمسين Right and left segments blank. No mark over عهد Wt. 168. S. 1.1.	As on 220, but in margin ضرب هذه تسع خمسين و ستماية No marks over عظم and محمود Right and left segments blank.

*Note to 219 A. Now in the Dacca Museum.

*Note to 220. Variations in the segmental ornaments are observed in coins of this date.

MAHMŪD
I

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
223	Dehli 662	As on 222, but اثنى و ستين Wt. 169.3. S. 1.1.	As on 220, but بن in place of ابن and in margin ... حضرت دهلي في سنة ... اثنى Dot over عظم No mark over محمود Pl. III.
224	Dehli 664	As on 222, but اربع ستين Wt. 157.2. S. 1.1. <i>Dates observed :</i> 644, 645, 647, 649, 650, 652 (H R.N.). These have three dots in each segment, but the coin of 645 has no dots in the rev. segments. 653 (B.M.), 654, 655, 656, 657, 658 (Th.), 659 (D), 660 (Th.), 661 (L.M.C.), 662, 663, 664 (Th.).	As on 223, but in margin ضرب هذه ... ستين و ستمايه
225	? Dehli	As on 220, but no margin visible. Three dots in each segment. No circle over المستعصم. Dot over عهد. Wt. 167. S. 1.1.	As on 220, but بن in place of ابن and three dots in left segment; other segments blank. No mark over ناصر of ص Dots over عظم and محمود Margin fragmentary, but illegible.
225 A	Badāūn	In double square within circle في عهد الامام المستعصم امير المؤمنين In top segment بداون In other segments three dots. No margin. Wt. 165.5. S. 1. <i>Ref. L.M.C., 128.</i>	In double square within circle; as on 219, but بن In bottom segment three dots; others not visible.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 225 B*	Laknauti 645?	In double square within circle, two dots in segments في عهد الامام المستعصم امير المومنين <i>Margin</i> . . . هذه تنكه بلكنوتى . . . Wt. 169. S. 1-1. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 139 (fig.).</i>	In double square within circle; as on 219 A, but in segments MAHMÜD I Top ضرب Left بلاد Bottom ? Right هند No margin.
225 c	Laknauti 655	As on 225 B, but no dots in segments. <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه تنكه بلكنوتى فى صفر سنة خمس و خمسين و ستمايه Wt. 170. S. 1-23. <i>Ref. J. A. S. B., 1881 (Hoernle), p. 69; I.M.C., 138.</i>	In double square within circle, scroll work in segments السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر محمود ابن السلطان No margin.
225 D	Laknauti 65 -	As on 225 B, but no dots in segments. <i>Margin</i> . . . هذه الضرب بلكنوتى . . . خمسين [و ستمايه] Wt. 140 (worn). S. 1-1. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 140 (fig.); J.A.S.B., 1881, p. 68.</i>	السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر محمود بن السلطان يوزبك

*Note to 225 B. Hoernle (*J.A.S.B.*, 1881, p. 60) thought that the word **خمس** could be made out in the margin, thus giving 645 as the probable date of the coin.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
MAHMÜD I	R 225 E	—	As on 187 A. No margins. Wt. 164. S. 1-1. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 134 (fig.).</i>	As on 219 A, with ornamental scroll in segments.
	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	As on 225. Wt. 84. S. .95.	As on 220, but without trace of margin. Probably ابن for ابن. No mark over ناصر. Small circle over محمد and possibly over عظم Pl. III.
		The lettering is crude and identical with that on 219 (<i>bis</i>).		
227 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	In dotted circle السلطان المعظم Wt. 13.2. S. .45.	In dotted circle ناصر الدنيا و الدين Pl. III.	
B		BILLON		
228* 232	—	In square area within circle with annulet above and below and curves in right and left sides السلطان عظم ناصر الد نيا و الدين Wt. 52; 51.8; 53.5. S. .6; .55.	Chauban horseman to right. Above محمد To right سرى همير: Pl. III.	

*Note to 228. Below محمد on the reverse is what looks like ابن, indicating perhaps the word سلطان on the left of the horseman.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 232 A	—	In square area without curves السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين Wt. 57·8. S. ·6. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	As on 228, but the rider's body is slightly different. MAHMÜD I
233- 236	—	As on 228, but no enclosing square. Wt. 54·7 ; 49·5. S. ·6 ; ·55.	Rude (Narwar) horseman.
237	—	” Wt. 34·5. S. ·55.	” (reverse very worn)
237 A	—	As on 228. Wt. 18·7 (much cut). S. ·45. <i>Ref.</i> <i>I.M.C.</i> , 144 (a).	As on 228.
Æ COPPER			
238*	—	السلطان ناصر الاعظم * Wt. 46·2. S. ·55.	In double circle ناصر الد نيا و الدين [
238 A	Dehli	In circle عدل ناصرى Wt. 17. <i>Ref.</i> H.R.N.	In square within circle, loop in each segment بمحضرت دهلى

*Note to 238. Berlin has this coin with legends enclosed in double circles with dotted circle between. Weight 52·5 grains.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MAHMŪD I Æ 239*	Dehli	In circle ناصرى عدل Wt. 12·3. S. ·4.	In circle ت حضر دهلى Pl. III.
GHIYĀṢU-D-DĪN BALBAN			
BALBAN A/ 240	Dehli 671	In circle الامام المستعصم امير المؤمنين <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه السكه بحضرت دهلى فى سنة احدى و سبعين و ستاىه Wt. 169. S. 1·15.	In circle السلطان الاعظم غياث الدين و الدين ابو المظفر بلبن السلطان <i>Margin same as on obv.</i> Pl. III.
GOLD			
		A.H. 664-686.	A.D. 1266-1287.
AR 241*	Dehli 675	In double square within circle; as on 240. <i>Margin</i> as on 240, but خمس و سبعين and الفضة Annulets in top and bottom segments, other segments blank. Wt. 167·5. S. 1·2. <i>Dates observed</i> : 664 to 675, 678, 684, 685.	In square within circle; as on 240. <i>Margin</i> as on obverse (parts of). Annulets in top and bottom segments, two dots in the others.
SILVER			

*Note to 239. H.R.N. has this with Obv. in dotted circle and Rev. in double circle; also one of Wt. 14·8 grs. with Obv. in circle and Rev. in double circle; also one of 11·7 grs. with Obv. in circle, Rev. in circle with dots outside; also one of 11·6 grs. with Obv. in circle with dots outside, Rev. in circle.

*Note to 241. B.M. has a variant of this type without dots in the segments on the Rev.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 242	(Dehli) 684	As on 241, but سنة اربع و ثمانين و only legible in margin. Wt. 166. S. 1-2. <i>Dates observed:</i> 667, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 681, 684 .	As on 241, but in double square and no dots in segments. BALBAN <i>Margin</i> اربع و ثمانين ...
242 A	Alwar (<i>Khittā</i>) 664	As on 241, but in margin ضرب هذه السكة بخطه الوري سنة اربع Wt. 167. S. 1-15.	As on 241, but no dots in the segments, and in margin ضرب اربع ستين ستمايه Pl. XX.
		The characters are cruder than on the Dehli coins. <i>Ref. B.M.C.</i> , 105 (wrongly assigned to Dehli). The B.M. has two other specimens.	
243	Sultān- pūr (<i>Khittā</i>) 679	In single square within circle; as on 241. Annulets in top and bottom segments, the others blank. <i>Margin</i> ضرب ... بخطه سلطانپور ... سنة تسع و سبعين و ستمايه Wt. 165-3. S. 1-15.	In square within circle; as on 240. Annulets in top and bottom segments, the others blank. <i>Margin</i> (traces only of) apparently the same as on obverse. Pl. III.
243 A*	Lakh- nauti (<i>Khittā</i>) 6 --	As on 241, but in margin ضرب هذه الفضة بخطه للهنوتى [فى سنة] Wt. 168-5. S. 1-2. <i>Ref. L.M.C.</i> , 156. <i>Dates observed:</i> 667 (?9) (<i>I.M.C.</i>), 673 (A. N. S.).	As on 241, but no dots in segments. <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه ستمايه

**Note to 243 A.* On the A.N.S. coin the mint is written لکنوتی and the date has a word preceding it which appears to be محرم (Muharram), while on the obverse ستمايه is omitted—also the annulets. See also *I.M.C.*, No. 154.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
BALBAN AR 243 B $\frac{1}{12}$	—	In dotted circle السلطان الاعظم Wt. 14. S. .45. <i>Ref.</i> R. III. 20.	غياث الدنيا و الدين Pl. XX.
B 244*— 246 $\frac{1}{24}$	—	السلطان ال عظم غياث الد نيا و الدين Wt. 55.5; 55.3. S. .55.	BILLON In circle بلمين Around ची सुलतां गघासदी
246 A	—	In square with curves in sides; as on 244-246. Wt. 55. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> R. V. 1.	Chauhān horseman to right, legend illegible.
247	—	As on 244. (much worn) Wt. 18.5. S. .5.	As on 244.
Æ 248— 249	—	In circle with outer circle of dots السلطان الاعظم Wt. 72.5; 66.9.	COPPER In circle with outer circle of dots غياث الدنيا و الدين Pl. III.

*Note to 244. On some coins there are two straight lines above the legend on the obverse and traces of a dotted circle (cf. *B.M.C.* 116).

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 249 A*	—	<p>Within straight lines, with dots in upper segment</p> <p>السلطان المعظم</p> <p>S. .55.</p> <p>Ref. R. II. xviii (a) 2.</p>	<p>As on obv.</p> <p>غياث الدنيا و الدين</p>
249 B	—	<p>As on 249 A, but</p> <p>الاعظم</p> <p>Wt. 56.2.</p> <p>S. .6.</p> <p>Ref. B.M.</p>	„
249 C	—	<p>As on 248.</p> <p>Wt. 35.</p> <p>S. .6.</p> <p>Ref. B.M.</p>	As on 248.
250- 252	Dehli	<p>In octagram</p> <p>عدل غياثي</p> <p>Wt. 26.3; 23.7; 23.8.</p> <p>S. .5.</p>	<p>In octagram</p> <p>بحضرت دهلي</p>
253	„	<p>As on 250-252, but in square within circle, annulets in segments.</p> <p>Wt. 25.5.</p> <p>S. .5.</p>	<p>As on 250-252, but the form of the enclosing area is doubtful.</p>

*Note to 249 A. See also Lāhor, p. 83. 3, where two such pieces are recorded as of mixed metal, average weight 62.5. The lettering on 249 A and B is barbarous.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
BALBAN Æ 254 (sq.)	Dehli	As on 250, but not enclosed. Wt. 29. S. .4.	As on 250, but not enclosed.
254 A	"	" Wt. 26.2. S. .5. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	As on 250, but in square area with annulets in segments.
254 B	"	As on 253. Wt. 23.5. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	As on 254 A.
254 C	"	As on 250. Wt. 21.7. S. .5. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	"
255	Sulṭān-pūr	عدل غياثی Wt. 31.2. S. .45.	ن بسلطان پور Pl. III.
255 A	Fakhrā-bād	In circle عدل غياثی Wt. 35.8. S. .6. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	In circle بفخر آباد Pl. XX.
256	Dehli	In octagram with a triangle on each side, enclosing a dot; as on 250. Wt. 14.5. S. .5.	Enclosed as on obv.; as on 250.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 256 A	Dehli	As on 250, but in square within circle; loops in segments. Wt. 12.45. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	As on 250, but enclosed as BALBAN on obv.
256 B	„	As on 250, but no enclosing area. Wt. 10.3. S. .35. <i>Ref.</i> R. VI. 20.	As on 250, but no enclosing area.
		MU'IZZU-D-DĪN KAIQUBAD	
		A.H. 686-689.	A.D. 1287-1290.
		GOLD	
A 257	Dehli 688	In circle; as on 240. <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه السكه بحضرت دهلي في سنة ثمان و ثمانين و ستمائه Wt. 167.3. S. 1.2. <i>Dates observed</i> : 686, 687 (H. R. N.), 688.	In circle السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر كيقباد السلطان <i>Margin</i> , only faint traces visible. Pl. III.
		SILVER	
A 258	Dehli 686	In double square within circle; as on 240. Annulets in top and bottom segments. <i>Margin</i> [ضرب هذه الفضة بحضرت] دهلي في سنة ست [و ثمانين و ستمائه] Wt. 168.9. S. 1.2.	In double square within circle; as on 257. Annulets in top and bottom segments. No margin.

**KAIQU-
BĀD**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 259	Dehli 687	As on 258, but in margin .. دهلی فی سنہ سبع و ثمانین ... Wt. 164.1 (worn). S. 1.2.	As on 258. Faint traces of margin.
260	Dehli 688	As on 258, but in margin ... الفضة بحضرت دهلی فی سنہ ثمان و ثمانین Wt. 168.5. S. 1.2. <i>Dates observed : 686, 687, 688, 689 (H. R. N.).</i>	As on 258. No margin.
261 $\frac{1}{3}$	Dehli 686	In square السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الدين Four dots in top and left segments, other segments not visible. Wt. 56. S. .9.	In square ضرب بحضرت دهلی فی سنہ ست و ثمانین و ستمایه Four dots in right and bottom segments, other seg- ments not visible. Pl. IV.
262 $\frac{1}{6}$	—	In square السلطان الاعظم Two dots in right and top segments. Wt. 27.5. S. .6.	In square معز الدنيا و الدين Two dots in right segment, one visible in top. Pl. IV.
262 A $\frac{1}{12}$	—	السلطان الاعظم Wt. 13.9. S. .45. <i>Ref. F. M. (Camb.)</i>	معز الدنيا و الدين Pl. XXIII.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
BILLON			
KAIQU. BÂD			
B 263- 266 $\frac{1}{16}$	—	السلطان الا عظم معز الد نيا و الدين Wt. 54·5; 51; 50. S. .65.	کيقباد سنى سلطانا سوزجودى (traces of dotted circle on one). Pl. IV.
COPPER			
Æ 267- 268	—	In double circle, the outer one of dots السلطان الاعظم Wt. 64; 60. S. .7.	In double circle معز الدنيا و الدين
269	—	„ Wt. 49·1. S. .65.	As on 267-268, but with outer circle of dots.
270*	—	As on 267, but in single circle. Wt. 33·5. S. .65.	As on 267, but in single circle.
271*— 275	—	Within intersecting squares عدل معزى Wt. 29; 25·5; 25; 23·5; 22·5. S. .5.	Within intersecting squares بحضرت دهلى Pl. IV.

* Note to 270. This coin is of brass and may be a contemporary forgery.

* Note to 271. This is Thomas No. 119, where the weight given—59 grs.—must be a misprint for 29.

TURKS

MUḤAMMAD I (BIN SĀM)

**MUḤAM-
MAD I**

Nos. 1 to 3 have been included with the idea of illustrating the gold and silver coinage of Muḥammad's Kingdom of Ghaznih.

Catalogue
Nos. 1-36 A
Pages 5-12

No. 3 A, which is now in the Dehli Museum, is remarkable as being the earliest Indian gold *tankah*, the forerunner of the Mughal *ashrafi* and early East India Company *muhar*. Apart from the Nāgarī in the margin, both its weight and the similarity of its reverse design with the Bengal issues of Īltutmish described below (Nos. 49 F *et seq*) stamp the coin as of Indian, probably Bengal,¹ origin. It will be noted that on it, as on the similar coins of Īltutmish, the Sultān is given the lesser title of المعظم, in spite of the fact that by A.H. 601, when the coin was struck, Mu'izzu-d-din's brother was dead and he was himself lord of Ghaznih. The coin, which was obtained by Mr. Nevill from Rāwalpindī, is unique.

When the battle of Tarāori² opened to Muḥammad the gates of Hindūstān, the local gold currency consisted of small coins, based probably on a 40 *ratī* (72 grains) standard with a rude figure of Lakshmī on one side and the Rājā's name in Nāgarī on the other. With a keen eye to the advantages of propaganda, Muḥammad adapted his earliest coins to those of established popularity, retaining both the figure of Lakshmī and the Nāgarī characters, and substituting only his own name. Examples of this are seen in Nos. 4 and 5, which are adaptations of the coins of the Qanauj and Mahobā dynasties.

The same practice was observed in respect of the billon coins of 32 *ratīs*, with the bull of Śiva on the obverse and a horseman outlined on the reverse. These formed the mass of the local currency and were popularly known as 'Dehlīwāls'. No. 36 A shows the transition stage, the obverse bearing the name of the conqueror and the reverse that of the conquered—Prithvī Rājā. The latter was subsequently dispensed with and round the horseman appear the words स्त्री हमीरः, the Nāgarī equivalent of the Persian امیر—Amīr—the title used by the Ghaznavī and Ghūrī kings (Nos. 10-13). Although mint-names do not appear on Muḥammad's coins—with one or two possible exceptions (Nos. 35 A and 36), it is permissible to assign with a reasonable degree of accuracy many of his coins to particular localities. For instance Nos. 7-9 with their modified Ghūrī horseman and square lettering are clearly coins current in Muḥammad's northern territories after his accession to the

¹ Bengal was conquered for Muḥammad in A.H. 599.

² Tarāin (Vincent Smith). Tarāori (Talāwari) is near Pānipat.

MUḤAM- throne, when he was السلطان الاعظم. Similarly Nos. 17-19 may be safely
MAD I assigned to Narwar and its neighbourhood, the debased representation
of the horseman being characteristic of the coins of that locality (Cunn.
C. M. I., pl. X). Nos. 10-13 are 'Dehliwāls' *par excellence*, and it is
suggested that the crescent under the horseman in Nos. 14 and 15,
which also appears subsequently on the coins of Maḥmūd son of Muḥam-
mad and Yildiz, indicates a Lāhor mintage. The remarkable coin
No. 15 A with its unique substitution of 'Sikandar' for 'Sri' in the
obverse legend possibly hails from the same locality. Nos. 20-23 have
also been assigned by Thomas to Lāhor. The title المعظم shows that
they belong to the period of Muḥammad's delegated sovereignty, and
they were possibly replaced later by the type of No. 16, the lettering on
which points to a Lāhor origin. The place of issue of the little rayed
copper coins (Nos. 33-35) is obscure. The bull on them is of the
Kuramān type and the issue of a similar type by Yildiz suggests a
northern mintage. In this connexion, however, attention may be called
to coin No. 36 with its suggested reading اجمين in the rayed circle.

It may be noted that except in the issues of Dehli and Narwar the
weights of Muḥammad's billon coins seldom come up to the indigenous
purāna standard of 32 *ratīs*, or 57.6 grains. This does not seem to be
due to wear and tear but rather to the lower standards prevailing in the
north during Ghaznavī ascendancy, and therefore influencing Muḥam-
mad's currency.

Assay (App. B) suggests that the *Dehliwāl* (No. 10) contained
150 parts of fine silver out of 1000. Out of ten coins selected at random
three were altogether devoid of silver and these may reasonably be
regarded as coins that were introduced into the currency by illegitimate
methods. The remaining seven give an average silver content of nearly
7.75 grains. A very slightly lower average (7.07 grains) is found in the
six assayed coins of Narwar issue (No. 17).

MAḤMŪD
BIN
MUḤAM-
MAD

MAḤMŪD BIN MUḤAMMAD

Catalogue
Nos. 37-38
Page 12

On the assassination of Muḥammad the headship of the family vested
in his nephew Maḥmūd, the son of his elder brother, but the Ghaznih
sovereignty was assumed by Tāju-d-dīn Yildiz apparently without
opposition from Maḥmūd, who was content with the northern provinces
of his father's kingdom. Thomas (p. 31) writes 'whether these coins
were issued by Yildiz, or by local governors opposed to his pretensions
on Muḥammad Ghūrī's death, or even, as is not impossible, minted by
Quṭbu-d-din himself, in the outlying districts of Lāhor, it would be pre-
mature at present to attempt to decide'. Nothing to alter this apprecia-
tion has since come to light. Indeed that these coins were issues of

Qutbu-d-din, who was indebted to Maḥmūd both for his manumission and confirmation in the sovereignty of the Indian provinces, is highly probable.

**MAḤMŪD
BIN
MUḤAM-
MAD**

TĀJU-D-DĪN YILDIZ

YILDIZ

Yildiz was not a Sultān of Dehli, and his coinage scarcely comes within the scope of this Catalogue. The list of coins described is in no way comprehensive.

Catalogue
Nos.
39-49 A
Pages 12-14

As already stated (p. 68) he became ruler of Ghaznih after Muḥammad's death in 602 A.H., and as such exercised sway over the Indian dependencies of the Ghaznih dynasty, including Lāhor. For these, it may safely be assumed, coins Nos. 44-48 A were struck, with the familiar modification of the Kābul horseman and the characteristic square lettering of that locality. Kuramān is on the north-west frontier of India and lay on the route of Muḥammad bin Sām's various expeditions. Yildiz was in charge of this district before Muḥammad's death, and he seems to have established the mint there.¹ The coins are distinguished by the figure of a standing bull on the obverse (No. 49 A). After Qutbu-d-din Aibak's death Yildiz attempted an invasion of India on his own account but was defeated by Īltutmish in A.H. 611, captured, and imprisoned in Badāūn where shortly after he died or was murdered.

QUTBU-D-DĪN AIBAK

AIBAK

Though we are told that Qutbu-d-din Aibak did coin money in his own name, none but a few little copper pieces of the rayed circle type, which most probably were issued from Kuramān, have come to light.

Catalogue
Nos.
49 B-49 E
Pages 14-15

Similarly none are known of his son Ārām Shāh. Those attributed by Thomas to him have been shown by more complete specimens to be coins of Bahrām Shāh (Nos. 184-187), while the coin assigned by Longworth Dames (*J. R. A. S.*, April, 1908, 'The Mint of Kuramān') to the same Sultān is a coin of Īltutmish—No. 88 of this catalogue.

ĪLTUTMISH

**ĪLTUT-
MISH**

The name of this Sultān has generally appeared in Catalogues as 'Altamsh', but this word has no meaning in Tūrki and various emendations have been suggested. The most authoritative of these is that of

Catalogue
Nos.
49 F-153 C
Pages 15-37

¹ An interesting paper on 'The Mint of Kuramān', by the late Mr. M. Longworth Dames, appeared in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for April 1908.

**İLTUT-
MİSH**

Professor Barthold (*Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, Leipzig, 1907, p. 192) who gives convincing reasons for the form 'İltutmish'—'maintainer of the kingdom'. This was foreshadowed by Stanley Lane-Poole in *B. M. C.* (1884), p. xxix, though a different interpretation was given. The form 'İltutmish' has been adopted in the *Cambridge History of India* (vol. iii). It is supported by a large preponderance of numismatic evidence. Though no less than four forms of the name appear on the coins—viz. التتمش — ايلتمش — التتمش and ايلتتمش—the last of these four is by far the commoner. Sir Denison Ross has drawn attention (*B.S.O.S.*, 1932, p. 1101 (Notes and Queries)) to two poems in the *Tubaqāt-i-Nāṣiri* of Minhāju-s-Sirāj where the two 't's' are required by the metre. They are given clearly in the Nāgarī transliteration on the reverse of coin No. 121 of this Catalogue.

As regards the first syllable, the numismatic evidence is strongly in favour of the long initial Ī. On the coin No. 121, which is the only specimen known to me on which the beginning of the second line of the Nāgarī legend is visible, the first letter, though not clear enough for certainty, is almost undoubtedly an initial long Ī. Badāūnī calls the Sultān ايلتتمش but attaches to the word a meaning that cannot be accepted (Thomas, *Chron.*, p. 44 and note).

Professor Barthold points out that the reading 'tut' is supported by a very fine MS. of the *Tāju-l-Ma'āsir* of Nizāmī (dated A.H. 829) in the University library of St. Petersburg, in which the 'u' vowel mark is shown. Major E. de Zambaur in his list of the Governors of Al-Rayy¹ gives the name of İltutmish-al-Turkī as the Governor in A.H. 289.

There are but two gold coins of İltutmish known. One of these belonged to Colonel Guthrie and is described by Thomas (*Chron.*, p. 78). It is now in Berlin. The other is in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society. In weight they follow what, it is suggested, was the indigenous Indian standard of 40 *ratīs* (= 72 grains). They are both, probably, of Bengal origin as the mint name, Gaur, in the obverse area of one of them shows, and thus they help to fix the mintage of the silver *tankahs* Nos. 49 H, I, J.

The silver *tankah* of İltutmish is seldom obtainable, in spite of the apparently large number of varieties catalogued. No less than six of these varieties, however, are known from a single find only. Some fifty-five years ago a small but valuable hoard of 37 pieces was discovered in the fort of Bihār, at that time in the province of Bengal. In 1880 another small hoard of 38 silver coins was found within the municipal limits of Gauhatī (Assam). Only 14 of the coins were, however, recovered. The coins of the Bihār find, which came into the hands of

¹ *Manuel de Généalogie et de Chronologie pour l'histoire de l'Islam*, Hanover, 1927, p. 44.

Colonel Guthrie and are now in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin, have **İLTUT-** been dealt with fully by Thomas in his *Initial Coinage of Bengal*, **MISH** Part II, 1873, to which reference may advantageously be made. The Gauhati coins are described by Dr. Hærnle in *J.A.S.B.*, 1881, p. 53.

The contents of these finds included 'so many clearly local pieces' that on that ground and on their provenance Thomas had no hesitation in attributing the coins bearing the names of the Dehli Sultāns to a Bengal origin. This conclusion receives strong confirmation from the gold piece No. 49 F referred to above, of which No. 49 I is, but for the absence of mint-name, an exact counterpart. Hærnle (*J.A.S.B.*, 1881, p. 70) on the other hand was inclined to the view that the absence of any mint-name on a coin of a Dehli Sultān implied that the coin was minted at Dehli. But the weight of the evidence appears to be in favour of Thomas's conclusion. It is significant that with the exception of a single piece found in the district of Gurgaon in the Panjab none of these silver 'horseman' coins has been found north of Bihār.

The silver *tankahs* of İltutmish fall readily into four groups. The first of these, which provides the earliest examples of the Indo-Muhammadan *tankah*, is characterized by the figure of a horseman at the charge carrying a mace on the obverse. In the reverse legend the Sultān is entitled الغطبي (Al Qutbī), which, as Thomas points out, may refer to his original position as a freed slave of Qutbu-d-dīn Aibak, whose son-in-law he subsequently became, or to the fact that he belonged to the Qutbī as opposed to the Mu'izzī faction of nobles, 'who had already tried conclusions with each other, to the disadvantage of the latter'.

The dates on these horseman *tankahs* (A.H. 614 and 616) show that they must have been struck by Ḥisāmu-d-dīn 'Ewāz Governor of Bengal in acknowledgement of the claims of İltutmish to the Sultanate. İltutmish did not himself go to Bengal till A.H. 622.

The other three groups have on their obverses the names respectively of the Khalīfas, Al Nāsir-li-dīn Allah who died in A.H. 622, Al Zāhir, his successor, and Al Mustansir b'illah, who followed his father in the Khalifate in A.H. 623.

Group III is known by three coins only, all found in Bihār.

Group IV contains the rare coin or medal (No. 50 c) which records only the name of the Khalīfa. This, as Thomas suggests, was probably struck to commemorate the arrival of the Khalīfa's diploma of investiture in A.H. 626.

Attention may be called also to the *tankah* No. 52 A and half *tankah* No. 53, both of which are unique. The legends of the interesting coin No. 52 can be pieced together as follows from specimens in various cabinets.

**İLTUT-
MISH**

Obv. (B.M., I.M., D.M.) ضرب هذا الفضة (B.M.) في بلاد الهند
(B.M. L.M.) لبحضرت دهلى .

Rev. (D.M.) من خراج قنوج و كفر (D.M. I.M) شهرور
(B.M.) سنه اثنى و ثلثين و ستمائة .

The reading *من خراج قنوج و كفر*, which is now suggested, must be regarded as tentative. It would mean 'out of the capitation (*kharāj* = *jizya*) levied on Qanauj and infidels'.

The reign of İltutmish stands out as a landmark in the coinage of Dehli. There need be no hesitation in advancing the proposition that his *tankah* was, as the weights indicate, the model on which the *tankahs* of subsequent Sultāns were based, and to them can be traced the modern 'rupee'. It has been shown in the article in App. A, reprinted from the *J.A.S.B.*, that there is good reason for supposing that the *tankah* represented a *tolah*—as Ferishta tells us in connexion with the *tankahs* of 'Alāu-d-din—and that the *tolah* consisted of 96 *ratīs*, as found later by Bābur. The division into 100 *ratīs* suggested by Thomas, for which a somewhat farfetched reliance is made on the authority of the early post-Vedic commentaries, is not reconcilable with the coins. For the weight of the official *ratī* in grains an arbitrary figure (1.8 grains) which does not differ largely from the various speculative figures hitherto put forward and which fits in with the ascertained weights of the coins, has been adopted. Thus the normal weight of the *tankah* should have been 172.8 grains at the time of issue.

To İltutmish also, it would seem, belongs the credit of introducing the *jital* into the currency as a specific coin. We have no contemporary records to assist us in determining what were the relative values of the coins under the new scheme. It has hitherto been accepted that the *jital* was 'merely a continuation of the old Hindū *Dehliwāls* under the more popular and less exclusively metropolitan name' (Th., p. 47). The assay results, however, as set out in App. B, suggest that this view requires modification. They go to show that the *Dehliwāl* contained—taking the average of 13 coins—from 7 to 8 grains of silver, but that the coin which İltutmish introduced as his billon unit, though it resembled closely the *Dehliwāl* in type and general appearance, represented a much lower intrinsic value. Four of these coins (No. 54) have been assayed and give a mean return of 3.90 grains of silver. This is perhaps hardly a sufficient basis for a definite valuation but is probably not very wide of the mark. Exactitude and homogeneity in the composition of the individual billon coins was practically an impossibility. The assay therefore of a larger number of coins of the different varieties issued by

Īltutmish is much to be desired and would yield valuable metrological **ILTUT-** information. But it is clear from the assay of coins of similar type **MISH** struck by Bahrām Shāh, Mas'ūd Shāh, and Nāsiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd that the lower value started by Īltutmish was intentional and persisted. This may explain why the author of *Tāju-l-Ma'āṣir*, who lived in the first half of the seventh century A.H., 'refers his money value nearly exclusively to *Dehlīwāls* while Minhāju-s-Sirāj who had more extensive and later experiences reckons his totals in *jītals* and *tankahs* of silver' (Th., p. 47). The earliest reference that I can trace to the use of the expression *jital* in contemporary histories is in the *Tabaqāt-i-Nāsiri* (E. D., ii, p. 322).

'Quṭbu-d-dīn purchased him (Īltutmish) and the other slave for one lakh of *jītals* (in Dehli).'

But it must be remembered that Minhāju-s-Sirāj was writing when the term *Dehlīwāl* was no longer in common use. If the *Dehlīwāl* was also a *jital*, Īltutmish must have devalued the *jital* for adaptation to his new currency scheme. That the *jital* cannot have been merely money of account, as Thomas seemed to think, we know from passages in contemporary literature from which the existence of the *jital* as 'a palpable coin' must necessarily be inferred.¹

At the end of the seventh century we have Ferishta's authority for the proposition that the *tankah* was equivalent to 50 *jītals*. There had been no material alteration in the coinage by that date since the time of Īltutmish. It may then be reasonably suggested, if the coins themselves support the suggestion—as they do—, that the *tankah* of Īltutmish was equivalent to the same number of *jītals* as that of 'Alāu-d-dīn. Assuming, however, a *tankah* of 96 *ratīs*, and taking the ascertained silver content of the billon coins, an equation of 48 *jītals* to the *tankah* would be more in keeping with probabilities than one of 50 *jītals*. The fractional silver issues of the seventh century point emphatically to a *tankah* of 48 *jītals*. To that extent Ferishta's statement, which after all was made some centuries later, must be regarded as indirectly corroborative rather than implicitly correct. It seems likely that Ferishta, a resident of the Dakkhan, had in mind the 50-*jital tankah* of which there is evidence in the reign of Muḥammad-bin-Tughluq and which was current chiefly in South India.

¹ This may be illustrated by the following extracts :

On Friday the 7th, Zi-l-Qa'da (639), the followers of Khwāja Maḥzab (in revolt against Bahrām Shāh) distributed 3000 *jītals*. (*Tabaqāt-i-Nāsiri*, E. D., ii, p. 342.)

Purses and bags filled with *tankahs* and *jītals* were distributed (by 'Alāu-d-dīn). (*Tārīkh-i-Firūz Shāhī*, E. D., iii, p. 161.)

No Hindu could hold up his head, and in their houses no sign of gold or silver. *tankahs* or *jītals* . . . was to be seen. (*Idem*, p. 183.)

A pitcher of water fetched 20 *jītals* to half a *tankah*. (*Idem*, p. 198.)

Travellers . . . had to pay as much as 4 *jītals* for a pitcher full of water. (*Idem*, p. 299.)

**İLTUT-
MISH**

The *jītal* then may be taken as equivalent to 2 *ratīs* of silver—or 3.6 grains on the weight accorded to the *ratī* in the article reprinted in App. A. And it is, we think, safe to assert that the coins which assay has shown to approximate that silver content were *jītals*.

Large numbers of these *jītals* were issued by İltutmish in imitation of Muḥammad's *Dehlīwāls*, with his name in Nāgarī—'Suritān (Sultān) Srī Samasadin'—over the bull and 'Srī Hamīra' round the horseman. From Nos. 54–67 it will be seen that a large variety of marks—possibly indicating the year of issue or the moneyer of the time—appears on the *jhūl* and hindquarter of the bull. Those on Nos. 67 and 67A seem to refer definitely to the years of issue—s. 1289 and 1290 = A.H. 629 and 630, and Nos. 121–122 provide another example of a date on a billon coin, in this case both in the Samvat and Hijrī eras. These latter coins, with the Nāgarī inscription and a date occupying the full reverse, are adaptations of the Narwar issues and Thomas suggests that they were struck on the conquest of Rantambhor.

Nos. 68–72 are interesting as enabling the complete legend round the bull to be restored and it is suggested that this billon issue was intended to publish the Khalifa's recognition in A.H. 626 in the same way as the silver *tankah* No. 50 c. Nos. 73–77 with 'Srī Shalifa' over the bull and 'Srī Hamīr' over the horseman mark the succeeding stage.

No. 81 is another example of the suzerainty of the Dehli Sultān being acknowledged on the coins by the local Hindu Rājā—as observed above in the case of Muḥammad bin Sām and Prithvī Rājā (No. 36 A). This coin superseded Chāhaḍa Deva's own coins with a similar reverse but on the obverse 'Asāwarī Srī Samanta Deva' round the bull, and was itself superseded by No. 81 A.

The coins with the Sultān's name in Arabic on the obverse and the horseman reverse were probably issued for currency in the north, but No. 111 and those following show that the type was extended to more southerly Hindu provinces. In No. 122 B and most of the copper issues İltutmish confined himself to Arabic legends on both sides.

In addition to the four specimens of No. 54, two of No. 91, and one of No. 81 have been assayed, and returns show that they correspond in silver content with the *Dehlīwāls* of Muḥammad bin Sām. No. 81 was probably only an adaptation of Chāhaḍa Deva's own coins for local currency, but No. 91 would presumably represent, allowing for some debasement, a 3-*jītal* piece or sixteenth of a *tankah*—the equivalent of the modern *anna*.

There are numerous copper coins belonging to this period which do not bear the name of any king but have always been assigned to İltutmish. From their type they clearly belong to this period. Curiously enough, considering its value as propaganda, the publication of the reigning

monarch's name on the copper coinage does not appear to have been held **ILTUT-** as of such importance as on issues of higher value. We have the same **MISH** phenomenon in the copper issues of Bābur, Humāyūn, and even Akbar.

No. 134 starts a type which continued down to the reign of Ghīyās-ud-dīn Tughluq and thus provides a basis for certain metrological conclusions which are discussed in App. A. In connexion with Nos. 138-139 reference may be made to Longworth Dames's paper in the *J.R.A.S.* of April 1908 on 'The Mint of Kuramān'. The mint-name was read as Multān by Thomas (*Chron.*, p. 76) who observed that ب was substituted for م in many MSS. of the *Tabaqāt-i-Nāṣiri*. Longworth Dames, however, assigns these coins to Baniān (Banū) on the north-west frontier and considers that they may have been issued by the Khwārizm Sultāns between A.H. 611 and 618. This view has much to commend it, but the uncertainty justifies the inclusion of the coin in this series, especially as No. 122 D shows that عدل السلطان was a phrase used by Īltutmish on his coins.

Īltutmish was a great moneyer. That he established the silver *tankah* and the billon *jital* on a firm footing was in itself a remarkable achievement. The influence of his silver *tankah* may be said to have continued down to the present day. His incorporation of the indigenous 32-*ratī* weight standard into his currency scheme was a skilful move which made for both popularity and permanence. Īltutmish may also be credited with extending to India the trans-frontier practice of putting on the *tankah* the name of the mint-town,¹ a practice which was continued in subsequent years by his successors and to a still greater extent by the Sūrīs and the Mughals. Moreover, he enhanced the importance to be attached to the currency by the complete provision which he made in the copper coinage for the needs of all, even the poorest, his 'adls' being found weighing as little as 8 to 10 grains. We may surmise that these small pieces bore no fixed relation to the 40-*ratī fulūs*, No. 134, but were dealt with in the markets on their metal value.

FĪRŪZ I

FĪRŪZ I

No gold coins of this Sultān are known and but few of his silver *tankahs*. His reign, indeed, only lasted seven months. It will be noticed that both Fīrūz and Rāziyya sought to enhance the security of their tenure of the throne by invoking the aid of their father's name on their coins, giving him the higher title الاعظم while retaining for themselves the inferior المعظم.

No. 153 D is an outstanding coin, of which only two specimens are

¹ If we except the *dirham-tankah* struck by Maḥmūd of Ghazni at Maḥmūd-pūr (Lāhor) two hundred years earlier (Thomas, *Chron.*, p. 48).

FIRŪZ I known. One of these is in the British Museum (from General Cunningham); the other in the Lucknow Museum was recently acquired from the cabinet of the late Mr. Longworth Dames. An unusual but commendable feature of this coin is the position assigned to the date and mint in the area instead of in the margin where they ran great risk of being obscured in process of striking. Another similar instance will be observed in the coinage of Mu'izzu-d-din Kaiqubād (No. 261).

The billon currency is confined to the three varieties of *jitals*—(a) the bull and horseman type of the old *Dehlīwāl*, (b) the northern India issue with its Arabic legend in place of the bull, and (c) the Central India coin with the rude Narwar reverse.

No copper coins are recorded.

BAZĪYYA

RAZĪYYA

Catalogue Nos. 161–171 B
Pages 40–43

No gold coins of Razīyya are traceable, though Mr. Gibbs in the *Num. Chron.* for 1885, Pt. III, p. 216, refers to two of which he had heard. Her silver *tankahs* are of three types—all very scarce. On No. 161 it will be seen that Razīyya uses her father's name to the exclusion of her own, the only indication that the coin is hers being the date and the *نصرة* in the last line of the reverse area. Three specimens only are known of the second type, which is of the Dehlī mint (No. 161 A). The third, which is the least rare, is a Bengal issue. It is known of three dates—A.H. 634, 635, and 636. On this issue the Sultān is entitled *جلالة الدين* but on the second type and on her billon coins she appears as *رضية الدين*.

On her billon *jitals* Razīyya discards the bull obverse in all her types. The earliest issue is clearly that on which she calls herself *المعظم* and 'daughter of' (*بنت*) the Sultān. It is a little surprising to find her reviving the rayed circle copper type, if Nos. 170 and 171 were struck by her. Neither her predecessor nor her successor issued any coins of lower value than the *jital*. There can have been no scarcity of her father's copper currency.

BAHRĀM

BAHRĀM

Catalogue Nos. 172–187
Pages 43–46

No gold coins of this Sultān have been found and his silver *tankahs*, of three varieties, are scarce. The third variety (No. 172 B—now in the Indian Museum, Calcutta) is known from a single specimen in a find in the Murshidābād district of Bengal.

Bahrām's *jitals* are of several types. A special feature of interest is the substitution of the Sultān's name in Arabic over the horseman in place of the usual 'Sri Hamira' on what I have called the northern India

issues. The insertion of the mint-name 'Dehli' on one variety of this **BAHRĀM** type is to be noted as indicating its more southerly extension. No coins of smaller denomination seem to have been struck.

A single specimen of the *jītal* (No. 176) which has been assayed gives a silver content of 3.10 grains, showing that Bahrām carried on the *jītal* of Īltutmish.

MAS'ŪD

MAS'ŪD

After a long break we again come to a gold currency. But it is represented by a solitary coin (No. 187 A). This was obtained in Calcutta in 1909 and is described by Mr. H. E. Stapleton in Pt. I of his 'Contributions to the History and Ethnology of North Eastern India' (*J.A.S.B.*, 1910, p. 149). It is the counterpart in gold of the silver *tankah* (No. 188 B) which was found at Gauhati (Assam) in 1880 (*J.A.S.B.*, 1881, p. 58) and is figured as No. 119 in the *I.M.C.* Its provenance and that of the silver *tankah* resembling it, together with the peculiar lettering (the distinctively Bengal rendering of the *امير* may be instanced), indicate that these coins were struck in Bengal rather than in the capital. The same may be said of Nos. 188 A and 188 C. No. 188 is clearly a Dehli struck coin. All these four types bear the name of the *Khalifa* Al Mustanṣir bi'llah, the latest date known being A.H. 641. Coins with the name of Al Must'aṣim, who succeeded in A.H. 640, start from the same year. They are difficult to get with a clear date. Indeed the moneyer's art seems to have touched a very low point in this reign.

Catalogue
Nos.
187 A-218 A
Pages 46-52

Mas'ūd's billon currency provides another example of dated coins, presumably *jītals*, (Nos. 190 A and 191) of the type noticed in the reign of Īltutmish (Nos. 67 and 67 A). No. 207 A on which the bull faces to the right is a rare coin. Of the northern India issues there is an earlier type on which the Sultān is entitled *المعظم* and a later one on which is *الاعظم*. An assay of six coins of these last two varieties by Mr. Plenderleith gives a resultant average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of silver per coin. A further assay of four specimens of No. 211 at the Royal Mint yields an approximately similar result (2.31 grains). Thus it is clear that Mas'ūd made no attempt to retain the standard of Īltutmish and we may, I think, conclude that the billon coins were seldom intended to be more than tokens which it was open to the Sultān to debase or not as circumstances or fancy dictated.

In this reign again we find no coins of smaller value than the *jītal*.

MAḤMŪD

I

MAḤMŪD I

Catalogue Nos. 219-239 Pages 52-58 With Nāsiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd gold begins to assume a larger importance in the currency. The coins are also of improved artistic merit. But the gold *tankahs* are by no means common. Thomas does not record one. The Dehli issue appears to have been restricted to the last half of the Sulṭān's reign, No. 219 of A.H. 653 being the earliest so far observed.

No. 219 A is of special interest. Its counterpart in silver is the *tankah* No. 225 E which has provided so much food for speculation (Thos., pp. 81-84 and *J.A.S.B.*, 1881, pp. 62-65). Thomas attributed the coin to the Nāsiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd, eldest son of Īltutmish, who was Governor of Bengal and died in A.H. 629. This attribution, however, has been convincingly refuted by Hœrnle. At the same time one may venture to disagree with Hœrnle's conclusion that the mint from which these two coins came was Dehli and assert with some confidence that they were of Bengal origin. They bear a striking resemblance in lettering and style to Nos. 225 B and C, and other coins which are admittedly of Bengal mintage. The method, for instance, of writing امير and لا on the obverse is characteristic of the Bengal issues of the time, and it may be noted that 219 A, 225 E, and 225 B (the latter a Laknauti coin) all call the Emperor محمود شاه بن سلطان. Their obverses are identical with those of the gold and silver *tankahs* of Mas'ūd (Nos. 187 A and 188 B) both of which had their provenance in the Bengal quarter. The absence of gold Dehli *tankahs* earlier than A.H. 653 combined with their regular issue subsequently and their careful record of the mint is also against No. 219 A hailing from Dehli. It is a reasonable assumption that this coin and its corresponding silver *tankah* were struck in A.H. 644, a hurried issue making use of an existing obverse die either inadvertently or perhaps in ignorance, owing to the distance from the capital, of the change in the Khalifate. This issue quickly made way for the 225 B type, struck probably in A.H. 645.

Practically every year of the reign is represented in the series of the ordinary Dehli silver *tankah* and the coin is only uncommon in good condition. No duplicates, however, of the five *tankahs* 225 A to E are traceable.

No. 225 D on which, after the Sulṭān's name, the word يوزك is decipherable in an otherwise obscure legend, was apparently struck by Ikhṭiyāru-d-dīn Yūzbak (Mughīṣu-d-dīn), the Governor of Bengal, when meditating the independence which he had assumed, as other coins show, by A.H. 653, and Hœrnle is probably correct in fixing the date as A.H. 651 or 652.

No. 225 c, struck at Laknauti in A.H. 655 in the month of Şafar, **MAHMŪD** may be regarded as marking the termination of that independence. **I**

No. 225 A is a notable coin in the Lucknow Museum giving the mint-name of Badāūn, a town, now the head-quarters of a district in Rohilkhand, United Provinces, which was of considerable importance at the time. No. 226, a unique half rupee, was originally in the cabinet of Mr. C. S. Delmerick.

In this reign we get the first tiny silver *māshas*, twelve of which went to the *tankah*. They can hardly have been a convenient coin and were possibly confined to largesse. On them the Sulţān calls himself المعظم. Rodgers thought he could read المعظم on one of these coins (R. iv. 15) but the reading is doubtful.

Maĥmūd's billon types present no unusual features except that half pieces seem to have been struck.

An assay of nine ordinary specimens of No. 228 undertaken by Mr. Plenderleith of the British Museum staff showed that the average silver content of each coin was about 3 grains. A further assay of eight coins of the same type at the Royal Mint gives a silver resultant of 3.21 grains per coin. In the face of these two independent assays, confirming each other, it is difficult to account for the statement of Thomas on p. 127 of the *Chronicles* that twelve coins of the same type assayed 'by the usual native process of blowing-off the copper with lead', gave a return of 12 grains of silver per coin. That an error has crept into this statement, or the assay to which it referred, is clear. The improbability of a silver content as high as 12 grains per coin is further supported by the results of the assay of the 'bull and horseman' *jītals* of Maĥmūd's predecessors of which No. 228 was the direct successor.

It is necessary therefore to modify the statement in N. S., xxxviii, (App. A.), that a *jital* at this time represented one-twelfth of a *tankah*, a theory which was based on the assay results quoted by Thomas. It now seems more reasonable to suppose, as has already been noted in connexion with the coinage of İltutmish, that the equation 1 *tankah* = 48 *jītals* which will be found to be current in the time of Muĥammad Tughluq had an earlier origin and was, indeed, contemporary with the introduction of the silver *tankah* by İltutmish. That there was in the reign of Muĥammad bin Tughluq a *tankah* of 50 *jītals* will be seen later, but the evidence indicates that it came to Dehli from South India.

The copper currency of this reign is very scarce and consists mainly of minute pieces ranging from 12 to 17 grains, examples of which have been seen in an earlier reign. The weight, however, of No. 238 is unusual.

BALBAN**BALBAN**

Catalogue Nos. 240-256 B
Pages 58-63

Balban's gold and silver *tankahs* are well struck in bold relief. They follow the standardized types—legends in circular areas for gold, in square areas for silver.

The main interest in the currency of this reign lies in the extension of the mint system as shown by the existence of coins—both silver and copper—struck at mints other than the Capital viz. Alwar, Lakhnautī, Sultānpūr, and Fakhṛābād. On the silver coins the word *Khitta* ('district') precedes the mint name. The coins are Nos. 242 A, 243 and 243 A, 255 and 255 A and are of great rarity. Fakhṛābād has not been allocated. The fabric of the Sultānpūr coins suggests a northern origin, and Sultānpūr is probably the town of that name on the east bank of the river Beās in the Kapūrthala State (N.S., xxxv, p. 129).

The small silver *māsha* continued to be struck but few are known.

This reign sees the last appearance of the horseman on the billon coins, and No. 246 A is the only specimen recorded of its type. It belonged to General Cunningham but seems to have been lost at sea with so many other coins from the same cabinet.

Balban started a new bilingual type of his own (No. 244) in mixed metal which his successors imitated. An assay of nine of these coins (excluding one of pure copper) shows that they contain on an average a little under five grains of silver per coin (App. B.). An assay of 25 coins of 'Alāu-d-din Muḥammad, of similar type and evidently intended to represent the same value, gives an average silver content of 4.25 grains per coin. In both cases the silver exceeds the requirements for a *jital*. Were these coins intended to be 2-*jital* pieces—token coins passing at the rate of twenty-four to the *tankah*? Billon coins lend themselves to debasement without affecting appreciably the appearance of the coin in its early career, and, as stated in N.S., xxxviii (App. A), we cannot accept the view that these coins of mixed metal 'relied for their value in every day use on the determination in each case by buyers and sellers of the amount of silver in the coin'. That a sufficiency of *jitals* existed in the country from the issues of previous reigns may be conceded without difficulty and Balban may well have studied the convenience of the public and at the same time his own profit, in starting a coin of a new and useful value with a new design. The authority of the Sovereign was sufficient to allow of these coins being accepted at their issue value without minute inquiry into their intrinsic content. Balban's reign had no contemporary chronicler and Zia Barni, who in point of time was the nearest—having been born in the reign of Kaiqubād—makes no reference to Balban's coinage in his account of that Sultān's reign.

Assuming that the new billon issues were twenty-fourths of a *tankah* **BALBAN** or, as they would be popularly called, *jītal dūgānī*, they would fit well into the scale indicated by the existence in this reign of the little silver twelfths of a *tankah*, or *māshas*, and of sixths and thirds in the currency of the succeeding Sultān.

In copper Balban revived the 40-*ratī* piece (? *fulūs*) introduced by Īltutmish (No. 134) with its rare half (No. 249 c)—four of the former being equivalent to a *jītal* (App. A). He further followed the example of that Sultān by issuing a large number of small '*adls*, varying from 10 to about 36 grains which, as noticed in the case of Īltutmish, probably depended for their market value on the actual metal content, without any definite relation to the 40-*ratī fulūs*. The weight of No. 249 B (56.2 grains) shows it to be a 32-*ratī* piece and it may be remarked that scattered and rare instances of copper coins of this standard are to be found in the issues of several reigns—viz. No. 238 of Maḥmūd I, No. 269 of Kaiqubād, and No. 417 (*bis*) of Mubārak I.

KAIQUBĀD

KAIQU- BĀD

Catalogue
Nos.

257-278

Pages 63-66

Thomas recorded no gold *tankah* of Mu'izzu-d-din Kaiqubād but several are now known of the first three years of the reign. The gold and silver *tankahs* follow the usual types.

The outstanding coins of this king are the three silver pieces 261, 262, and 262 A—weighing 56, 27.5, and 13.9 grains respectively. The 2- and 4-*māsha* pieces have not appeared before. This series of fractional coins has thrown a new light on the silver currency of the period and goes a long way towards controverting Thomas's somewhat dogmatic statement 'so also the silver piece was divided into 8, . . . the quaternary scale was all-pervading; there was no escaping the inevitable 4's, 16's, 32's, and 64's' (*Chron.*, p. 4). This point was dealt with in the article in *J.A.S.B.*, N.S., xxxviii, reprinted in Appendix A. Apart from its weight No. 261 is remarkable for its obverse legend, with the date and mint in the area—a form which harks back to Ruknu-d-din Firūz.

There is but one billon issue, No. 263, also bilingual like Balban's, but of different design. Three coins of this type have been assayed (App. B) and give an average silver content of over 8 grains per coin—considerably more than required for a 2-*jītal* piece. These coins may therefore be (still debased) sixteenths of a *tankah* or 3-*jītal* pieces—i.e. a coin intermediate and filling a gap between the 2-*jītal* pieces of Balban and the silver *māsha* or 4-*jītal* coin. Incidentally these coins of Kaiqubād recall the old *Dehlīwāl* with which they correspond in weight and silver content.

**KAIQU-
BĀD**

In copper there are, as in the preceding reign, the 40-*ratī fulūs* of the standard design and various sizes of 'adl. No. 269 calls for remark by reason of its unusual weight—49 grains. It is too heavy for a $\frac{1}{2}$ -*fulūs*.

**KAYŪ-
MARS**

Catalogue
Nos.

279-279 A
Page 66

KAYŪMARŞ

Shamsu-d-dīn Kayūmarş, the three-year old son of Kaiqubād, was put forward by Turkī nobles at Dehlī while his father was still alive but helpless from paralysis with a view to checking the apparent designs of Firūz. But the latter proved too strong and the infant Sultān's semblance of authority was shortlived. His coins, as might be expected, are extremely scarce.

Four specimens only of the silver *tankah* (No. 279) are known, the other three being in the British Museum, Lucknow Museum, and American Numismatic Society's Cabinets. A billon coin is still to find. The copper piece—No. 279 A—which is unique, is of interest as carrying on the sequence of these 40-*ratī* pieces. There need be no hesitation in assigning it to the present series and reign. It is of the standard Dehlī style and weight initiated by İltutmish, revived by Balban, and continued by all the Khaljis.

KHALJIS

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		JALĀLU-D-DĪN FIRŪZ A.H. 689-695.	FIRŪZ II A.D. 1290-1296.
		GOLD	
A 280	Dehli 691	In circle; as on 279. <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه السكة بحضرت دهلي في سنة احدى و تسعين و ستمائة Wt. 167.9. S. 1.05. <i>Dates observed :</i> 689 (H. R. N.), 690 (<i>I.M.C.</i>), 691.	In circle السلطان الاعظم جلال الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر فيروز شاه السلطان <i>Margin</i> as on obv. but partly cut.
281	,, 694	As on 280, but امير is in the third line, and in the margin اربع و تسعين Wt. 168.7. S. 1.1. <i>Dates observed :</i> 693 (<i>L. M. C.</i>), 694 , 695 (<i>I.M.C.</i>).	As on 280, but the legend occupies the whole face of the coin and شاه is written شاه Pl. IV.
		SILVER	
A 282	,, 691	In double square within circle, annulets in top and bottom segments; as on 279. <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه الفضة بحضرت دهلي في سنة احدى و تسعين و ستمائة Wt. 162.8. S. 1.1.	As on 280, but in double square within circle; annu- lets in top and bottom seg- ments. Margin wanting.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
FIRŪZ II AR 283	Dehli 692	As on 282, but اثنى و تسعين Wt. 162.8. S. 1.1. <i>Dates observed :</i> 689, 690 (Th. and I.M.C.), 691, 692, 693 (H. R. N.).	As on 282. Slight traces of margin.
284	„ 693	As on 281, but ثلث و تسعين و ستمائة Wt. 168.3. S. 1.2.	As on 280, but legend occupies the whole face of the coin and شاه is written شاه
285	„ 694	As on 284, but اربع و تسعين Wt. 168.1. S. 1.1.	„
286	„ 695	As on 285, but خمس و تسعين Wt. 165.5. S. 1.1. <i>Dates observed :</i> 693, 694, 695.	„
286 A* $\frac{1}{12}$	—	السلطان الاعظم Wt. 13. S. .45. <i>Ref.</i> A. N. S.	جلال الدنيا و الدين

Pl. XXIII.

*Note to 286 A. There is a second specimen in the cabinet of Sir R. Burn.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		BILLON	
		FIRUZ II	
B 287- 290	—	السلطان الا عظم جلال الد نيا و الدين Wt. 54.5; 53.5; 53; 52.5. S. .65.	In square شاه فيروز Around श्री मुसतां जलालुद्दी Pl. IV.
290A	—	As on 287, but in square area with curve in left (and right?) side. Wt. 48.5. S. .65. <i>Ref. B.M.C., 146.</i>	As on 287.
291*	—	As on 287. Wt. 24.5. S. .6.	”
		COPPER	
Æ 292- 293	—	In circle السلطان الاعظم Wt. 66; 59. S. .65.	In circle جلال الد نيا و الدين
293A	—	”	”
		Wt. 34.8. S. .5. <i>Ref. H. R. N.</i>	Pl. XXIV.
294	—	In intersecting squares عدل شاه فيروز Wt. 35. S. .6.	In intersecting squares بحضرت دهلي Pl. IV.

*Note to 291. See also R. (Lāhor), p. 84. 2, for a second specimen.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ FĪRŪZ II 295	—	As on 294, but in square with annulets on each side. Wt. 33.5. S. .5.	As on 294, but enclosed as on obverse.
296-299	—	Similar coins not showing the enclosing borders. Wt. 33; 31.5; 30; 29.5. S. .5.	As on 294.
299 A*	—	As on 294, but omitting عدل Wt. 33.8. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> R. V. 35 (Lāhor, p. 85. 4).	„
299 B	—	As on 294 (parts of). Wt. 22.5 (worn). S. .3. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	As on 294 (parts of).
? <i>Struck by Malik Chhajjū.</i>			
B		BILLON	
300*-301	—	Recumbent bull to left. Around, traces of Nāgari legend स्त्री म - - त्स Wt. 48.5; 40. S. .6. <i>Ref.</i> R. III. 24-25.	Horse to right, but in place of rider ‡ Above ? ष E (Chhaj - -)

Pl. IV.

**Note to 299 A.* R. B. has this with obverse in a square with a triangle in the centre of each side (Wt. 34.1 grs.).

**Note to 300.* These coins have been assigned by Rodgers (R. III, p. 61) to Malik Chhajjū who broke out into revolt in the second year of Fīrūz Shāh's reign and is stated to have struck coin. I regard this attribution as doubtful. One would scarcely expect the long discarded bull and horseman type to be revived by a Muslim pretender and in so crude a form.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p>AR 301A*</p>	<p>695</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RUKNU-D-DĪN IBRĀHĪM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 695.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER</p> <p>In double square within circle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">السلطان الاعظم رکن الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر ابراهيم شاه السلطان بن</p> <p>No margin.</p> <p>Wt. 167. S. 1-25.</p> <p><i>Ref. B.M.C.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">IBRĀHĪM I</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A.D. 1296.</p> <p>In circle</p> <p style="text-align: right;">السلطان الاعظم جلال الدنيا و الدين فيروز شاه ناصر امير المومنين</p> <p><i>Margin</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ضرب هذه الفضة بحضرت دهلي في سنة خمس و تسعين و ستمائة</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XX.</p>
<p>B 302- 304</p>	<p>—</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BILLON</p> <p style="text-align: center;">السلطان الا عظم ركن الد نيا و الدين</p> <p>Traces of enclosing square with curves in the centres of the sides.</p> <p>Wt. 53; 52; 51. S. .65.}</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">شاه ابراهيم بن فيروز شاه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. IV.</p>
<p>AE 304A*</p>	<p>—</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COPPER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">السلطان الاعظم</p> <p>Wt. 59. S. .65.</p> <p><i>Ref. Thomas 128.</i></p>	<p>As on 302.</p>

*Note to 301 A. The A.N.S. has a second specimen (wt. 155.5 grs.).

*Note to 304 A. R. (Lāhor), p. 85, gives a similar coin of 63 grs.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
IBRĀHĪM I	304 B* —	In circle عدل شاه ابراهيم Wt. 38. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> Thomas 129 (now in B.M.).	In circle ز بن فيرو شاه
MUḤAM- MAD II	A/ 305 —	السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين ابو العظفر محمد شاه السلطان The legend occupies the whole face of the coin. Wt. 168. S. 1.	In double square within circle, annulets in all segments سكندر الثاني يمين الخلافة ناصر امير العومنين Without margin.
305 A	Dehli 696	As on 305. Wt. 168. S. 1.05. <i>Ref.</i> L.M.C., 196. <i>Dates observed :</i> 695 (H. R. N.), 696, 697 (L.M.C.), 698 (B.M.C.), 699 (I.M.C.), 701, 702 (L.M.C.), 704 (Th.), 705 (I.M.C.), 706, 708 (H. R. N.), 709 (Th.), 710 (B.M.C.), 711 (Th.), 712 (L.M.C.), 713, 714, 715 (B.M.).	In circle; as on 305, but <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه السكه بمحضرت دهلي في سنة ست و تسعين و ستمائة

*Note to 304 B. The weight is high for a half-fulūs, but other specimens of this type weigh 32.2 grs. (H.R.N.), 30.5 grs. (B.M.), and 29 grs. (R. Lāhor, p. 85).

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 305 B	Dāru-l- Islām 707	As on 305. Wt. 170. S. .95. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 194.</i> <i>Dates observed:</i> 703 (H. R. N.), 704 (B.M.), 705 (H. R. N.), 707 (I.M.C.), 708 (B.M.C.), 710 (I.M.C.), 711 (I.M.C.), 712, 713 (I.M.C.).	In circle; as on 305, but MUḤAM- MAD II <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه السكه بدار الاسلام في سنة سبع و سبعمائه
305 c	Deogir 714	As on 305. Wt. 167.5. S. 1. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 198.</i> <i>Dates observed:</i> 714, 715 (I.M.C.).	In circle; as on 305, but <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه السكه بقلعه ديوكير في سنة اربع عشر و سبعمائه
306 sq.	—	As on 305. Wt. 165.6. S. .75.	In double square; as on 305. Pl. IV.
SILVER			
A 307	Dehli 699	In double square within circle, annulets in segments; as on 305. Wt. 167. S. 1.2.	In double square within circle, annulets in top, right, and bottom segments; as on 305. <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه الفضة بحضرت دهلي في سنة تسع و تسعين و ستمائه
308	" 702	" Wt. 170.2. S. 1.	As on 307, but اثنى و سبعمائه
309	" 706	" Wt. 165.5. S. 1.1.	As on 307, but annulets in all segments and ست و سبعمائه

**MUḤAM-
MAD II**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 310	Dehli 710	As on 307. Wt. 168.6. S. 1.1.	As on 307, but عشر و سبعمائة
311	" 711	" Wt. 170.3. S. 1.1.	As on 307, but أحدى عشر و سبعمائة
312	" 713	" Wt. 169.4. S. 1.12.	As on 307, but ثلاث عشر و سبعمائة
313	" 714	" Wt. 166.7. S. 1.08.	As on 307, but أربع عشر و سبعمائة
<i>Dates observed :</i>			
695 (Th.), 696 (I.M.C.), 697 (B.M.C.), 698 (Th.), 699, 700 (L.M.C.), 701 (H. R. N.), 702, 703, 704, 705 (Th.), 706, 707 (B.M.), 708, 709 (Th.), 710, 711, 712 (Th.), 713, 714, 715 (Th.).			
314	Dāru-l- Islām 703	" Wt. 169.9. S. 1.1.	As on 307, but بدار الاسلام فى سنة ثلاث و سبعمائة
315	" 707	" Wt. 170. S. 1.05.	As on 307, but سبع و سبعمائة
316	" 708	" Wt. 170.4. S. 1.05.	As on 307, but ثمان و سبعمائة
317	" 709	" Wt. 169. S. 1.09.	As on 307, but تسع و سبعمائة

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 318	Dāru-l- Islām 710	As on 307. Wt. 168. S. 1-13.	As on 307, but عشر و سبعمایه MUḤAM- MAD II
319	" 711	" Wt. 170-7. S. 1-1.	As on 307, but احدی عشر و سبعمایه
320	" 712	" Wt. 172. S. 1-1.	As on 307, but اثنی عشر و سبعمایه
<i>Dates observed :</i>			
702 (<i>I.M.C.</i>), 703, 704, 705, 706 (<i>L.M.C.</i>), 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715 (<i>L.M.C.</i>).			
321	Qil'a Deogīr 714	" Wt. 168-5. S. 1-1.	As on 307, but بقلع دیوگیر فی سنه اربع عشر و سبعمایه
322	" 715	" Wt. 171-1. S. 1-15.	As on 307, but خمس عشر و سبعمایه
<i>Dates observed : 714, 715.</i>			
323* sq.	—	As on 306. Wt. 161-1. S. .65.	As on 306, but no trace of double square.
		BILLON	
B 324- 326 $\frac{1}{2}$	701	In circle السلطان الا عظم علا الد نیا و الدین Wt. 55; 54-6; 55-5. S. .65-7.	In circle ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان ۷۰۱

*Note to 323. A square half *tankah* (wt. 81-5) has since been presented to this collection by Mr. W. S. Talbot, C.I.E. This has on *both* sides the reverse inscription of No. 323. Mr. Talbot has a second specimen in his own cabinet.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
MUHAM- MAD II	B 327- 328	702 As on 324-326. S. .65--7.	As on 324-326. v.r	
	329	703 " Wt. 53. S. .65--7.	" v.r	
	330- 331	711 " Wt. 54.2; 52.5. S. .65--7.	" v.l	
	332- 333	712 " S. .65--7.	" v.l	
	334- 335	713 " Wt. 55. S. .65--7.	" v.l	
	336- 337	714 " Wt. 53. S. .65--7.	" v.l	
	338- 340	715 " Wt. 54; 47.5; 52.2. S. .65--7.	" v.l	
	340* (bis)	716 "	" v.l	
			Pl. IV.	
			<i>Dates observed :</i> 701, 702, 703, 704 (I.M.C.), 705 (L.M.C.), 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716.	

*Note to 340 (bis). A posthumous coin, acquired in 1928. Variations occur in the form of the ۛ of ۛ on coins of this type. (Cf. L.M.C.)

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 341	?	” Wt. 26.3. S. .55.	” MUHAM- MAD II
342- 343 ¹ / ₂₄	700	As on 324-326, but no enclosing circle. Wt. 54.7. S. .6.	In double circle شاه محمد Around (parts of) سید سلطان ابراہیم ۷۰۰
344	701	As on 324-326. This has a straight line above the legend. Wt. 55.4. S. .6.	” ۷۰۹
345- 346	702	As on 324-326 (one has a straight line above the legend). S. .6.	” ۷۰۲
347- 349	704	As on 324-326. One has an enclosing circle. Wt. 56.2; 55.5. S. .6.	” ۷۰۸
350- 351	705	” Wt. 56.6. S. .6.	” ۷۰۴
352- 353	707	” Wt. 55. S. .65.	” ۷۰۷
354- 355	708	As on 324-326. No circle. Wt. 56.1. S. .65-7.	” ۷۰۵

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUHAM- MAD II	B 356-	As on 324-326. One has a line below the legend. Wt. 54.3; 55. S. .7.	As on 324-326. ۹۰۹
	357		
	358	As on 324-326. No circle. Wt. 54.5. S. .7.	" ۹۹۹
	359	" Wt. 53.7. S. .7.	" No date visible.
<i>Dates observed:</i>			
696, 697, 698 (H. R. N.), 699 (Th.), 700, 701, 702, 704, 705, 706 (B.M.), 707, 708, 709, 710 (Th.), 711, 715 (R—Lahor).			
360- 361	—	Similar smaller coins of rude fabric, no dates visible. Possibly contemporary imitations. Wt. 34.4; 34.6. S. .5.	
361 A	—	As on 342 (portions). Wt. 13.75 (worn). <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	As on 342 (portions, no date visible).
361 B*	713	علا الدنيا و الدين S. .6. <i>Ref.</i> Berlin.	شاه محمد ۷۱۳ السلطان

*Note to 361 B. This appears to be of South Indian fabric.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER			
362*- 363	—	In circle السلطان الاعظم Wt. 65.5; 65. S. .6--65.	In circle علا الد نيا و الدين MUḤAM- MAD II
364- 365	Dehli	In circle عدل محمد شاه Wt. 27.2; 27.5. S. .5.	In circle ت بخصر دهلي Pl. IV.
366	—	As on 362. Wt. 21.5. S. .55.	As on 362, with traces of an outer circle of dots. Pl. IV.
SHIHĀBU-D-DĪN 'UMAR			
		A.H. 715.	A.D. 1316.
GOLD			
366 A	Dehli 715	السلطان الاعظم شهاب الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر عمر شاه السلطان Wt. 168.5. S. .95. <i>Ref. B.M. (1919).</i>	In circle; as on 305, but <i>Margin</i> ضرب . . . دهلي في سنة خمس عشر و سبعمائة
SILVER			
366 B	Dehli 715	As on 366 A. Wt. 164. S. 1.1. <i>Ref. B.M. (Bl.).</i>	As on 366 A, but adding in margin هذه الفضة بخصرة Pl. XX.

*Note to 362. Mr. R. B. Whitehead had a billon coin of this Sultān, weighing 144 grs., the obverse of which bore a legend similar to that on No. 324, while on the reverse was a sitting bull as on the coins of Kābul. Some thirty of these pieces were shown to him in Muttra. The coin is unfortunately not traceable now.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
UMAR	B	BILLON	
367	—	السلطان الا عظم شهاب الد نيا و الدين Wt. 56. S. .65.	ابو المظفر عمر شاه السلطان ٧١٥ Pl. IV.
MUBĀ- RAK I	A	QUTBU-D-DĪN MUBĀRAK	
		A.H. 716-720.	A.D. 1316-1320.
	A	GOLD	
367 A	Hazrat Dāru-l- Khilāfat (Dehli) 717	As on 368. S. .95. <i>Ref.</i> A. N. S.	In circle : as on 368. <i>Margin</i> as on 368, but سبع Pl. XXIII.
368 sq.	” 718	الامام الاعظم خليفه رب العالمين قطب الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر مباركشاه Wt. 169.9. S. .9.	In square السلطان ابن السلطان الواثق بالله امير المومنين <i>Margin</i> ضربت هذه السكه | بحضرت دار الخلافة | فى سنة ثمان | عشر و سبعماية
369 sq.	” 720	” Wt. 169.3. S. .95. <i>Dates observed : 718, 719</i> <i>(B.M.C.). 720.</i>	As on 368, but عشرين و سبعماية
370 sq.	Qutbābād Fort 720	” Wt. 169. S. 1.1. <i>Dates observed : 718, 719</i> <i>(Th.), 720.</i>	As on 369, but بقلعه قطب اباد Pl. IV.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
370A*	Quṭbābād Fort ?	<p>الامام الاعظم خليفه رب العالمين قطب الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر</p> <p>Wt. 168.3. S. .95.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> B.M.</p>	<p>In circle</p> <p>مباركشاه السلطان ابن السلطان الوائق بالله امير المومنين</p> <p><i>Margin</i></p> <p>ضرب هذه السكه بقلعه قطب اباد</p>
370 B	—	<p>خليفه رب العالمين قطب الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر</p> <p>Wt. 55.7. S. .6.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> B.M.</p>	<p>مباركشاه السلطان ابن السلطان</p> <p>Pl. XX.</p>
SILVER			
371	Hazrat Dehlī 716	<p>السلطان الاعظم قطب الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر مباركشاه السلطان بن السلطان</p> <p>Wt. 169.5. S. 1.1.</p> <p><i>Dates observed :</i> 716, 717 (Th.).</p>	<p>In circle</p> <p>اسكندر الزمان يمين الخلافة ناصر امير المومنين</p> <p><i>Margin</i></p> <p>ضرب هذه الفضة بحضرة دهلى فى سنة ست عشر و سبعماية</p> <p>Pl. IV.</p>
371 A	Dāru-l-Islām 717	<p>الامام الاعظم خليفه رب العالمين قطب الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر</p> <p>Wt. 170. S. 1.2.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> <i>I.M.C.</i>, 308.</p>	<p>In circle</p> <p>مبارك شاه السلطان ابن السلطان الوائق بالله امير المومنين</p> <p><i>Margin</i></p> <p>ضرب هذه الفضة بدارالاسلام فى سنة سبع عشر و سبعماية</p>

*Note to 370 A. Figured in N.C. 1984, Pl. III. This and No. 370 B are still unique.

**MUBĀ-
RAK I**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
371 B sq.	Dāru-l- Islām 717	As on 368. Wt. 165. S. .9. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 248.</i>	As on 368, but in margin بدارالاسلام في سنة سبع عشر
372	Ḥaẓrat Dāru-l- Khilāfat 717	In circle الامام الاعظم قطب الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر خليفة الله Wt. 169.8. S. 1.1.	In circle مباركشاه السلطان ابن السلطان الواثق بالله امير المومنين <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه الفضة بحضرة دار الخلافة في سنة سبع عشر و سبعمائة
373* sq.	” 720	As on 368. Wt. 168.8. S. .95. <i>Dates observed : 718, 719 (Th.), 720.</i>	As on 368, but عشرين و سبعمائة Pl. V.
374	Ḥaẓrat Dāru-l- Mulk 717	As on 372. Wt. 168.7. S. 1.1.	As on 372, but بحضرة دار الملك Pl. IV.
374 A	Quṭbābād Fort 717	” Wt. 165.8. S. 1.1. <i>Ref. B.M. and F. M. C.</i>	As on 372, but in margin بقلعة قطب آباد
375 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	السلطان الا عظم قطب الد نيا و الددن Wt. 84.6. S. .85.	ابو المظفر مباركشاه السلطان بن السلطان Pl. V.

*Note to 373. The substitution of السكة for الفضة is to be noted.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 375 A* $\frac{1}{8}$	—	In circle شاه مبارك Wt. 26. S. 45. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	In circle السلطان بن السلطان MUBĀ- RAK I Pl. XX.
BILLON			
B 376 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$	718	الامام الاعظم قطب الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر ٧١٨ Wt. 82.5. S. 7.	In circle خليفة الله مباركشاه Around السلطان الواثق بالله امير المؤمنين
377 sq.	719	As on 376, but [٧١]٩ Wt. 82.5. S. 67.	”
378 sq.	720	As on 376, but ٧٢. Wt. 76.5. S. 7.	” Pl. V.
379- 382 sq. $\frac{1}{8}$	718	In square قطب الدنيا و الدين In corners Top ابرا Left لمظفر Bottom خليفة Right الله Wt. 52; 56.4. S. 6.	مباركشاه السلطان ابن السلطان ٧١٨ Pl. V.

*Note to 375 A. See J.A.S.B., N.S. XXVII, art. 166.

MUBĀ-
RAK I

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 383*- 386 sq.	719	As on 379-382 Wt. 56.7. S. .6.	As on 379-382 vii
387 sq.	720	” Wt. 56. S. .6.	” vii.
		<i>Dates observed: 718, 719, 720.</i>	
388- 389 $\frac{1}{12}$	717	خليفة رب العالمين قطب الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر vii Wt. 56.4; 56. S. .65-7.	مباركشاه السلطان ابن السلطان الواثق بالله امير المؤمنين Pl. V.
		<i>Dates observed: 717, 718 (Th.).</i>	
390- 393 $\frac{1}{16}$	716	السلطان الا عظم قطب الد نيا و الدين Wt. 56 (2); 50.2 (2). S. .65.	ابو المظفر مبارك شاه السلطان vii Pl. V.
394- 398 $\frac{1}{16}$	716	In circle; as on 390-393. Wt. 55.7; 55.9; 52.3. S. .65-7.	In circle مباركشاه السلطان بن السلطان vii Pl. V.
399- 402 $\frac{1}{16}$	717	” Wt. 55; 54.2. S. .65-7.	As on 394-398, but vii and in double circle.
		<i>Dates observed: 716, 717.</i>	

*Note to 383. Thomas (*Chron.*, p. 183, 151(a)) mentions a coin of this type and date weighing 80.5 grs. I have not been able to trace it.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 403- 407 $\frac{1}{18}$	—	In circle خليفة رب العالمين قطب الدنيا و الدين Wt. 51.5; 53.2; 53.4. S. .7.	مباركشاه ابو المظفر ن السلطان ابن السلطان الواثق بالله MUBĀ- RAK I Pl. V.
408- 411 $\frac{1}{18}$	717	In circle الامام الاعظم قطب الدنيا و الدين ٧١٧ Wt. 53.5; 56.5. S. .65.	ابو المظفر مباركشاه السلطان ابن السلطان Pl. V.
412 $\frac{1}{18}$	719	As on 408-411, but ٧١٩ Wt. 52.6. S. .6. <i>Dates observed: 717, 718 (I.M.C.), 719, 720 (I.M.C.).</i>	”
413- 414 sq. $\frac{1}{18}$	719	الامام الا عظم قطب الد نيا و الدين Wt. 55; 56. S. .55.	خليفة الله مباركشاه السلطان ابن السلطان ٧١٩
415 sq.	720	” Wt. 56.4. S. .55. <i>Dates observed:</i> 718 (H. R. N.), 719, 720.	” ٧٢٠ Pl. V.

MUBĀ-
RAK I

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 416 sq.	718	As on 379. Wt. 31.3. S. .5.	As on 379. VIA
COPPER			
Æ 417 sq.	—	In square الامام الاعظم Wt. 71. S. .6.	In square قطب الدنيا و الدين Pl. V.
417 (bis)*	—	الامام الاعظم قطب الدنيا و الدين Wt. 54.7. S. .65.	In circle مباركشاه السلطان
418- 421 sq.	Hazrat Daru-l- Khilāfat	In square عدل مباركشاه Wt. 31.2; 33.6; 31; 32.8. S. .45-5.	In square بحضرت دار الخلافة Pl. V.
422 sq.	—	In square مبارك شاه Wt. 12. S. .35.	In square السلطان Pl. V.

*Note to 417 (bis). Acquired for D.M. in 1928. Cf. R. IV (19).

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
SHAMSU-D-DĪN MAĦMŪD (PRETENDER)			
B		A.H. 718.	A.D. 1318.
423	718	السلطان الا عظم شمس الد نيا و الدين	ابو المظفر محمود شاه [السلطان ۷۱۸]
		Wt. 55.7. S. .65.	Pl. V.
423 A	—	„	In circle شاه محمود Around .. लता समास .. .
		Wt. 49.2. S. .65. Ref. B.M.	
NĀṢIRU-D-DĪN KHUSRŪ			
A		A.H. 720.	A.D. 1320.
424	Dehli 720	In double square السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر	In circle خسرو شاه السلطان الواثق بنصر الرحمن ولى امير المومنين Margin ضرب هذه السكه بحضرت دهلي في سنه عشرين و سبعمايةه
		Wt. 168.2. S. 1.	Pl. V.
SILVER			
424 A	Deogir	As on 424. Wt. 168.5. S. 1.1. Ref. B.M. See also I.M.C., 271.	As on 424, but in margin بقلعه ديوكير Pl. XX.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
BILLON			
KHUSRŪ 424B*	720	السلطان الا عظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر Wt. 84. S. .7. <i>Ref. R. V. 4 (Lāhor, p. 88.1).</i>	خسرو شاه السلطان ولى امير المو منين ۷۲۰
425	720	السلطان الا عظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين Wt. 55.1. S. .65.	ابو المظفر خسرو شاه السلطان ۷۲۰ Pl. V.
426- 429	720	As on 425, but vr. to left of دین Wt. 55.7; 52.7; 55.5. S. .65.	In circle شاه خسرو Around السلطان ولى امير المومنين Pl. V.
COPPER			
Æ 429A*	—	السلطان الاعظم Wt. 70. S. .6. <i>Ref. R. VI. 29; B.M.</i>	ناصر الدنيا و الدين Pl. XX.
429 B	Delhi	In circle عدل خسرو شاه Wt. 25. S. .45. <i>Ref. R. VI. 17; B.M.</i>	In circle ت بخسرو دهلى Pl. XX.

* Note to 424 B. Probably a quarter tankah. Cp. No. 376.

* Note to 429 A. Rodgers gives this as a coin of Naṣīru-d-dīn Maḥmūd but the form of the ناصر in ناصر is more like that on the coins of Khusrū. The type also is in favour of attribution to the latter Sulṭān. The late Major R. P. Jackson had another specimen.

KHALJĪS

FĪRŪZ II

FĪRŪZ II

The gold and silver *tankahs* of Jalālu-d-dīn Fīrūz are on a high level of execution. They are of two types—the earlier one in use from A.H. 689 to 693 and the later from A.H. 693 to the end of the reign. Thomas knew of but one gold *tankah* and that a crudely executed piece in the British Museum, which is of doubtful authenticity.

Two specimens only of the rare little silver *māsha* are known.

In billon there is a single type with its rare half. These have the bilingual reverse introduced by Balban, but with a square instead of a circular area. Nine of these coins have been assayed (App. B.) and give a silver return of 2.34 grains per coin. This indicates that Fīrūz found it necessary to revive the issue of *jūtalas*—in the now usual token form.

The copper coinage consisted of the standard 40-*ratī* piece and smaller *adls*. The latter, however, did not include the diminutive coins struck by Balban and Īltutmish.

Catalogue
Nos.
280-301
Pages 83-86

IBRĀHĪM I

IBRĀHĪM I

Fīrūz was assassinated in Raiṣān A.H. 695. 'Alā'u-d-dīn Muḥammad was enthroned at Dehli in the last month of the same year. Thus Ruknu-d-dīn Ibrāhīm's reign was but a very short one and his coins are naturally rare. No gold *tankah* and only two of silver have come to light. One of these was figured by Thomas (*Chron.*, p. 155). The last sixty years have produced but one other. Billon is represented by a few pieces of the standard 32-*ratī* weight, but not of the bilingual type of the preceding reigns. Their value can only be decided when specimens are available for assay. In copper Ibrāhīm continued the 40-*ratī fulūs* and there are *adls* of weights varying from 29 to 38 grains, intended perhaps to be halves of the *fulūs*, but probably depending for their value on their weight.

Catalogue
Nos.
301 A-304 B
Pages 87-88

MUḤAMMAD II

MUḤAM- MAD II

The gold and silver *tankahs* of 'Alā'u-d-dīn Muḥammad, which follow the standardized types, are the commonest in the whole series. They reflect clearly the enormous quantity of gold and silver brought back by 'Alā'u-d-dīn and his general, Malik Nāib Kāfūr from the Dakhan. Nearly a hundred years later Timūr, when he plundered Dehli, found ' vessels

Catalogue
Nos.
305-366
Pages 88-95

MUḤAM- of gold and silver and money without count, on which was the impression
MAD II of 'Alā'u-d-din Khalji' (*Chron.*, p. 171 n.). There seems to have been no practice of withdrawing from currency coins of previous reigns, and one is tempted to wonder whether, apart from Muḥammad bin Tughluq's lavish expenditure, the failure of his forced currency and Timūr's invasion, the large holdings in the country of gold and silver coins of the first thirty years of the eighth century Hijri had anything to do with the fact that later Sultāns were content with so limited a gold and silver currency.

Tankahs from the Dehlī mint are known in both metals of practically every year. But in A.H. 702 a concurrent issue started—also a large one—from a mint styled Dāru-l-Islām. 'Alā'u-d-din built a new Dehlī at Sirī, some miles to the north of old Dehlī, and the date of his removal is recorded as A.D. 1303 (A.H. 703). It has been suggested by Mr. Nevill (*J.A.S.B.* N.S. 35, art. 219) that the Sultān gave the College known as Dāru-l-Islām in Old Dehli the right to strike coins, while the 'Ḥazrat Dehlī' coins were minted at Sirī. The view that Dāru-l-Islām stands for Old Dehli is a reasonable one, though confirmation from any historical source is so far lacking.

In A.H. 714 another mint was opened and coins struck for Southern India at the fort of Deogir, which was subsequently renamed Daulat-ābād. This mint was used also by the Tughluqs.

The abundance of the 'Dehlī' gold *tankahs* is, paradoxically, the reason for their not being represented in this collection. No. 305 is, doubtless, a freak coin with a reverse struck from the silver die. Nos. 306 and 323 are of some interest as showing that 'Alā'u-d-din was the first to experiment with square coins, a shape which was adopted largely by Quṭbu-d-din Mubārak and later by Akbar and Jahāngīr. A square coin is an object of special regard in India and is put to uses other than the legitimate one of currency—which explains the large resort to fabrication of them.

It is a little surprising that no silver coins of small denomination are to be recorded in this reign, but a possible reason for the disappearance of the silver *māsha* is the issue of a more convenient billon equivalent. In that mixed metal we find two types running concurrently¹ throughout the reign, both of the popular 32-*ratī* weight but one clearly of more value than the other. Thomas (*Chron.*, p. 324) recorded the return of an assay of coins of these two types which he had received from General Cunningham. Ten coins of the higher value type gave an average yield of 8.70 grains of silver per coin; of the bilingual type 154 coins showed an average silver content of 2.584 grains per coin. A recent assay, however, made by the Royal Mint, gives strikingly different results

¹ A curious gap in the higher value billon between A.H. 705 and 711 is to be noticed.

(App. B). Nine coins of the higher value series had an average of 13.27 **MUḤAM-** grains of silver per coin, while in 25 coins of the bilingual series the **MAD II** amount of silver in each coin averaged 4.25 grains. These differences are difficult to reconcile, but it may perhaps be reasonably inferred that there was less likelihood of error in the later than in the former assay. Thus the bilingual coins can be assumed to be of the same denomination as the pieces of Balban with which they are identical in design and to which they approximate in silver content. This would make them 2-*jītal* pieces (*jītal dūgānī*) or twenty-fourths of a *tankah*. At the same time the higher value billon may conceivably have been meant to take the place of the inconveniently small silver *māshū* of 8-*ratīs* or 14.4 grains. The absence of any pieces that can be identified with a *jītal* is somewhat remarkable, especially when Ziā Barnī speaks in the *Tārīkh-i-Firūz Shāhī* of 'bags of *tankahs* and *jītals*' being distributed by 'Alā'u-d-dīn (E. D., III, p. 161).

In copper we find the 40-*ratī fulūs* still the principal coin, supplemented by a coin of similar type a third of its weight—No. 366¹—and an 'all with a more or less uniform weight about 28 grains.

'UMAR

'UMAR

Catalogue Nos.

366 A-367

Pages 95-96

Shihābu-d-dīn 'Umar, a child of five or six, was placed on the throne by 'Alā'u-d-dīn's powerful general Malik Nāib Kāfir in his own interests to the exclusion of the deceased Sulṭān's eldest son, Khizr Khān, who was blinded, but, on Kāfir's assassination, 'Umar was dethroned and imprisoned by the Regent, Mubārak, another son of 'Alā'u-d-dīn. His coins are of great rarity. Only a single gold *tankah* is recorded, and but two or three silver ones. Billon is represented by a single type similar in design to No. 324 of 'Alā'u-d-dīn and probably of the same value. No copper coin of this puppet Sulṭān is known.

MUBĀRAK I

**MUBĀ-
RAK I**

Catalogue Nos.

368-422

Pages 96-102

The coinage of Quṭbu-d-dīn Mubārak stands out for its boldness of design and the variety of its inscriptions. The coin legends of this reign reflect accurately the arrogant vanity of the Sulṭān, who took a delight in calling himself the Alexander of the age, the most high Imām, and the *Khālifa* of Allah. The square coin was brought into vogue—apparently superseding the round form—in A.H. 718 or, if *I.M.C.* No. 248 has been

¹ Known from a single specimen.

**MUBĀ-
BAK I**

correctly read, at the close of 717, and there is perhaps no finer coin in the whole pre-Mughal series than the broad square gold *tankah* of high relief struck at 'Quṭbābād Fort'—No. 370. While this is listed by Thomas, he was unaware of the less scarce coin of the same type from the mint of 'Ḥaẓrat Dāru-l-Khilāfat' (Nos. 368–9). The two round gold *tankahs*, Nos. 367 A and 370 A, are the only specimens known of their types. Another remarkable and unique coin is No. 370 B, the weight of which, 55·7 grains, shows it to be one-third of a gold *tankah*. No other gold coin of this weight is known in this series, and this coin is of value as corroborating the evidence of the silver currency that the *tankah* consisted of 96 and not 100 *ratīs*.

The silver currency is both rare and interesting. Dehli from the simple 'Ḥaẓrat' in the first issue, becomes 'Ḥaẓrat Dāru-l-Mulk' in A.H. 717, and then 'Ḥaẓrat Dāru-l-Khilāfat' in the same year. The 'Dāru-l-Islām' mint also continues to function.

No. 375 is a unique half-*tankah* which was presented to the Dehli Museum by a merchant of Khurja in the Bulandshahr district.

No. 375 A is also unique—and is another example of a two-*māsha* piece or sixth of a *tankah*—see p. 81 ante.

Billon No. 376 is an unusual type of coin. It was current from A.H. 718 to 720 along with the square silver *tankahs* of which it doubtless was a definite fractional part. It is not pure silver but contains more silver than the billon coins ordinarily possess, so much so that it has been taken for a half-*tankah*, to which it corresponds in weight. Two specimens have now been assayed at the mint, and each coin showed a silver content of between 29 and 30 grains, with a minute trace of gold. This points to the coin being a (debased) quarter of a *tankah*, i.e. a 3-*māsha* or 12-*jūtal* piece.

The billon coinage of Mubārak is unusually varied. There are no less than eight types of which seven are of the standard 32-*ratī* weight. They start as round and change in A.H. 718 to square coins. One round variety (No. 408), however, is retained till the close of the reign, but specimens with dates later than A.H. 717 are seldom met with. Most of the varieties are still plentiful, but No. 416, a small coin of the type of No. 379, is only known from a single specimen. Examples of these seven 32-*ratī* types have been assayed at the mint—Nos. 379, 388, 390, 394, 403, 408, and 413. The Chief Assayer's report (App. B) goes to show that the highest of these in value is No. 379 with an average silver content per coin (excluding three without any silver which may be regarded as fabrications) of 17·55 grains. This indicates that No. 379 was a (debased) eighth of a *tankah* (= 6-*jūtal*) which normally would have a silver content of 21·6 grains. Below it comes No. 388 of which

two coins give an average return of 14.06 grains of silver, making them **MUBĀ-** the successors of 'Alā'u-d-dīn's 4-*jītal* pieces (twelfths of a *tankah*). The **RAK I** other five types yielded an average of 8 to 9 grains of silver per coin and were probably intended to pass like the billon of Kaiqubād as sixteenths of a *tankah* or 3-*jītal* pieces.

In point of time No. 390 seems to have been Mubārak's first issue, to be superseded the same year by No. 394. These are of the normal Dehlī style, the former being similar to No. 324 of Muḥammad II. In A.H. 717, however, Mubārak began the extravagance of language which is associated with his coins, cf. Nos. 388, 403, 408, followed by the square issues of A.H. 718—Nos. 376, 379, and 413.

The copper series consisted of a 40-*ratī fulūs* and three smaller types including an 'ull which approximated to a half *fulūs* in weight.

As regards the locality of the mint town Quṭbābād reference may be made to observations by Mr. H. R. Nevill in *J.A.S.B.*, N. S. 35 art. 219, where the identification was suggested of Quṭbābād with Deogīr, a fort in the north of the Dakhan which Mubārak recaptured from rebels and restored in A.H. 718. This suggestion is confirmed by two lines from the *Nihāyatul-Kamāl* written by Khusrū after the capture of Deogīr.¹ They run :

زهی مبارک شهر شه خجسته بلاد * که نام یافت ز قطب سپر قطب آباد
چو کفر بود در آن خلق را گرفته دیو * از آن دیو کهن دیوگیر نام نهاد

'Oh, auspicious (Mubārak) city of the king of happy dominions which received the name of Quṭbābād from the Quṭb (pivot) of the world! When infidelity (kufr) prevailed in it, demons (dev) tormented its inhabitants, and that is why the ancient Deo (Mahadeo?) called it Deogīr . . .'

SHAMSU-D-DĪN MAḤMŪD, PRETENDER

Catalogue
Nos.

During Mubārak's absence from Dehlī in A.H. 718, when he went to the Dakhan and relieved Deogīr, a conspiracy was set up to seize the throne. This was discovered, and a cousin of the Sultān named Asadu-d-dīn and the viceroy in Dehlī were executed. There need be no hesitation in ascribing these few very rare coins either to that rebellious cousin or to a grandson of 'Alā'u-d-dīn Muḥammad 'whose elevation to the throne was, according to Ibn Batūtah, the object of the conspiracy'.²

Page 103

¹ See *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies*, London Institution, vol. v, Pt. III, 1929, Notes and Queries, note by M. Wahid Mirza.

² *C. H. I.*, vol. iii, p. 121.

Reference may be made to *J.A.S.B.*, N. S. 17 (1912) art. 102, where these coins are discussed by Mr. R. B. Whitehead. At that time only a single type of billon coin (No. 423) was known, but since then a unique specimen of a second type (No. 423 A) has been found, also by Mr. Whitehead. It is now in the British Museum. The types correspond precisely in style to the two billons of 'Alā'u-d-dīn Muḥammad.

KHUSRŪKHUSRŪ

Catalogue Nos. 424-429 B Pages 103-104	Nāṣiru-d-dīn <u>Khusrū</u> , who was a converted Hindu of inferior status, crowned the influential position he had held in Mubārak's court by causing the latter to be assassinated and usurping his throne, but was himself, after a reign of some four months, defeated by Ghīyāṣu-d-dīn Tughluq and executed.
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His gold *tanka*s are less rare than his silver coins, of which but two specimens are known. Of his billon coins one (No. 424 B) corresponds in weight to the type introduced by Mubārak (No. 376), and doubtless represents the same denomination. There are also two varieties of the 32-*raṭī* coin, similar in style to Muḥammad II's billons but with this difference that the legend round the king's name on one (No. 426) is in Arabic not Nāgarī. The copper currency is limited to the standard 40-*raṭī fulūs* and a small '*ull*, both of which are exceedingly scarce.

TUGHLUQS

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		GHIYĀŞU-D-DĪN TUGHLUQ A.H. 720-725.	TUGHLUQ I A.D. 1320-1325.
A/		GOLD	
430*	Dehli 724	In double square السلطان الغازى غياث الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر Wt. 168. S. 1-01. <i>Dates observed :</i> 720 (B.M.C.), 721 (Th.), 722 (B.M.C.), 723 (N.S., 35), 724, 725 (Th.).	In circle تغلق شاه السلطان ناصر امير المومنين <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه السكه بمحضرت دهلى فى سنة اربع و عشرين و سبعماية
431	Dāru-l- Islām 724	As on 430. Wt. 168. S. 1-1. <i>Dates observed :</i> 724, 725 (L.M.C.).	As on 430, but بدار الاسلام
432	Deogīr Fort —	„ Wt. 166-5. S. 1-1. <i>Dates observed :</i> 721 (H. R. N.), 722 (R. IV. 3), 723 (H. R. N.), 724 (L.M.C.), 725 (H. R. N.).	As on 430, but بقلعه ديوگير and date cut.

* Note to 430. Thomas, p. 189, cites a coin with this obverse, but with a reverse of Muḥammad II—a hurried first issue perhaps.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
TUGHLUQ I	A/ 433	Mulk-i-Tilang 725 غياث الدنيا و الدين ناصر امير المومنين Wt. 169.2. S. .95. <i>Dates observed</i> : 724 (B.M.), 725.	In circle المتوكل على الله ابو المظفر تغلق شاه ضرب هذه [السكه في ملك تلنگك سنة خمس و [عشرين و سبعماية] Pl. V.
	SILVER		
AR 434	Dehli 720	As on 430. Wt. 168.6. S. 1.08.	As on 430, but عشرين و سبعماية
435	Dehli 721	„ Wt. 169.7. S. 1.1.	As on 430, but احدى و عشرين
436	Dehli 722	„ Wt. 169. S. 1.1.	As on 430, but اثنى و عشرين Pl. V.
437	Dehli 723	„ Wt. 170.2. S. 1.1.	As on 430, but ثلاث و عشرين
438	Dehli 724	„ Wt. 169.1. S. 1.1.	As on 430, but اربع و عشرين
439	Dehli 725	„ Wt. 167.4. S. 1.05. <i>Dates observed</i> : 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725.	As on 430, but خمس و عشرين

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 440	Dāru-l- Islām —	As on 430. Wt. 168.8. S. 1.1. <i>Dates observed: 721 (Th.), 724 (B.M.), 725 (L.M.C.).</i>	As on 430, but بدر الاسلام and date cut.
441	Deogīr Fort 721	” Wt. 165.3. S. 1.15.	As on 430, but بقلعہ دیوگیر فی سنہ احدی و عشرین و سبعمایہ
442	Mulk-i- Tilang 724	As on 433. Wt. 166. S. 1.	As on 433, but اربع و عشرین و سبعمایہ Pl. V.
<i>As Suzerain of Bengāl.</i>			
442 A	—	In square السلطان الاعظم غیاث الدینا و الدین ابوالمظفر تغلق شاه السلطان Wt. 169.2. S. 1.1. <i>Ref. R. V. 19 (struck in Bengāl).</i>	In square السلطان المعظم ناصر الدینا و الدین ابوالمظفر ابراهیم شاه السلطان بن سلطان
BILLON			
B 443	720	السلطان الغازی غیاث الدینا و الدین Wt. 52.3. S. .65.	ابوالمظفر تغلق شاه السلطان ۷۲۰
444	721	” Wt. 50.5. S. .6.	” ۷۲۱

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
TUGHLUQ I	B 445-	As on 443.	As on 443.
	446	Wt. 54.4. S. .6.	vrr
447-	723	"	"
448		Wt. 55.2; 56. S. .65.	vrr Pl. VI.
449-	724	"	"
451		Wt. 55 (2). S. .6-.65.	vrrf
452-	725	"	"
453		Wt. 55; 53. S. .6-.65.	vrr ^o
454	—	"	" but without date.
		Wt. 55.6. S. .6.	Pl. VI.
455	715 (sic)	"	"
		Wt. 52.1. S. .6.	vlo
456-	716	"	"
459	(sic)	Wt. 55.6; 54.6. S. .6.	vlt Pl. VI.
460-	717	"	"
462	(sic)	Wt. 55.5. S. .6	vly
462 A	726	"	"
		Wt. 56.5. S. .55. <i>Ref. L.M.C. 373-374.</i>	vrt
463	727	"	"
		Wt. 55. S. .6.	vry Pl. VI.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 464- 466	720	As on 443, but <i>vr.</i> to left of دین Wt. 55.7; 55. S. .65. Other date 721 (R. Lāhor, p. 89. 1).	In circle شاه تغلق Around श्री सुलतां गयासुदी Pl. VI.
467- 469	—	السلطان الا عظم غياث الدنيا و الدين Wt. 52.2; 56; 55.5. S. .65-.55.	In double circle شاه تغلق *Margin illegible; one coin has traces of السلطان just above شاه Pl. VI.
COPPER			
Æ 469 A	—	السلطان الغازى Wt. 59.5 (worn). S. .65. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	غياث الدنيا و الدين
469 B*	—	السلطان الاعظم Wt. 62. S. .65. <i>Ref.</i> R (Lāhor), p. 137.	”
470- 474	—	In circle تغلق Wt. 56.5; 54; 46; 49.5; 31. S. .5.	In circle شاه Pl. VI.

* Note to 467. A coin in the B.M. has the figures \wedge in the margin below تغلق.

* Note to 469 B. Rodgers has catalogued this among South Indian coins. It is of the Delhi weight standard, but substitutes الاعظم for the Delhi title الغازى. By analogy No. 467 should also be regarded as struck in South India, both coins belonging to the series represented in gold and silver by Nos. 493 and 442.

**MUHAM-
MAD III**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		<p>MUHAMMAD III BIN TUGHLUQ</p> <p>A.D. 725-752. A.D. 1325-1351.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GOLD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. <i>Struck in memory of his father.</i></p>	
475	Dehli ? 727	In square within circle; as on 430. Wt. 169.5. S. .9.	In circle; as on 430, but Fr. below أمير المومنين <i>Margin</i> هذا السكه بحضرة دهلي في سنة ? سبع و عشرين و سبعمائه Pl. VI.
476	Quṭbābād (Balḍat) 726	السلطان السعيد الشهيد الغازي غياث الدنيا و الدين Wt. 170.1. S. .95. Wh. Type XXXV. <i>Dates observed :</i> 725 (L. W. K.), 726, 727 (B.M.).	In circle ابو المظفر تغلق شاه السلطان انار الله برهانه <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه السكه في بلدة قطب باد سنة ست و عشرين [و سبعمائه Pl. VI.
476 A	Mulk-i- Tilang ?	As on 476. <i>Ref.</i> R. II. 8.	As on 476, but in margin في ملك تلنگ (date cut)
476 B	? Mulk-i- Ma'bar 730	As on 476, but the last two lines run into one. Wt. 245. S. .85. <i>Ref.</i> Thomas 178 (now in Berlin).	As on 476, but in margin ضرب هذا السكه في ملك (معبّر?) سنة ثلثين و سبعمائه Pl. XXIII.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUHAM- MAD III 479A	Lakh- nautī 734	As on 476 c, but بشهر لکھنوتی فی سنہ اربع و ثلثین Wt. 172. <i>Ref.</i> N.S. 35 (H. R. N.).	As on 476 c. Pl. XXIV.
480	Dehli 726	In double circle اشهد ان لا اله الا الله و اشهد ان محمدا عبده و رسوله Wt. 196·7. S. 1. Wh. Type III. <i>Dates observed :</i> 725 (Th.), 726, 727 (Th.).	In circle الواثق بتأيد الرحمن محمد شاه السلطان <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذا الدينار بحضرة دهلي سنه ست و عشرين و سبعماية
481*	Dehli 726	” Wt. 169·2. S. ·95. Wh. Type III.	”
482*	Sultān- pūr city 726	As on 480, but arranged اشهد ان لا اله الا الله و اشهد ان محمدا عبده و رسوله Wt. 168. S. ·1. Wh. Type III. <i>Dates observed :</i> 725 (B.M., 198 grs.), 726, 728 (B.M., 198 grs.), 729 (Th. 175, 175 (a), 170 grs.).	As on 480, but بشهر سلطانپور Pl. VI.

* *Note to 481.* The lettering on this coin is much finer than is usually found on coins of this type, and its weight is unusual.

* *Note to 482.* L.M.C. No. 389 gives a coin of this type which is doubtfully attributed to Satgāon—wt. 198 grs.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 487	— 728	<p>In six-foil within circle, dot in each segment</p> <p>ضرب في زمن العبد الراجي رحمة الله محمد بن</p> <p>Wt. 197.6. S. .8.</p> <p>Wh. Type VI. <i>Dates observed</i> : 728, 729 (<i>I.M.C.</i>).</p>	<p>In circle</p> <p>السلطان السعيد الشهيد تغلق شاه سنة ثمان و عشرين و سبعماية سنة is placed just above ثمان</p> <p>MUHAM- MAD III</p> <p>Pl. VI.</p>
488*	— 733	<p>As on 487, but enclosing lines pentagonal and بن to left of محمد .</p> <p>Wt. 169.2. S. .75.</p> <p>Wh. Type VI.</p> <p><i>Other dates</i> : 728, 729 (H. R. N.), 733, 734 (<i>I.M.C.</i>), 739 (Th.), 741 (H. R. N.), 742 (B.M.).</p>	<p>As on 487, but ثلاث ثلثين و سبعماية in fourth line.</p>
489	Dāru-l- Islām 734	<p>In circle</p> <p>في عهد محمد بن تغلق</p> <p><i>Margin</i> بدار الاسلام سنة اربع و ثلثين و سبعماية</p> <p>Wt. 168.2. S. .75.</p> <p>Wh. Type IV. <i>Dates observed</i> : 734, 737 (B.M.).</p>	<p>In circle</p> <p>و الله الغنى و انتم الفقراء</p> <p>Pl. VI.</p>

* Note to 488. The coin of 729 has the obverse legend on a six-foil,

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUḤAM- MAD III A/ 490	Dehlī 736	As on 489, but بحضرة دهلی سنه ست و ثلثین و سبعمایه Wt. 168.7. S. .8. Wh. Type IV. <i>Dates observed :</i> ? 727 (Th.), 733 (Th.), 734 (B.M.), 736 , 737 (I.M.C.), 741 (W. K.). <i>Struck in the name of the 'Abbāsī Khalīfa al-Mustakfī I.</i>	As on 489.
491*	Daulat- ābād 745	In quatrefoil ضرب هذا الدينار الخليفة في الدولت اباد شهر سنه خمس و اربعين و سبعمایه On the coin خمس is above الخليفة and في above سنه Above هذا m.m. 16. Below اربعين m.m. 9. Wt. 170. S. .9. Wh. Type XXIII. <i>Dates observed :</i> 744 (H. R. N.), 745 .	In quatrefoil في زمان الامام المستكفي بالله امير المومنين ابو ربيع سليمان خلد الله خلافته Pl. VI.
491 A	Dehlī 741	As on 491, but في الدهلي and احدی No m.m. Wt. 170. S. .9. Wh. Type XXIII. <i>Ref. B.M.C., 329.</i>	As on 491, but in third line خلدت for خلد الله Above في زمان m.m. 17.

* Note to 491. The A.N.S. has a fine specimen dated 744 without m.m. on obverse.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 491 B	Dehli 741	As on 491 A. Wt. 171. S. .95. <i>Ref. B.M.C., 328.</i>	As on 491, but في الزمان MUHAM- MAD III No m.m.
491 c	„ 742	As on 491 A, but اثنى and mm. 17 between اثنى and سنة S. .95. <i>Ref. B.M.</i>	As on 491, but m.m. 18 over زمان
491 D	„ 742	„ Wt. 166. S. .9. <i>Ref. B.M.C., 330.</i>	As on 491, but m.m. 19 over زمان
491 E*	„ 743	As on 491 A, but ثلاث Wt. 170. S. .9. <i>Ref. B.M.C., 331.</i>	As on 491 c.
491 F	„ 744	As on 491 A, but اربع S. .85. <i>Ref. B.M.</i>	As on 491. Indistinct m.m. over زمان
491 G*	„ 744	„ Wt. 169. S. .85. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 317.</i>	As on 491, but m.m. 20.

* Note to 491 E. H.R.N. has this with legends in circle.

* Note to 491 G. The variations in the dies and mint-marks of this type have not been sufficiently distinguished in the published records, and in the absence of the coins themselves the above record must be regarded as incomplete. Freaks and mules are not uncommon.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUHAM- MAD III A/ 491 H	Dehli 742	As on 491 c.	As on 305 A. Margin cut.
		<p><i>Ref. Vienna. The reverse die of a gold tankah of 'Alāu-d-din Muḥammad has been used. A similar coin of 740 is reported from the Ermitage Museum, Leningrad.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXIII.</p>	
		<p><i>Struck in the name of the 'Abbāsī Khalīfa al-Ḥākīm II.</i></p>	
492*	—	<p>In quatrefoil</p> <p>اللّه الحاكم بامر</p> <p>Wt. 170.8. S. .7.</p> <p>Wh. Type XXXI.</p>	<p>In quatrefoil</p> <p>احمد العباس بو</p> <p>To left of بو the numeral ٥</p>
492A*	—	<p>In quatrefoil within circle</p> <p>في زمان الامام المومنين امير الحاكم بامر</p> <p>Wt. 170. S. .75.</p>	<p>In quatrefoil within circle</p> <p>الله ابو العباس احمد خلد ملكه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXIII.</p>
492B*	—	<p>As on 492A, but in double six-foil.</p> <p>M.m. 9 to right of في and above الح</p> <p>M.m. 16 over منين</p> <p>Wt. 170. S. .85.</p> <p><i>Ref. B.M.</i></p>	<p>As on 492A, but in double sixfoil.</p> <p>M.m. 21 to right of الله</p> <p>M.m. 22 above حمد</p>

* Note to 492. H.R.N. has this with ^ to left of بو.

* Note to 492 A. Acquired for Dehli, 1928.

* Note to 492 B. H.R.N. has this with legends in single six-foils and without m.m.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 492 c	—	As on 492 A, but in a cinquefoil. No m.m. Wt. 170. S. .75. Wh. Type XXIX. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 318.</i>	As on 492 A, but in a MUHAM- MAD III cinquefoil. No m.m.
492 d*	—	As on 492 A, but without cinquefoil. Wt. 168. S. .75. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 319.</i>	As on 492 A, but without cinquefoil.
492 E	—	” Wt. 169. S. .75. Wh. Type XXX. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 320.</i>	الله س ابو العبا احمد خالد ملكه
<i>As Suzerain of Bengāl.</i>			
492 F	Sunār- gāon 728	In circle ضرب بامر الواثق بالله محمد بن تغلقشاه <i>Margin</i> هذه السكه بحضرة سنارگانو سنه ثمان و عشرين و سبعماية Wt. 165. S. .9. <i>Ref. B.M.</i>	In circle السلطان المعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر بهادر شاه السلطان ابن السلطان

*Note to 492 D. B.M.C. 335 has this coin with m. 16 to left of ملكه .

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
497 A	Dehli 725	As on 476 c. Wt. 166. S. .1. Wh. Type I. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 321.</i> *? Other date 728 (L.W.K.).	As on 476 c. MUHAM- MAD III
498	Satgāon 729	As on 476 c, but &c. بستکازوه فی سنه تسع Wt. 166.5. S. .95. Wh. Type I.	„
499	„ 730	As on 498, but &c. فی سنه ثلثین Wt. 164.4. S. 1. <i>Dates observed : 729, 730, 733 (I.M.C.).</i>	„ PL. VII.
499 A	Sunār- gāon 733	As on 476 c, but شهر ستارگاون <i>Ref. J.A.S.B., 1922, p. 425.</i> <i>Dates observed : 733, 734.</i>	„
500	Lakh- nautī City ?	As on 476 c, but ? شهر لکهنوتی سنه ? Wt. 167.2. S. 1. Wh. Type I. <i>Dates observed :</i> 727 (R (G.M.), p. 48), 728 (B.M.), 729 (H. R. N.), 730 (L.M.C.), 733 (Th.).	As on 476 c, but محمد in second line.

* Note to 497 A. I have not been able to verify this date from the coin and am doubtful if the reading is correct.

**MUHAM-
MAD III**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
500 A	Lakhnauti 729	As on 500, but Kalima in a square within circle. Wt. 167.5. S. .1. <i>Ref.</i> B.M. and L.M.C., 410.	As on 500, but legend in square area, ابو بكر &c. in segments. Pl. XX.
501	Dehli 725	As on 480. Wt. 141.5. S. 1. Wh. Type III. <i>Dates observed:</i> 725. 726 (L.M.C.), 727 (Th. 181).	As on 480, but margin ضرب هذا العدلي بحضرة دهلي &c. سنة خمس Pl. VII.
502	Deogir 727	As on 480, but margin Wt. 142.3. S. .85. Wh. Type III.	As on 480, but margin ضرب هذا العدلي في قبة الاسلام اعنى حضرة ديوكير ۷۲۷ Pl. VII.
503	Dehli 727	As on 483, but margin هذا العدلي بحضرة دهلي في سنة سبع و عشرين و سعمائة Wt. 141.4. S. .75. Wh. Type II.	As on 483. Pl. VII.
504	Deogir 727	As on 483, but margin هذا العدلي في قبة الاسلام اعنى حضرة ديوكير ۷۲۷ Wt. 141.8. S. .7. Wh. Type II.	As on 483. Pl. VII.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 504 A	Dāru-l- Islām 734	As on 489. Wt. 168. S. .8. <i>Ref.</i> Thomas 188. Wh. Type IV.	As on 489. MUḤAM- MAD III
505	Dehlī (Ḥaẓrat) 732	As on 489, but in margin حضرة دهلی سنه اثنین و ثلثین و سبعمایه Wt. 168.8. S. 8. Wh. Type IV.	"
		<i>In the name of the <u>Khalifa al-Mustakfi I.</u></i>	
505A *	742	As on 491 c. Wt. 161.7. S. .9. <i>Ref.</i> W-K.	As on 491, but m.m. 16 above زمان
		<i>As suzerain of Bengāl.</i>	
505 B ?	—	In double square within circle السلطان الا عظم محمد شاه السلا طان بن سلطان Wt. 166.9. S. 1.1. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	In double square السلطان المعظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو المعظفر ابراهيم شاه السلطان بن سلطان

* Note to 505 A. See *J.R.A.S.*, 1900, H.N.W., II. 14. This was struck from a gold die as the use of the word دینار indicates.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUHAM- MAD III	R 505 c* Sunār- gāon 728	In square within circle ضرب بامر الواثق بإله محمد بن تغلقشاه Wt. 164. <i>Margin</i> بسنارگانو سنه ثمان و عشرين و سبعمائه <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	In double square السلطان المعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر بهادر شاه السلطان بن السلطان
506*	? 727	السلطان الا عظم ذى الفتح و الجاذل? Wt. 30-5. S. .55. Wh. Type VIII.	بن ? محمد تغلقشاه Pl. VII.
		<i>South Indian.</i>	
		BILLON	
		<i>A. Struck in memory of his father.</i>	
507*- 508 (a)	729	In circle السلطان السعيد الشهيد الغازى غياث الدنيا و الدين Wt. 55.5; 55. S. .6-5. <i>Dates observed:</i> 728 (I.M.C., 329), 729, 730 (L.M.C., 418), 731? (R. III. 29), 733 (B.M.), 734 (Th., p. 212).	ابو المظفر تغلق شاه السلطان انار الله برهانه [v]۲۹ Pl. VII.

*Note to 505 c. Thomas, p. 215, gives this with a weight of 140 grs. which seems to be an error. The B.M. specimen weighs 165.5 grs.

*Note to 506. This is the reading given by Whittell. As an alternative for the obverse **والاحسان** ذى الفيض may be suggested.

*Note to 507. Date visible on one coin only.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B			
		<i>B. Struck in his own name.</i>	MUHAM- MAD III
509	728	<p>In a six-foil border within a circle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ضرب في زمن العبد الراجي رحمة الله محمد بن</p> <p>Wt. 135.6. S. .8.</p> <p>Wh. Type VI.</p>	<p>In double circle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">السلطان السعيد الشهيد تغلق شاه ثمان سنة و عشرين و سبعمائة</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. VII.</p>
510-511	"	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p>Wt. 137; 115.3. S. .8; .75.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p>but no circle.</p>
512*-513	729	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p>Wt. 138; 139.6. S. .75.</p>	<p>In double circle; as on 509, but تسع</p>
514	730	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p>Wt. 134.4. S. .75.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p>but سنة ثلثين و سبعمائة</p>
514 A	"	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p>Wt. 137. S. .75.</p> <p><i>Ref. B.M.C., 272.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p>but no circle and ثلثين سنة و سبعمائة</p>

* Note to 512. The unit of the date is written تسعة on some specimens.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUHAM- MAD III	B 515- 516	732 As on 509, but last line الله محمد بن Wt. 126.5; 132.3. S. .8.	As on 509, but with circle and in last line اثنى ثلثين و سعمائة
	517*- 518	735 ضرب في زمن العيد الراجي برحمة الله محمد بن Wt. 138.2; 140.3. S. .7.	” تغلقشاه خمس سنة و ثلثين و سعمائة
	519	740 As on 515. Wt. 138.6. S. .7.	As on 514 but اربعين
	519 A	” Arranged as on 509 but without six-foil. Wt. 131.2. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	” but تغلقشاه
	520*- 521	741 As on 515. Wt. 139.9; 140.5. S. .7. <i>Dates observed :</i> 727 (B.M.), 728, 729, 730, 732, 733?, 734 (B.M.), 735, 737 (H. R. N.), 740, 741, 742 (H. R. N.).	As on 509 but احدى سنة و اربعين و سعمائة

Pl. VII.

* *Note to 517.* The characters on the coins of this year are distinctive.

* *Note to 520.* The record of a coin of 747 in N.S. xxxv must be due to misreading. The unit of the date on coins of 727 is written جمع.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 521 A	Delhī <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> 730	ضرب في زمن العبد الراجي رحمة الله محمد بن تغلقشاه Wt. 60.5. S. .65. <i>Ref. R (Lahor), p. 92. 20.</i>	الدرهم بدار الملك دهلي سنة ثلثين و سعمائة MUḤAM- MAD III
522*- 525	725	In circle المجاهد في سبيل الله Wt. 55.6 ; 55.3 ; 42.3. S. .65. Wh. Type VII.	In circle محمد بن تغلقشاه ۷۲۵ Pl. VII.
526	726	” Wt. 55.7. S. .6.	” but ۷۲۶
527- 528	727	” Wt. 52.6 ; 56.3. S. .6. <i>Dates observed : 725, 726, 727, 728 (H. R. N.).</i>	” but ۷۲۷
528 A	—	As on 522. Wt. 52. S. .7. Wh. Type VII-74.	As on 522, but السلطان in place of date.

* Note to 522. B.M. has this with the date inverted—۵۱۷—and another coin with traces of outer dotted circle.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUHAM- MAD III	B 529- 530	726 In double circle السلطان العاذل Wt. 55; 47.6. S. .6. Wh. Type IX.	محمد بن تغلقشاه Pl. VII.
	531- 534	727 " " Wt. 56.1; 58.6. S. .6.	but " vrv
	535	728 " " Wt. 56. S. .6. <i>Dates observed : 726, 727, 728, 729 (R. Lāhor, p. 94).</i>	but " vrā
	536*- 537	727 In circle (double on some coins). في زمن السلطان العاذل محمد بن تغلقشاه Wt. 48 (worn); 56.2. S. .55. Wh. Type X.	In circle (double on some coins). دامت سلطنته في سنة سبع و عشرين و سبعمائة Pl. VII.
	538	727 In circle الراجي رحمة الله الكريم Wt. 48.3. S. .6. Wh. Type XIII.	In circle محمد بن تغلق سنة سبع و عشرين و سبعمائة

* Note to 536. Thomas (No. 192) records a coin of 727 of this type, but it is not traceable. All known coins are of A.H. 727.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 539- 541	733	As on 538. Wt. 55; 55-5. S. .6.	As on 538, but ثلث سنة ثلثین و سبعایه Pl. VII.
542- 543	734	” Wt. 56. S. .6.	but ” اربع
544- 545	735	” Wt. 55-2. S. .6.	but ” خمس
546- 547	737	” Wt. 54-8. S. .6.	but ” سبع و ثلثین
548	738	” Wt. 55-2. S. .6.	but ” ثمان
<i>Dates observed :</i> 727, 730 (Th.), 732 (B.M.), 733, 734, 735, 736 (B.M.), 737, 738, ? 739 (R. Lāhor, p. 94).			
549- 551	734	” but no circle. Wt. 57. S. .6. Wh. Type XIV.	but ” سنة ۷۳۴ and no circle.

**MUHAM-
MAD III**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUHAM- MAD III	B 552- 554	733 In double circle الملك و العظمة لله Wt. 56.3. S. .6. Wh. Type XII.	In circle عبد الراجي محمد تغلق ٧٣٣
	555	734 " Wt. 54.5. S. .6.	but " ٧٣٤ Pl. VII.
	556- 557	735 " Wt. 55.3. S. .6.	but " ٧٣٥
	558	736 " Wt. 54.8. S. .6.	but " ٧٣٦
	559	737 " Wt. 51.3. S. .6.	but " ٧٣٧
	560	738 " Wt. 55.8. S. .6.	but " ٧٣٨

Dates observed :

732 (B.M.C.), 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739 (Th.).

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 561*— 562	—	In double circle as on 538. Wt. 55.8. S. .55. Wh. Type XV.	In double circle محمد تغلق Margin illegible.* Pl. VII.
563*	730	In circle الوائق ب نصر الله ۷۳. Wt. 53.2. S. .55. Wh. Type XI.	In circle محمد بن تغلق شاه
564	733	but " ۷۳۳ Wt. 51.6. S. .55. <i>Dates observed : 730, 733, 734 (L.W.K. 3164).</i>	" Pl. VII.
Æ		COPPER	
565	—	In double circle السلطان ظل الله Wt. 65.6. S. .55. Wh. Type XVI.	In double circle محمد بن تغلق شاه Pl. VII.

* Note to 561. A fine specimen in B.M. has a clear margin reading سنه اربع و ثلثین و سبعماية.

* Note to 563. R. (Lāhor, p. 94. 80) gives a coin of this type and weight without date. These coins are probably South Indian, *vide* Hultzsch, 'The Coinage of the Sultāns of Madura', *J.R.A.S.*, July 1909.

**MUHAM-
MAD III**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 566	730	In double circle حسبى رنے ۷۳۰ Wt. 53.2. S. .6. Wh. Type XVIII.	In double circle عبد تغلق محمد بن Pl. VII.
567	732	but " ۷۳۲ Wt. 56.3. S. .6. <i>Dates observed : 730, 732.</i>	but arranged محمد بن تغلق
568*	—	In double circle حسبى رنے Wt. 54.7. S. .6. Wh. Type XVII.	In double circle محمد بن تغلق
569- 571	732	In double circle الملك و العزة لله Wt. 51.8; 54.5. S. .55. Wh. Type XIX. <i>Dates observed :</i> 732, 741 (H. R. N.).	In circle محمد تغلق Around سال برهفصد سى دو Pl. VII.

* Note to 568. حسبى is sometimes written حسبى .

**MUHAM-
MAD III**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
577	Dehli 732	As on 574, but سے دو <i>Dates observed: 730, 731, 732.</i>	As on 574.
578	" (Shahr) 732	but در شهر دهلی Wt. 129 (worn). S. .8.	"
579	Tughluq- pūr 'urf Tirhut (Iqlīm) 731	but اقلیم تغلق پور عرف ترهت and سے يك	"
580- 581	" 732	but سی دو Wt. 136. S. .8. <i>Dates observed:</i> 730 (H. R. N.), 731, 732.	"
582	Dāru-l- Islām 730	but در دارالاسلام سال بر هفصد سی Wt. 142. S. .8.	"
583	" 731	but سی يك	"

Pl. VII.

**MUḤAM-
MAD III**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 590A	Dhār 731	As on 589. Wt. 115 (worn). S. .8. <i>Ref.</i> R. B.	As on 574, but بنجاه گانی in place of رائج
591- 592	"	" but دره داہار Wt. 128. S. .8.	As on 574.
593	Satgāon 731	" but در عرصت سنگانو and سی يك Wt. 139. S. .8. <i>Dates observed :</i> 730 (<i>I.M.C.</i>), 731.	"
593 A	Sultān- pūr 731	" but در تخت گاہ سلطانپور and هفصد سی يك <i>Ref.</i> R.P.J.	"
593B*	Lakhnautī (<i>Iqlīm</i>) 730	" but در اقلیم لکننوتے and سی Wt. 141.5. S. .75. <i>Ref.</i> <i>B.M.C.</i> 305 b. <i>Dates observed :</i> 730, 731 (<i>I.M.C.</i>)	"

* *Note to 593 B.* Whittell lists one of A.H. 782, but در was misread as دو.

**MUḤAM-
MAD III**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
598 B	—	اطبوا الله و اطبوا الرسول و اولى الامر S. .7. <i>Ref.</i> R.P.J.	..... كل الناس بعضهم ضرب الدرهم عهد محمد السلطان
599	Daulat- ābād 730	ضرب هذا النصف في زمن العبد الراجي رحمة الله Wt. 108. S. .7. Wh. Type XL.	محمد بن تغلق بحضرت دولت اباد سنه ثلثين و سبعمائه Pl. XX.
600	Dehli 730	In double circle ضرب الدرهم الشرعي في زمن العبد محمد بن تغلق Wt. 81.5. S. .65. Wh. Type XLII.	In double circle بحضرة دهلي في سنه ثلثين و سبعمائه
601	" 730	" but arranged في العبد زمن محمد بن تغلق Wt. 80. S. .65.	" but arranged بحضرة دهلي في سنه ثلثين و سبعمائه

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 602- 603	Dehli 732	As on 600. Wt. 83.5. S. .65. <i>Dates observed: 730, 732.</i>	As on 600, but في سنة اثنى و ثلاثين و سبعمائة PI. VIII.
604- 605	Dāru-l- Islām 730	As on 600, but last line reads العبد محمد بن تغلق Wt. 80.5. S. .65.	بدار الاسلام في سنة ثلاثين و سبعمائة
606- 607	Dehli <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> 730	As on 604. Wt. 80.5. S. .65.	بدار الملك دهلي في سنة ثلاثين و سبعمائة
608	„	As on 601. S. .65.	„
608 A	Daulat- ābād 730	As on 600. Wt. 79. S. .6. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 396.</i>	As on 600, but second line reads دولتآباد
608 B*	—	In double circle محمد تغلق Around ? श्री मोहमद Wt. 73.1. S. .6. <i>Ref. B.M.C., 318.</i> Wh. Type LI.	سکه زن جائز در عهد بنده امیدوار محمد تغلق

* *Note to 608B.* Four specimens in the cabinet of the late Major R. P. Jackson elucidate the reading of the reverse, but the obverse margin is left still in doubt. This is probably an issue of South India, where most of Major Jackson's coins were collected.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUHAM- MAD III	Æ 609- 610	730 In double circle محمد بن تغلق Wt. 67. S. .55. Wh. Type XLIII.	In double circle ضرب الربيعى ۷۳۰.
	611	732 محمد بن تغلق Wt. 66.7. S. .6. <i>Dates observed:</i> 730 (<i>I.M.C.</i>), 732.	but ” ۷۳۲ Pl. VIII.
611 A	Daulat- ābād 730	In double circle ضرب الربيعى فى زمن العبد محمد بن تغلق Wt. 66.7. S. .55. <i>Ref. B. M.</i>	In double circle بحضرة دولت اباد سنه ثلثين و سعمائه Pl. XX.
612*- 615		In double circle محمد تغلق Wt. 58.2; 55.5. S. .55. Wh. Type XLIV.	In double circle عدل هشت گانه Pl. VIII.
616		” Wt. 25. S. .5. Wh. Type XLV.	In double circle سکه دو گانه Pl. VIII.

* *Note to 612.* Two of these are variants of the other two. The difference lies in the closing of the گ and ا in گانى as against an open گا, and in the dots over تغلق.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		D. <i>Struck in the name of the <u>K</u>halīfas.</i>	
		(a) Al-Mustakfī I.	
		BILLON	
B 617	[Dehli] 744	الامام الاعظم خليفة الله في العالم (sic) ٧٤٤	In circle المستكفي بالله امير المو منين <i>Margin</i> [ضرب هذه السكة بحضرت دهلي سنة اربع و اربعين] و سبعمائة
		Wt. 133. S. .75. Wh. Type XXIV.	
618- 619	—	” but no date visible.	” Margin illegible.
		Wt. 133. S. .75. <i>Dates observed :</i> 743 (B.M.), 744.	
620	756 (?)	” but without date; traces of enclosing circle.	” but margin سال بر هفصد خمسين ست (سه سه)
		Wt. 125.3. S. .8. See under Wh. Type XXIV.	
620 A*	Daulat- ābād 744	الامام الاعظم خليفة الله في العلمين ٧٤٤	In circle المستكفي بالله امير المومنين <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه النصفى ؟ . . . دولت اباد سنة اربع و اربعين و سبعمائة
		Wt. 141. S. .7. <i>Ref. R.</i> (Lāhor, p. 95. 40). This is doubtless Thomas 215(a). <i>Dates observed :</i> 744 R (Lāhor), 745 (I.M.C., 359).	

* Note to 620 A. The reading النصفى requires to be verified. The weight of the I.M.C. coin is unusually high, 146 grs.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 621*	—	الله الكافي Below m.m. 17. Wt. 70.8. S. -65.	المستكفي الخليفة Above and below m.m. 17.
622	742	In circle الله الكافي في شهر Wt. 66.5 (corroded). S. -7. Wh. Type XXVIII. <i>Dates observed: 742, 744</i> (H. R. N., wt. 68 grs.).	In circle [و الخليفة] [المستكفي] ٧[١٤]٢
622 A	743	خليفة الله في شهر Wt. 55. S. -6. Wh. Type XXVI. <i>Ref. B.M.C., 333.</i> <i>Dates observed: 742 (Th.),</i> 743 (B.M.).	المستكفي بالله ٧٤٣
Æ 623	—	In circle الله الكافي Wt. 50. S. -6. Wh. Type XXVII.	COPPER In circle و الخليفة المستكفي Pl. VIII.

* Note to 621. R. V. 86 records one of 77 grs.

**MUHAM-
MAD III**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		(b) Al-Hākīm II.	
		BILLON	
B 624	748	In quatrefoil الله الحاكم بامر	In quatrefoil ابو العباس احمد M.m. 24 to left of ابو M.m. 23 to left of احمد
		Wt. 141.5. S. .7. Wh. Type XXXIII.	
624 A	"	" S. .7. Ref. W. E. M. C.	" but m.m. 25 to left of احمد
624 B	"	" S. .7. Ref. B.M.C., 339.	" but m.m. 16 to left of احمد
625	749	but Wt. 140.5. S. .7.	" but m.m. 17 to left of احمد Pl. VIII.
625 A	"	" Wt. 140.5. S. .7. Ref. B.M. Dates observed : 748, 749, 750, 751 (Th).	" but m.m. 26 to left of ابو

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 626	—	In six-foil within circle, but no date. M.m. 27 over الحا Wt. 137.7. S. .7.	In six-foil within double circle احمد العباس بو M.m. 9 over احمد and II PI. VIII.
627	—	” but m.m. 16. Wt. 143.2. S. .65.	” but without m.m.
628*	—	” but no m.m. Wt. 141.3. S. .7.	”
628 A	—	” but m.m. 28. S. .7. <i>Ref.</i> W. E. M. C.	”
628 B	—	” but m.m. 93. <i>Ref.</i> R. B.	”
628 c	—	” but m.m. 94. <i>Ref.</i> R. B.	”

* Note to 628. H.R.N. has one with * to left of **بو** on reverse.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 629*— 632	—	In quatrefoil within circle الله الحاكم بامر Wt. 135.5; 140; 140.5. S. .7. Wh. Type XXXI.	In quatrefoil within circle MUHAM- MAD III احمد العباس بو بو to left of ع
633	—	” Wt. 133.5. S. .7.	” but ۳ to left of بو
634	—	” Wt. 139.7. S. .7	” but ۳ to left of بو Pl. VIII.
635*— 636	—	” Wt. 138.8; 140.3. S. .7.	” but no figure to left of بو
636 A	—	As on 629, but in double circles, divided into twelve parts by lozenges and bars. M.m. 16 above ل Wt. 139.3. S. .65. <i>Ref. B.M.C., 338.</i>	As on 629, but in six-foil within circle. No m.m.

* Note to 629. H.R.N. has this with ۴ to left of بو.

* Note to 635. Some coins have m.m. 29 to left of ابو (B.M.). Another (B.M.) has m.m. 16. A coin of W.E.M.C. has m.m. 16 over الل on obv., with no rev. m.m. Another has m.m. 30 to left of ابو. R. B. has a specimen with m.m. 14.

No.	Date Mint	Obverse	Reverse
B MUHAM- MAD III 636 B	—	In cinquefoil الامام امير المومنين الحاكم Wt. 140. S. .75. Wh. Type XXXII. <i>Ref.</i> T. B. II.	In cinquefoil الله بامر احمد ابو العباس خلدت خلافته
637* 637 (a)	—	As on 629. Wt. 55. S. .35.	As on 629. بو to left of ع
638	—	" Wt. 53.3. S. .35. Cf. Wh. Type XXXI, 144.	" but * to left of بو
639	—	" Wt. 47.8 (worn). S. .35.	" but no figure to left of بو
Æ 640- 641	748	In double circle الحاكم بامر الله ٧٤٨ Wt. 53.6; 53.5. S. .6; .55. Wh. Type XXXIV.	In double circle ابو العباس احمد Pl. VIII.

* Note to 637. B.M. has this with v to left of بو. H.R.N. has a coin with * to left of بو.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 642-644	749	As on 640-641, but ۷۴۹ Wt. 54.5; 56.3; 53.8. S. .55.	As on 640-641.	MUHAM- MAD III
645	750	but ۷۵۰. Wt. 52.3. S. .55.	"	
646	751	but ۷۵۱ Wt. 52.5. S. .55. <i>Dates observed :</i> 748, 749, 750, 751, 752 (H. R. N.), 757 (R. Lāhor, p. 96), 759, 771! (H. R. N.). <i>Coins assigned to Muḥammad Tughluq.</i>	"	
B ?		BILLON ?		
647*	—	In eight-foil within circle, divided up by lozenges. جیتل Wt. 50. S. .55.	In eight-foil دو گانہ امامی PI. VIII.	
Æ		COPPER		
647 A	—	In triple circle, the second one dotted. جیتل Wt. 74. S. .6. <i>Ref.</i> Thomas, 207 (now in Berlin).	Enclosed as on obv. امامی یگانہ PI. XXIII.	

* *Note to 647.* Dr. Plenderleith reports that the specific gravity of the coin indicates a trace of silver in its composition. R. IV. 26 is a similar coin—wt. 51.7 grs. See also R. IV. 30 the attribution of which to Muḥammad Tughluq is not certain.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>MAḤMŪD</i>		MAḤMŪD BIN MUḤAMMAD TUGHLUQ	
		A.H. 752.	A.D. 1351.
<i>A</i>		GOLD	
648	752	يممين امير المومنين غياث الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر Wt. 168.5. S. .85.	In circle محمود شاه بن محمد شاه بن تغلقشاه السلطان vor Pl. VIII.
<i>R</i>		SILVER	
648 A	752	As on 648. Wt. 169.4. S. .85. <i>Ref. B. M. (Cun.).</i>	As on 648. Pl. XX.
<i>B</i>		BILLON	
648 B	? Dehli	السلطان الا عظم غياث الدنيا و الدين Wt. 55.3. S. .55. <i>Ref. B. M.</i>	In double circle شاه محمود <i>Margin</i> در دهلی ؟ Pl. XX.

TUGHLUQS—A

TUGHLUQ I

TUGHLUQ

I

The gold and silver *tankahs* of Ghiyāsu-d-dīn Tughluq issued from his capital were unusually well and carefully struck and are generally met with in good condition, with the marginal legend complete. The scarcer coins of the Dāru-l-Islām and Deogīr mints followed the same pattern, though with less regard for good execution. But a completely new type (Nos. 433 and 442) was started in A.H. 724–5 to celebrate the conquest of Telingāna—and we find the name of a province (Mulki-Tilang) figuring as the mint in place of its chief town Warangal, known later as Sultānpūr. The silver *tankah* of this issue is unique, and but few specimens are known of the gold coin.

Catalogue
Nos.
430–474
Pages
111–115

No. 442 A is an interesting coin, struck in recognition of Tughluq's suzerainty of Bengal, after the expedition which he personally undertook in A.H. 724, as a result of which Ghiyāsu-d-dīn Bahādur Shāh was deposed and Nāṣiru-d-dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh set up at Lakhnauti.

The coin ascribed to this Sultān by Thomas (*Chron.*, No. 158) is one struck by Muḥammad III at Quṭbābād in memory of his father (see No. 475). What Thomas read as 721 is merely an ill-formed السلطان, as other specimens disclose.

In billon Tughluq continued the bilingual issue introduced by Balban and assay (App. B) shows that the same value attached to it as in the reigns of Balban and Muḥammad II. This type appears to have been abandoned—permanently—after A.H. 721. The other type, No. 443, of normal style was issued throughout the reign. An assay of five coins of this type made in the British Museum showed that they contain on an average something under 25 per cent. of silver or about 14 grains. This has been confirmed by the later assay of seven coins of the same type by the Royal Mint (App. B), the average silver content working out to 13.47 grains per coin. Thus these coins correspond to the higher-value billons of Muḥammad II, which there is reason to think were (debased) 8-ratī pieces or twelfths of a *tankah*, replacing the silver *māsha* of earlier days.

No. 454 to 463, though of the same type and weight as No. 443 to 453, clearly did not issue from imperial head-quarters. A clue to the locality from which they issued is afforded by a comparison of their script with that of the gold *tankah* of Quṭbābād mentioned above. The similarity of the words المظفر and السلطان as they appear on both types is striking. No. 454, which evidently never had any date on it, was

TUGHLUQ probably the earliest local issue struck when Tughluq's son, Muḥammad, had returned to Deogīr after his first unsuccessful operations in Telin-gāna.

I

It will be noticed that the dates run on to 726 and 727, whereas Tughluq died in 725, and it may be conjectured that the continuance of the type was due to local ignorance of events at the capital. For the decimal figure 1 on Nos. 455-462 unskilled workmanship was, we may suspect, responsible.

A third type of this reign (No. 467) was probably also part of the currency of Tughluq's South Indian territories, and was thus a counterpart of the Dehli 8-*ratī* piece above noticed, the two coins assayed (App. B) giving a silver return of 13.40 grains per coin.

In copper the 40-*ratī fulūs*, the standard copper coin of the preceding reigns, is only represented by a solitary specimen from the imperial mint, (No. 469A) and a few coins with *الاعظم* instead of the Dehli *الغازي*. The latter have been attributed to South India. At the capital, at any rate, this type must have disappeared from the currency at a very early stage, for the only copper coins of Tughluq found in any abundance are No. 470. The weights of these vary so considerably that their purchasing power can hardly have been determined other than by the market value of the metal they contained. At the same time there do occur in some of the preceding reigns certain coins which appear to represent the traditional 32-*ratī* (57.6 grains) standard, and to this latter we may perhaps trace the origin of Tughluq's issues five, instead of four, going to the *jītal*. Nos. 238 (46.2 grains), No. 249 B (56.2), 269 (49), and 417 (*bis*) (54.7) may be quoted as instances of this connexion.

**MUḤAM-
MAD III**

MUḤAMMAD III¹

Catalogue
Nos.
475-647 A
Pages
116-153

Thomas very appropriately calls Muḥammad bin Tughluq the prince of moneymen. He stands out pre-eminent both for the variety and for the interest of his coins. Indeed the currency policy of this reign might almost be described as kaleidoscopic while the engraver's art that is displayed is of a very high order.

A useful list of the coins of this reign compiled by Major H. M. Whittell was published in N. S. xxxv of the *J.A.S.B.*, 1921, in which no less than fifty-one different types were described. Reference to Major Whittell's type numbers will be found in the catalogue, but I have thought it better that the coins should be recorded, so far as circumstances permit, in the chronological order of issue.

One of the features of the coinage of this reign is the expansion of

¹ For a valuable history of this reign by Lt. Col. Sir W. Haig, see *J.R.A.S.*, July 1922, p. 319.

the mint system. Imperial issues are found from no less than nine **MUHAM-** mints from Dehlī in the north to Tilangāna (or possibly the still more **MAD III** distant province of Ma'bar) in the south. Omitting Daulatābād and Quṭbābād as synonyms of Deogīr, we have coins struck at Dehlī, Dārul-Islām, Deogīr, Dhār, Lakhnautī, Satgāon, Sultānpūr, Tilangāna (Mulk-i-Tilang), and Tughluqpūr *alias* Tirhut.

Muhammad's coins may be conveniently divided into four classes :

- A. Those struck in memory of his father and recording only the latter's name—commemorative issues.
- B. Those struck in his own name—normal issues.
- C. The forced currency—copper or brass token issues.
- D. Those recording only the names of the 'Abbāsi Khalifas—Khalifa issues.

Class A

The coins of class A seem to have been issued mainly in South India. Nos. 475 and 493, respectively gold and silver *tankahs*, were struck at Quṭbābād, which, as has been shown in dealing with the coins of Mubārak I, was another name for Deogīr. The mint-name on these coins has hitherto been thought to be Baldat Daulatābād, but apart from the fact that the initial ڍ of the supposed Daulatābād is always absent, there is reason to suppose from the numismatic evidence (cf. Nos. 484 and 486 A) that it was not till A.H. 728 that Deogīr was renamed Daulatābād. The specimens of the gold and silver *tankahs* now illustrated leave no doubt as to the true reading.

The silver *tankah*, No. 494 A, of the Mulk-i-Tilang (Tilangāna) mint is unique. The reading of the mint-name on 475 A is questionable. It might be 'Baldat Quṭb(ābād)'. I do not know where the coin now is.

A few coins only are known of the type of No. 476 from the Dehlī mint. They were at one time thought to be of doubtful authenticity but are now generally accepted as genuine (vide *J.A.S.B.*, 1904, N. S., II, art. 11). At the foot of their reverse area occurs a mysterious ۴۱ for which no explanation is at present forthcoming. Conceivably the figures represent an anagram concealed in 'abjad'. Another example of unexplained figures being included in the inscription is found on some rupees of Islām Shāh.

Perhaps the most singular coin of this series is No. 475 B with an inscription similar in terms to that on No. 475 but with the extraordinary weight of 245 grains in spite of being a 'worn coin'. This was recorded by Thomas (p. 212), who was unable to read the mint-name. It is suggested that the missing words may be *فی ملک معبر*—the Kingdom of Ma'bar—and Mr. J. Allan thinks that in that case the coin may be intended

MUHAM- to represent a four pagoda-piece, the average weight of the pagoda
MAD III current in the fourteenth century in the Hoysala country, in which
 Ma'bar lay, being 63 grains.

Muhammad's advent to the throne followed on the murder of his father on his return from Bengal, and the weight of the evidence, which has been scrutinized by Sir W. Haig in *J.R.A.S.*, 1922, pt. III, fixes the responsibility for this crime on Muhammad himself. It may well therefore be that the method of honouring his father's memory, by striking coins in his name after his death, was a calculated piece of hypocrisy on the part of Muhammad, meant rather to clear himself than to honour his father. It would be natural that this move should be more elaborated in South India than in Dehli, where the facts would be better known and at the same time Muhammad's position stronger. That the coins were the result of a fit of remorse is hardly consistent with what we know of Muhammad's character. Except in the case of No. 475 B the issue of these commemorative pieces in gold and silver seems to have been confined to the first three years of Muhammad's reign. In billon (No. 507) it continued till A.H. 734. These latter pieces have always been regarded as South Indian coins.

Class B

The Sultān lost no time in departing from the standardized designs of his predecessors. The *tankahs* are now less broad, but the die is more in accord with the flan and the striking is executed with more care. The 'kalima', which had been discarded on the coins after İltutmish, becomes a prominent feature of the inscriptions. Muhammad did indeed at the outset of his reign issue a gold *tankah* of the normal weight of 96 *ratīs* (No. 477) but very soon after, if not simultaneously, he struck out a line of his own by introducing two novel pieces, one 16 *ratīs* (i.e. one-sixth) higher in weight in gold and the other 16 *ratīs* or one-sixth lower than the *tankah* in silver. The former was known as a *dīnār* (No. 480, Wh. III) and the latter as an '*adli*' (No. 501)¹ The lower weight was brought into the gold currency in A.H. 728 (No. 486 A) in South India. Muhammad's first issue (No. 477), of which a single specimen of heavy weight is also known—quickly gave way to his second (No. 480) which was almost entirely confined to *dīnārs* and for a time that coin was more prevalent in the capital than the *tankah*. A third issue, also of the *dīnār* weight but of a small dumpy type, appeared in A.H. 727 (No. 483, Wh. II), and a fourth in A.H. 728 (No. 487, Wh. VI).² The appearance of the latter, which bears traces of South Indian influence in the use of the expression السعيد الشهيد (cf. Nos. 475 and 493) coincided

¹ At the 10:1 ratio 12 '*adīs* would exchange for a gold *tankah* and 14 for a gold *dīnār*.

² The billon issue of this type (No. 509) begins in A.H. 727 and it seems probable that a gold *dīnār* or *tankah* (or both) of this date will turn up in due course.

with Muḥammad's transfer of the capital to Deogīr. In this issue both *dīnārs* and *tankahs* were struck concurrently until A.H. 729 and were indistinguishable except by weight. **MUḤAM-
MAD III**

Yet another issue of a different design (No. 489, Wh. IV) appeared after the abandonment of the forced coinage. The date 727 given by Thomas for this variety is almost certainly an error and the silver *tankah* of the same type indicates that A.H. 732 was the first year of the issue, though the earliest recorded specimen in gold is of A.H. 733. All coins of this issue were of *tankah* weight. One is tempted to speculate how far the reverse legend was prompted by Muḥammad's sense of humour, for the state of the exchequer at that time must have been lamentably reduced by the redemption of the copper tokens.

After 729 and up to 741 Muḥammad seems to have relied on types IV and VI for his gold coinage, for we get no coins of the earlier types with dates later than 729 except a few rare specimens struck at the Bengal mints of Satgāon, Lakhnautī, and Tirhut. After 729 also there was no further issue of *dīnārs*, with exceptions again in Bengal (No. 485), and a possible explanation may be that this coin was not so convenient for exchange with the well-established silver *tankah* as the gold *tankah*. The normal silver and gold *tankahs* had exchanged at the ratio of 10 to 1, and this was the ratio found existing by Ibn Baṭūṭah when he arrived at Dehli in A.H. 734.¹ It looks therefore as if the *dīnār* had dropped out of circulation by then.

Conversely the need of a gold coin to represent 10 of the silver 'adlīs of 80 *ratīs*, which Muḥammad had introduced in Dehlī as early as A.H. 725 (No. 501), and of which at the 10 to 1 ratio 14 would have gone to the *dīnār*, seems to have been felt early, at any rate in South India, for in A.H. 728 a gold piece of 80 *ratīs* (144 grains) issued from the mint of Daulatābād (No. 485 A), and in A.H. 729 from the neighbouring mint of Sulṭānpūr (Warangal). One might have expected to find a similar piece struck at Dehli, where 'adlīs are known of A.H. 725, 726, and 727, but by A.H. 728 when the first gold 'adlī, if we may so call it, was thought of, Dehli had been replaced as Muḥammad's capital by Daulatābād (Deogīr).

The only other gold issues of this class are the very scarce half-*dīnār* of type V (No. 486 c), which bears no date but must have been issued before the close of A.H. 729, and the unique coin of A.H. 729 in the Lucknow Museum, No. 485 A, which recalls type II though with a different

¹ We are not satisfied that the normal ratio of 10 : 1 for silver and gold, which Ibn Baṭūṭah found in A.H. 734, was disturbed by Muḥammad Tughluq, as suggested by Thomas. The excess of gold may have accounted for the *dīnār*, which was probably just a whim of Muḥammad, but that excess was mainly in the Sulṭān's treasury and controllable by him. The gold *tankah* still exchanged for 10 silver *tankahs* while the heavier coin had a convenient counterpart in the 'adlī.

MUHAM- reverse. The mint of this piece has not been satisfactorily read but the
MAD III inclusion in the inscription of the expression الوائى بنصر الله connects the coin with the South Indian billon No. 563.

No. 492 F and its counterpart in silver No. 505 C are coins struck in Sunārgāon in A.H. 728 recording the acknowledgement of Muḥammad's suzerainty by Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn Bahādur, whom Tughluq Shāh had deposed but whom Muḥammad restored in A.H. 725 to the Government of Eastern Bengal.

The silver coins of Muḥammad Tughluq are scarcer than the gold. The silver *tankah* of type I and the *'adlīs* of types II and III must have been circulating concurrently during the first three years of the reign. After A.H. 727, as will be shown later, both *tankah* and *'adlī* were replaced by billon *tankahs* though we get rare examples of the silver *tankah* from the Dehli and Dāru-l-Islām Mints dated A.H. 732 and 734 respectively, while in Bengal silver *tankahs* of type I continued to be struck till A.H. 733 at the mints of Lakhnautī, Satgāon, and Sunārgāon. But from now onwards there is a very marked absence of silver coinage in the Dehli currency, except during the reigns of Muḥammad IV and Mubārak II, until we come to the Sūri period. Silver, however, remained the principal feature of the currency of independent Bengal, where the metal was obtainable locally or within easy reach. The honouring of the token coinage of A.H. 730 to 732 must have made a large call on the silver in the State Treasury, and Timūr completed the depletion of the financial resources of the Dehli Sultanate which the anarchy following Firūz's death must have helped largely to dissipate. But apart from Bengal the sources of silver supply in India were scanty. The riches of Southern India were exhausted or at any rate closed to the Dehli Sultāns. The extension therefore of the use of billon, which Muḥammad was the first to introduce for the higher-value coins, in a more and more debased form became almost inevitable. When Shēr Shāh combined Bengal with Dehli he was able with the resources at his command to restore the silver coinage to its early position.

The weight (30.5 grains) and legend of No. 506 proclaim it to be South Indian—probably from Ma'bar. This weight was still used for silver coins struck by the French and English East India Companies in the eighteenth century for Pondicherry and the Malabar coast.

No. 505 B was struck by Nāṣiru-d-dīn Ibrāhīm whom Tughluq Shāh had confirmed in the Government of Lakhnautī—Western Bengal—(cf. No. 442 A), but it acknowledges Muḥammad's suzerainty. This ruler died in A.H. 726 and from A.H. 727 we get Muḥammad's own coins issuing from Lakhnauti. Similarly after Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn Bahādur's defeat and death in or about A.H. 728 we get coins in Muḥammad's sole name issuing from mints in Eastern Bengal.

Muhammad commenced his reign with a single billon type (No. 522). **MUHAM-
MAD III**
This was of the usual 32 *ratīs* weight and repeated the **الحجاجد بسبيل الله** of the first issue of gold and silver *tankahs* (No. 476 A). Four specimens have been assayed (App. B) and give a return of 13.175 grains of silver per coin. Thus this issue corresponded with the higher value billons of 'Alāu-d-dīn Muhammad and Tughluq Shāh, which, it has been suggested, took the place of the small silver *māshas* or twelfths of a *tankah* of 8 *ratīs* (14.4 grains) of earlier Sultāns.

There is no mention of this denomination—a 4-*ḡīṭal* piece or *chaugānī*—in the list of coins of this period recorded in the contemporary Masāliku-l-abṣār of Shihābu-d-dīn from information received from Sheikh Mubārak¹, but the evidence of the assay, coinciding as it does with the series

¹ The *Masāliku-l-abṣār* was written by Shihābu-d-dīn Abū'l 'Abbās Aḥmad, a native of Damascus who died in A.H. 749. His father, Qāzī Muḥi' u-d-dīn, filled at Damascus the office of Secretary for confidential dispatches and was eventually sent to Egypt in the same capacity. At that time Shihābu-d-dīn assisted his father as reader of the dispatches to Malik Nāsir, Mamlūk of Egypt. While in this appointment Shihābu-d-dīn, as he says, had occasion daily to see and question ambassadors and other foreigners, and among them he met one Sheikh Mubārak bin Mahmūd Anbatī from whom he received the account he gives of the Indian currency. Shihābu-d-dīn incurred the displeasure of Malik Nāsir in A.H. 738 and retired to Damascus (*Notices et extraits de Manuscrits de la bibliothèque du Roi*, vol. xiii, p. 151, by Quatremère).

It is clear, therefore, that Sheikh Mubārak's knowledge of Indian coins was acquired prior to Hijrī 738, and his account refers rather to the first half of Muhammad's reign than to the latter portion, as Thomas thought (*Chron.*, p. 218). Indeed, when we compare his list of current coins with the known coins the probability suggests itself that Sheikh Mubārak was speaking of the period prior to A.H. 730. It is to be noted that he makes no mention of a half *tankah* though the forced currency includes pieces of that denomination from the Daulatābād mint certainly and probably from the Delhi mint also. The inference is that he was not in India while the token currency of A.H. 730-732 was in force.

Two important passages in the *Masāliku-l-abṣār* may here be reproduced as translated by M. Quatremère :

1. Not. et Ext. xiii. 194 : '800 *toumāns* dont chacun vaut 10,000 *dīnārs* courants et le *dīnār* 6 *dirhams* : en sorte que cette somme se montait à 8 millions de *dīnārs* courants ou 48 millions de *dirhams*.'

2. Not. et Ext. xiii. 211 : 'Le *tankah* d'or appelé dans ce pays *tankah* rouge équivaut à trois *mīthkals* ; et le *tankah* d'argent comprend huit *dirhams* *hashḡānī*. Le *dirham* *hashḡānī* a le même poids que le *dirham* d'argent qui a cours en Égypte* et en Syrie. La valeur de l'une et l'autre pièce est la même et ne diffère presque en rien. Le *dirham* *hashḡānī* répond à quatre *dirhams* *sultānī*, autrement nommé *dūḡānī*. Le *dirham* *sultānī* vaut le tiers d'un *dirham* *shushḡānī*, qui est une troisième espèce de monnaie d'argent qui a cours dans l'Inde, et qui équivaut aux trois quarts du *dirham* *hashḡānī*. Une pièce qui est la moitié du *dirham* *sultānī* se nomme *yagānī* et vaut un *dḡīṭal*. Un autre *dirham* appelé *dūāzdehḡānī* (pièce de douze) a cours pour un *hashḡānī* et demi. Une autre pièce appelé *shānzdehḡānī* correspond à deux *dirhams*. Ainsi les monnaies d'argent, en usage dans l'Inde, sont au nombre de six, savoir : le *dirham* *shānzdehḡānī*, le *dūāzdehḡānī*, le *hashḡānī*, le *shashḡānī*, le *sultānī* et le *yagānī*. La moindre de ces pièces est le *dirham* *sultānī*. Ces trois espèces de *dirhams* ont cours dans le commerce et sont reçues universellement. Mais aucune n'est d'une usage plus générale que le *dirham* *sultānī*, qui équivaut à un quart de *dirham*, monnaie d'Égypte et de Syrie. Le *dirham* *sultānī* vaut huit *fels* (فلس—oboles), le *dḡīṭal* quatre *fels*, et le *dirham* *hashḡānī*, qui correspond parfaitement au *dirham* d'argent d'Égypte et de Syrie, vaut trente deux *fels*.'

* The Egyptian *dirhams* of this time in the British Museum range from 38 to 68 grains and are of impure silver. The weight of the Arab *dirham* is 44.5 grains.

MUḤAM- of 4-*jūtal* pieces which, beginning as pure silver in the reigns of Nāsir-
MAD III d-dīn Maḥmūd, Balban, Kaiqubād, and Firūz II, were replaced by billon pieces of approximately the same silver content by 'Alāu-d-dīn and continued by his successors, is so strong that it must override an account that was after all second hand. There are other errors and inconsistencies also in Shihābu-d-dīn's account of Muḥammad's coinage which indicate that it cannot be regarded as incontrovertible. There is, of course, always the handicap—inseparable from a billon currency—of want of knowledge of the extent to which resort was made to debasement, but at this period the coins were still reasonably representative of the value they professed. Later in the reign they tell a different story. If Muḥammad's coins of his first issue are to be regarded as *shashgānīs* or 6-*jūtal* pieces, a denomination mentioned as current by Sheikh Mubārak, though claimed by Firūz Shāh's biographer to have been originated by that Sultān—they should have a silver content approximating 21.6 grains. No *shashgānī* appears among the coins of the forced currency.

In A.H. 726 a second issue of billon followed (No. 529) and ran concurrently with the first issue for several years. Seven of these yielded on assay (App. B) an average silver content of 22.71 grains per coin. We may reasonably conjecture that these coins, allowing for not excessive debasement, represented double the value of the earlier ones, which would make them sixths of a *tankah* or 8-*jūtal* (= 16 *ratīs*) pieces. These pieces were commonly known as *hashtgānīs*. We know of their popularity from the *Masāliku-l-absār* and concrete evidence of their existence is afforded by Muḥammad's forced currency (No. 612) which provided a coin of this designation. They are still found in large numbers.

The year A.H. 727 was a notable one from the numismatic point of view. In it Muḥammad introduced the 80-*ratī* billon (No. 509, Wh. VI) the first coin of mixed metal of that weight. This coin marks a new era in the currency and the question arises, what were its denomination and value? To the solution of both these points a passage in the *Ṭabaqāt-i-Akbarī* affords a clue. In that passage (cf. *Bibliotheca Indica*, translated by B. De, A.S.B., p. 216) Nizāmu-d-dīn Aḥmad says that the *tankahs* which Muḥammad was in the habit of lavishing so profusely were not the pure silver *tankahs* that we associate with the early years of the reign, but '*tankahs* of silver with a little alloy of copper and were [are] each of them equal to eight black *tankahs* (*tankah-i-siyāh*)'.

This 'black *tankah*' has puzzled numismatists, including Thomas himself, who at first thought the reference was to the *tankahs* current in Bengal. Ferishta, in incorporating this statement of Nizāmu-d-dīn in his own work, added to the confusion by altering the words 'eight black *tankahs*' into '16 pice'. On the strength of this emendation

Briggs, Ferishta's translator, asserted that the silver *tankah* of Muḥammad Tughluq was worth only about fourpence. Now Briggs clearly misunderstood Ferishta, taking the coin mentioned as the 'pice', (or quarter anna) of his own day, but it is not so clear that Ferishta misunderstood or misquoted Nizāmu-d-din. It seems permissible to suggest that the latter when talking about 'black *tankahs*' referred to the copper *tankah* of his own time for which 'black *tankah*' would be an appropriate name. It would be natural for him to refer to a current coin to make the equation clearer to his readers. If so, Ferishta was not far out in substituting '16 pice' for '8 black *tankahs*' for the *tankah* then was equivalent to two *dāms* and we have Abū-l-Faḥr's authority for saying that the *dām* used formerly to be called '*paīsa*'. The *tankah* of Nizāmu-d-din's time was a twentieth of a rupee, the Mughal equivalent of a Sulṭānī *tankah*. Thus eight *tankahs* would represent a value in silver not very far removed from the *tankahs* of the issue of A.H. 727.

If Nizāmu-d-din is correct in saying that the coins Muḥammad was distributing so freely were alloyed pieces and known as *tankahs*, it is difficult to escape from the conclusion that it was to coins of the A.H. 727 series (No. 509, Wh. VI)—which are the only ones that would answer the description—that he was referring in the passage above quoted. It is significant that they bear the same legends as the gold *dīnārs* and *tankahs* which were introduced along with them and that there was no provision in that issue, which was current without alteration for 15 years, for *tankahs* of pure silver.

The only silver *tankahs* known to have been struck after the appearance of the A.H. 727 coinage were minted at Dehlī in A.H. 732 and at Dāru-l-Islām in A.H. 734, if we except the Bengal mints, and these were merely spasmodic and quasi-provincial issues. By this time Dehlī had lost its imperial status temporarily and there can be no doubt that the A.H. 727 series, issued when Muḥammad was in the Dakhan, represented the regular currency of the Sultanate. We may leave out of consideration in this respect the silver *tankahs* struck at the Bengal mints. That province, which in matters numismatic was apt to be a law unto itself, continued to be conservative in its currency, and new-fangled coins like the *dīnār* and Muḥammad's '*adlī*' were not in general use. Similarly the silver '*adlī*' also disappeared, more completely even than the silver *tankah*, no specimens being recorded of a date later than A.H. 727, and it was perhaps more than a coincidence that the new alloyed coin perpetuated its weight.

It therefore seems reasonable to conclude that Muḥammad's 80-*ratī* billon was deliberately meant to replace existing silver issues and itself became known as a *tankah*. When it acquired this name and whether

MUḤAM- this was its official designation we have no means of knowing, but we do
MAD III know that the term *tankah* was applied to a large series of coins in Muḥammad's forced currency only 3 years later from A.H. 730 to 732, and as the A.H. 727 issue seems to have been temporarily suspended during that period it is not improbable that the 80-*ratī* billon was the official *tankah*. We have evidence of the tenacity of this designation in the much more debased *tankah* of Sikandar Lodi. It further seems possible that it was to this coin that Sheikh Mubārak was referring when he spoke of a *dirham shānzdehgānī* (16 *jitals*) as one of the current 'monnaies d'argent' of Muḥammad. An assay of six of these 'Muḥammadi' *tankahs* (App. B) returned an average of 44.78 grains of silver per coin. In a 16-*jitul* piece we would expect a maximum of 57.6 grains of silver, but consideration must be given to the tendency to increased debasement that now makes its appearance.

Thus was taken the first step in the degradation of the *tankah* of iltutmish. From being a coin of almost pure silver it passed, as we shall see, through various stages of debasement until it became, two centuries later under Akbar, a coin of pure copper.

Along with the billon *tankah* were issued two smaller billons of the traditional 32-*ratī* weight, Nos. 536 and 538. These correspond with and were obviously meant to carry on the two earlier issues of Muḥammad. The solitary specimen assayed of No. 536 gave a silver content of 21.15 grains, while nine coins of the other type (No. 538) returned an average of 13.11 grains of silver per coin. Thus they would be respectively *hushgānīs* and *charūgānīs* sixths and twelfths of the old *tankah*. But in relation to the new billon *tankah* they were, taking their intrinsic values, halves and quarters. The token currency it will be seen, takes account of both halves and quarters.

After the collapse of the forced currency in A.H. 732 another issue of 32-*ratī* billons made its appearance (No. 552). It continued side by side with No. 538 till A.H. 739. Five specimens were first assayed, but the result was not satisfactory as two of the coins were obviously contemporary fabrications, having no trace of silver, while a third—with only 7.05 grains of silver—was not above suspicion. Through the courtesy of the Chief Assayer of the Royal Mint four other specimens have been assayed. These four coins show a return of 13.72 grains of silver per coin and there need be no hesitation in classing them as of the same denomination as No. 538, i.e. quarters of the new *tankah*.

There are three other billon types in this class, two of which (Nos. 521 A and 561), though of later date, are clearly connected with the A.H. 727 issue as evidenced by the expression الراجى رحمت الله in their legends.

No. 521 A calls itself a *dirham*, and is of the unusual weight

of 60.5 grains. Rodgers and Whittell list it as copper, and the latter places it in the forced currency (Wh. XLI), but the marked similarity of its inscription with that of the billon *tankah* (No. 509) makes it almost certain that it was an item of the regular coinage of the billon series. The coin being unique, assay is not feasible, but as a *dirham* some silver content is probable. The forced currency definitely provided other *dirhams* (one, indeed, of the same date and mint) and these were of a different weight. How No. 521 A fitted into the currency it is difficult to say. It can hardly be the *dirham hashtgānī* which Sheikh Mubārak spoke of as having the same weight as the *dirham* current in Egypt, though the weight would tally. It seems to be an odd piece and may represent the 'legal *dirham*' of the time. The fact that it bears some resemblance in legend to the coins entitled legal *dirhams* in the forced currency supports this view.

No. 561 is of the usual 32-*ratī* weight, and in script resembles the billon *tankah* of A.H. 735 (No. 517). Its obverse is similar to that of No. 538 of the A.H. 727 series, and its reverse recalls the *dūgānīs* of Balban and Muḥammad Khaljī, while the assay of a solitary specimen shows approximately the same silver content.

The third variety (No. 563), which is also of the 32-*ratī* weight, has an obverse which connects it with the unassigned gold *tankah* No. 485 A. It may have been current in Ma'bar.

The Masāliku-l-abṣār list of Muḥammad's silver (*sic*) coins includes a *jītal yagānī*, or one *jītal* piece, but no such coin can be identified either now or in any reign since that of Fīrūz Khaljī. The *jītal* seems to have passed into a money of account represented only by 4 *fulūs* and this may be the meaning of Sheikh Mubārak's somewhat unexpected statement at the conclusion of his summary of current coins 'la moindre de ces pièces est le *dirham sultānī*' i.e. the 2-*jītal* piece.

Some time in A.H. 730 Muḥammad started his forced currency, which subsisted till A.H. 732. It will have been observed that we get coins of the regular billon series dated both A.H. 730 and 732 but none of A.H. 731,¹ the inference being that during the experiment of the forced currency the issue of the ordinary coins remained, as it naturally would, in abeyance.

Compared with the bewildering variety of Muḥammad's billon issues, his copper coinage was surprisingly scanty. *Fulūs* of the normal 40-*ratī* weight (No. 565) are rare. When in A.H. 727 Muḥammad brought out his debased *tankah* the copper unit was reduced from the 40- to a 32-*ratī* (57.6 grains) standard (No. 566)—at any rate in A.H. 730, assuming that the similar but undated No. 568, which is common, only

¹ Major Whittell's record of a coin of A.H. 731 of type VI is a mistake. The coin referred to is of 732.

MUḤAM- did duty after A.H. 732. How the 32-*ratī* copper pieces exchanged
MAD III with the billon there is no definite information, for Sheikh Mubārak's 4 *fulūs* to the *jītal* clearly had reference to the early currency with its *fuls* of 40 *ratīs*. In those days, with a ratio of copper to silver as 80 : 1, as suggested in App. A., the *jītal* would be equivalent to 288 grains of copper (4 *fulūs* of 72 grains). But with a billon *tankah* devalued to the extent of nearly 75 per cent. the *jītal*, its forty-eighth part, would not be worth much more than one of the old *fulūs*. We know that eventually under Akbar the *jītal* had dwindled in value to one twenty-fifth of a *dām*, equal to about 13 grains of copper. Did the copper coin of 32 *ratīs* (57.6 grains) of Muḥammad mark an intermediary stage in the downfall of the *jītal* in the same way that his billon *tankah* was a forerunner of the copper piece of Akbar? In other words was the new standard coin the official *jītal*?

Thomas has included in the forced token currency two types (Nos. 566-8 and 569) which are now regarded as belonging to the regular series. Apart from the paucity of the regular copper issues if these types are excluded, the fact that the issue of No. 566 was suspended during the period of the tokens—there being no coin of A.H. 731 known—helps us to the conclusion now generally accepted.

Class C. Copper or brass token issues

The issue of this forced currency was initiated in the year A.H. 730. Muḥammad had begun to tamper with the coinage in A.H. 727 and his success on that occasion seems to have emboldened him to a still more drastic interference. But disillusionment soon came and the scheme was abandoned sometime in the year A.H. 732.

Thomas (p. 274), referring to the coin No. 574 of this catalogue, says he 'prefers to look upon these pieces as provided to supply the places of the modified '*adlī* of 140 grains with which they are identical in weight', and proceeds to assign values to other token types on the same basis. An examination of the coins, however, makes it most improbable that the weight of the token bore anything but a very indirect relation to its value, e.g. the 50-*jītal tankah* (*panjāhgānī*) of Daulatābād (No. 587) weighs 80 *ratīs*, its half (No. 599) 60 *ratīs*. The 2-*jītal* token is half the weight of the 8-*jītal* token. As regards coin No. 574 it would be unsafe, and seems unnecessary, to go beyond the inscription, which distinctly says that the piece is the equivalent of a *tankah*, and that *tankah* must be the debased coin of Wh. VI (No. 509) which was the *tankah* current when the tokens were issued. It could hardly represent the '*adlī* which was not coined after A.H. 727.

Of special interest in this series are the *tankah-i-panjāhgānī*, i.e. **MUHAM-**
MAD III
 50-*jītal tankahs*, of A.H. 731 and 732 from the Daulatābād (Deogīr) and
 of A.H. 731 from the Dhār mints. In the article in *J.A.S.B.*, N. S.
 xxxviii, reprinted as App. A, reasons are given for adopting the con-
 clusion that the Dehli *tankah* of this time consisted of 48 *jītals*. The
 above coins show that in the Dakhan the current *tankah* was divided
 into 50 *jītals*, but we think that they tend to support rather than con-
 tradict the view held about the Dehli *tankah*. If the *tankah* through-
 out the empire had comprised 50 *jītals*, it is difficult to see why it
 should have been thought necessary to specify this value on the coins
 of Daulatābād and Dhār and not on others of the same type in Dehli
 and elsewhere. The *panjāhgānī* piece would seem to mark a special as
 opposed to a general method of subdivision. It is to be noted too that
 the Daulatābād and Dhār *tankahs* of A.H. 730 were of the Dehli type
 and it may conceivably have been in order to avoid any confusion that
 might result that the distinctive type of A.H. 731 and 732 was issued.
 There is, however, a passage in the *Tarīkh-i-Firūz Shāhī* (E.D., iii, p. 366),
 to which Professor Hodivālā has called attention, which indicates that
 a 50-*jītal tankah* was also current in Dehli. But the passage refers to
 the subsequent reign of Firūz Shāh and we may leave its consideration
 till the coinage of Firūz comes under review.

No. 599 is, as stated on the coin, a half piece of the Daulatābād mint
 and must therefore be taken as representing 25 *jītals*. We may suspect
 that Nos. 594 and 597, of much the same weight, were the Dehli *nīsfi*
 (half pieces) of 24 *jītals*. No. 594, it will be seen, repeats the obverse
 legend of the token *tankah*, No. 574. Pieces of 24 *jītals* are mentioned
 by Shams-i-Sirāj Afif as current in the reign of Firūz Tughluq.

Next in order comes the so-styled *dirham* (No. 600). Apparently
 all the fractions of the *tankah* down to the *dūgānī* were known as
dirhams (Sheikh Mubarak). But the addition of *الشرعي* (legal) on No.
 600 indicates that this coin represented the legal *dirham*, which must
 have been in constant use in connexion with dower, and which we find
 in Mughal times as a silver piece weighing 44.5 grains. Its resemblance
 in legend to No. 521 A has already been noted.

In No. 609 we get the Dehli quarter-*tankah*, Sheikh Mubarak's
dirham dūāzdehgānī or 12-*jītal* piece and in No. 611 A the quarter piece
 of Daulatābād. Nos. 612 and 616, the *hushtgānī* and *dūgānī*, are plain
 sailing, but there is no token which is called or can be identified with a
shashgānī or 6-*jītal* piece; an indication that, although this coin finds
 a place in Sheikh Mubarak's list, no coin of that denomination was
 current in A.H. 730. Nor is there any one-*jītal* token, if the coin listed
 by Thomas as No. 207 (No. 647 A) is to be excluded, as suggested *post*
p. 170.

**MUHAM-
MAD III***Class D*

In A.H. 741 Muḥammad 'was tormented by doubts regarding the legality of his sovereignty, which had never been recognized by a Caliph or sovereign pontiff of Islām, but the difficulty was to find the Caliph . . . The 'Abbāsīd Caliphs of Baghdād . . . had been finally extinguished by the Mughals in A.D. 1258. After diligent inquiries from travellers and foreigners Muḥammad learnt of the existence in Egypt of a phantom, who styled himself Al-Mustakfī bi'llāh and was descended from the brother of the last 'Abbāsīd Caliph in Baghdād. He sent him a humble petition, seeking his recognition, and at once substituted his name for his own on the coins of the empire'. So writes Sir W. Haig in *J.R.A.S.*, July 1922, p. 351, and coin No. 491 A is confirmatory evidence. Coins of this type must have been struck in large numbers, for they are—if we except the very rare examples of the Daulatābād mint—among the best known of Muḥammad's gold issues. As it happened, however, Al-Mustakfī had died in A.H. 740. None the less coins in his name were struck up to A.H. 744 in Dehli and for a year longer in Daulatābād. In A.H. 744 an envoy from the reigning Khalifa Al-Ḥākim II arrived in Dehli, with a patent conferring on Muḥammad the title of Nāṣir Amir al-Mūminin.

From this time the name of Al-Ḥākim is substituted on the coins, of which there are two main types (Nos. 492 and 492 A-E). The latter of these comprises five varieties, all with the same legend, and differing only in ornamentation or arrangement. On some the inscriptions are enclosed in a six-foil, some in a cinquefoil or quatrefoil, while others have plain areas. The other type is uniform in giving simply the name of the Khalifa enclosed in quatrefoils.

These coins in the name of Al-Ḥākim present certain problems. They are apparently undated and we have to rely on other means of ascertaining their date of issue. Coins of type Wh. XXXI (No. 492)—a type which is also known in billon (Nos. 629 and 637)—have been observed with the numerals ۴, ۵, ۶, ۷, and ۸ on the reverse. It can hardly be that these are mere mintmarks, and it may be reasonably conjectured that they signify dates. But the question is what dates? In 1924 Mr. H. R. Nevill, I.C.S. suggested¹ that coins of type XXXI (No. 492) were issues of Fīrūz Tughluq, and that the numerals represented the unit figures of the commencing years of that Sulṭān's reign, thus filling up the gap before A.H. 759, which is the earliest date observed on any of Fīrūz's coins that bear his name. This, however, postulates the existence of coins of type XXXI bearing the numerals ۱ and ۲, none of which have yet been found.

¹ In a private letter to the author.

An alternative view suggests itself that type XXXI was Muḥammad's first issue when he heard in A.H. 744 that Al-Ḥākim and not Al-Mustakfi was the reigning Khalifa, and that the numerals represent the units of the years A.H. 744 to 748. This contention is strongly supported by the fact that the coins are identical in form, with one slight difference in the reverse arrangement, with those billon and copper issues, which we know from dated specimens were actually issued by Muḥammad (No. 624). In this way the mysterious gap between A.H. 744 (Dehlī) and 748 can be satisfactorily explained both in gold and billon. In billon the dated coins of this type carry us on from A.H. 748 to 752, the last year of Muḥammad, but in gold there is no coin that can be assigned to a date later than A.H. 748, and we are left without any dated gold till A.H. 759, the seventh year of Firūz Tughluq. It is suggested that coins Nos. 492 A-E and Firūz's first undated issue (No. 649) fill this interval. It is conceivable that Muḥammad, who was hard pressed in Western India, issued no gold during the last three years and one month of his reign (he died in Muḥarram A.H. 752) but it is difficult to believe that the coins of the early years of Firūz, whose later gold issues were unstinted, were confined to the single rare type of No. 649. The type therefore represented by coins Nos. 492 A-E, which has hitherto been attributed to Muḥammad, may well have been an issue of his successor Firūz. The expression في زمان الامام used on those coins is found on the latter king's first issue in his own name (No. 649) in conjunction too with the Khalifa Al-Ḥākim and on his second, third, and fourth issues also, but with the modification of زمن for زمان. The script, moreover, appears to have a closer resemblance to that on Firūz's coins than to the distinctive script on No. 492. The fact that the coins do not bear the name of the Sultān presents no difficulty. Firūz would merely be carrying on Muḥammad's subordination of his own individuality to the Khalifa, a prudent course in view of his own somewhat doubtful right to the throne.

There was no issue of silver, the only silver piece known (No. 505 A) having clearly been struck from the gold die.

The Al-Mustakfi billons have been found of three weights—80 *ratīs*, presumably *tankahs* in direct succession to the A.H. 727 series (Wh. VI)—40 *ratīs* (Nos. 621-2) and 32 *ratīs* (No. 622 A). These await assay. No. 620 A of the Daulatābād mint is a baffling coin if the marginal reading of النصفى is correct, which is not free from doubt. It is against the evidence of Muḥammad's earlier issues and the later *tankah* of the Lodīs that a piece of this weight should represent a half *tankah*. No other specimen with a legible margin is, unfortunately, available.

In copper the 32-*ratī fals* (No. 623) is maintained with a jingling inscription characteristic of the time.

In the Al-Ḥākim billon series there is again the *tankah* of 80 *ratīs*,

MUḤAM- but assay (App. B) shows that Muḥammad had not been able to resist
MAD III the temptation to debase further an easily debasable coin. The only other denomination is a 32-*ratī* piece, also much alloyed. The rare *tankah* (No. 636 B), with its phrases *خلدت خلافته* and *امير المومنين* reminiscent of the inscriptions on the coins of Firūz Tughluq, should probably, like the gold pieces Nos. 492 A–E referred to above, be assigned to that Sultān, whose earliest billon in his own name is dated A.H. 759.

The copper issues are confined to 32-*ratī fulūs*. They are dated and continued to be struck annually till the end of the reign. Specimens are also known of A.H. 757 and 759. These must have been struck by Firūz Tughluq and go to support the view urged above that the latter carried on Muḥammad's *Khalifa* coinage up to A.H. 759 when his own name first appears on the coins.

Two coins (Nos. 647 and 647 A) of unusual interest have been assigned to this reign though not bearing Muḥammad's name and not dated. Both are denominated *jītals*. One (No. 647 A)—which was included by Thomas in his list of forced tokens (*Chron.*, p. 252, No. 207)—calls itself a *jītal yaḡānī* and on the reverse in conjunction with *yaḡānī* is a word which Thomas read as *امانى* and translated as 'the equivalent of'. This coin which is of copper and weighs 74 grains is now in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin. The other coin (No. 647) weighs 50 grains and is entitled a *jītal dūḡānī*. The *dūḡānī* here too is associated with another word similar to that on No. 647 A. But it is clear that the word is not *امانى* but *امامى*. This affords a clue to its approximate date, and the result is confirmed by the lettering which bears a striking resemblance to that of the *Khalifa* Al-Mustakfi issues Nos. 621 and 623. The open *گ* in particular is quite distinctive of this period, and the use of the word *امامى* is appropriate enough on a *Khalifa* coin. We may therefore with some confidence assign No. 647 to Muḥammad's first *Khalifa* period, A.H. 741 to 744. Moreover an examination of 647 A leads to the conclusion that the correct reading of the reverse is *yaḡānī imāmī*—not *amānī*, for which, incidentally, the translation of 'equivalent of' is somewhat strained. It is therefore tempting to place the coin in the same category as No. 647. It cannot have been a forced token as it is three times as heavy as the token *dūḡānī*. Its weight would indeed allow of its inclusion in Muḥammad's A.H. 727 series after the introduction of the billon *tankah* when the value of the *jītal* must have approached that of the earlier copper *fals* of 40 *ratīs* (72 grains). But it would be unsafe, notwithstanding, in our opinion, to assign this coin either to the Al-Mustakfi period or indeed to the reign of Muḥammad Tughluq at all, for in style and appearance it belongs to an earlier period. A reference to the coin of Muḥammad Ḥasan Qarlagh (figured

in *I.M.C.*, ii, Pl. VII. 30), which it resembles closely, gives an indication of its date and perhaps local origin. **MUḤAM-
MAD III**

Firūz Tughluq was leading an expedition in Sind when Muḥammad, his cousin, died without any obvious heir. He was accepted at once by the army as the rightful successor to the Dehlī throne. But in the meanwhile, and apparently in ignorance of the proceedings in Sind, Khwāja-i-Jahān, who was in charge of Dehlī, set up Maḥmūd, a suppositious son of Muḥammad. As soon as Firūz returned, Khwāja-i-Jahān withdrew his opposition and the young pretender was set aside. In the interval quite a number of gold *tankahs* must have been struck in his name, for they are not as uncommon as one would expect. A single silver *tankah* of the non-debased standard and a single 32-*ratī* billon are also known of this prince. The latter follows the type associated with Balban and Muḥammad Khaljī but with an Arabic marginal legend as introduced by Khusrū, No 426. This reversion to the old currency system, however, was destined to be as shortlived as the Sultān himself.

FĪRŪZ III

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		FĪRŪZ <u>SHĀH</u> III TUGHLUQ	
		A.H. 752-790.	A.D. 1351-1388.
		GOLD	
		A. With the name of the <u>K</u> halifa Abū-l-'Abbās Aḥmad Al-Ḥākim II.	
649*	—	ضربت هذه السكه في زمان الامام ابو العباس احمد خلدت خلافته	وائق بتائيد يزداني فيروز شاه سلطان ط The tail of the 'ye' cuts through the tops of the two ls and ط
		Wt. 169.2. S. .8.	Pl. VIII.
		B. With the name of the <u>K</u> halifa Abū-l-Faṭḥ Al-Mu'tasid.	
650	Dehli 765	In circle في زمن الامام امير المومنين ابو الفتح خلدت خلافته <i>Margin</i> ضرب هذه السكه بحضرت دهلي سنه خمس و ستين و سبعماية	السلطان الاعظم سيف امير المومنين ابو المظفر فيروز شاه السلطان خلدت مملكته
		Wt. 168.7. S. .9. <i>Dates recorded:</i> ? 757 (Th.) 765.	

* Note to 649. B.M. has a fine specimen of this coin with the legends enclosed in an eight-foil.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 650 A*	Dehli 761	<p>As on 650, but arranged</p> <p>الإمام في زمن ابو امير المومنين الفتح خلافته خالد</p> <p>and in margin</p> <p>احدى و ستين</p> <p>Wt. 166. S. 1.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> B. M. 346.</p> <p><i>Dates observed :</i> 759 (I.M.C.), 761 (B.M.).</p>	<p>As on 650.</p> <p>FIRUZ III</p>
650 B	—	<p>ضربت هذه السكه في زمن الامام امير المومنين ابى الفتح المعتصد بالله خالد خلافته</p> <p>Wt. 169. S. .85.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> I.M.C., 410.</p>	<p>As on 650, but خالد and ملكته change places.</p>

* *Note to 650 A.* L.M.C. gives a coin of 754 but this is possibly a misreading of أربع for تسع. This type was probably prior in issue to No. 650. It is difficult to accept the date 757 for the latter.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
FIRUZ III			
<i>A</i> 651*	Dehli ?	C. With the name of the <u>Khalifa</u> Abū 'Abdullah Al-Mutawakkil I. In circle في زمن الامام امير المومنين ابى عبد الله خلدت خلافته <i>Margin</i> ضربت هذه السكه بحضرت دهلي . . . سنة Wt. 170.4. S. .9.	As on 650, but السلطاني Pl. VIII.
652	786	D. Without the name of a <u>Khalifa</u> . سلطان فيروز شاه The tail of the 'ye' cuts through the tops of the ls and ط Wt. 167.8. S. .9.	المومنين نائب امير ٧٨٦ Pl. VIII.
<i>A</i> 652 A*	Dehli 773	SILVER As on 651, but area arranged as on the coin of 773 A.H. (See note to 651). Wt. 170. S. 1. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	As on 651. Pl. XXIV.

* Note to 651. In the coin of 773 أبى is in the second line of the obverse and خلدت in the third line. On the reverse السلطان.

* Note to 652 A. Two similar *tankahs*, but with incomplete dates, were obtained by Mr. R. B. Whitehead in 1916 but were unfortunately lost in the post.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 652 B	787	In circle as on 652. Wt. 163. S. .9. <i>Ref.</i> A. N. S.	In double circle as on 652, FIRÓZ III but ۷۸۷
B 653	Dehli 759	الخليفة امير المومنين خلدت خلافته The ت of خلدت cuts the ل Wt. 133. S. .75.	فیروز شاه سلطانی ضربت بحضرت دهلی ۷۵۹ Pl. VIII.
654	"	" but ۷۵۹ to left of خلافته	" but without date.
655	" 762	" but ۷۶۲	"
656	" 764	" but ۷۶۴	"
657- 658	" 765	" but ۷۶۵ and the ت of خلدت is over the د Wt. 137; 134.5. S. .75.	" but سلطانے—the ن cutting across the ل Pl. VIII.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
FIRUZ III B 659	Dehli 766	As on 657, but vii Wt. 137; 134.5. S. .75.	As on 657.
660*	" 767	but " vix S. .7.	"
661*	" 768	but " vix S. .7.	"
662	" 769	but " vix Wt. 137.6. S. .75.	but وز شاه فیر سلطان
663	" 771	but " vix Wt. 137.6. S. .75.	"
664	" 772	but " vix Wt. 137.6. S. .75.	"
665	" 773	but " vix Wt. 137.6. S. .75.	"

* Note to 660. H. R. N. had a coin of this year with a reverse like 654.

* Note to 661. H. R. N. had a specimen with a reverse like 662.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 666	Dehli 774	As on 657, but vvf Wt. 137.6. S. .75.	As on 662. FIRUZ III
667	" 775	but " vvo Wt. 137.6. S. .75.	"
668	" 776	but " vvt Wt. 137.6. S. .75.	"
669*	" 777	but " vvv Wt. 136.7. S. .75.	"
670- 671	" 778	but " vva Wt. 136.7. S. .75.	"
672- 673	" 779	but " vvt Wt. 136.7. S. .75.	"
674- 675	" 780	but " va. Wt. 137.1. S. .75.	"

* Note to 669. H. R. N. has a coin of this date with a reverse like No. 654.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
FIRUZ III B 676	Dehli 781	As on 657, but ۷۸۱ Wt. 137.1. S. .75.	As on 662.
677- 678	" 782	but " ۷۸۲ Wt. 141. S. .75.	"
679	" 783	but " ۷۸۳ Wt. 141. S. .75.	"
680*	" 784	" الخليفة ابو عبد الله خلعت ۷۸۴ خلافته Wt. 141. S. .75.	"
681	" 785	but " ۷۸۵ Wt. 140. S. .75.	"
682	" 786	but " ۷۸۶ Wt. 140. S. .75.	"
683	" 787	but " ۷۸۷ Wt. 140. S. .75.	"

Pl. VIII.

* Note to 680. W. E. M. C. had this with a reverse like No. 654.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 684	Dehli 788	As on 680, but vAA Wt. 140. S. .75.	As on 662. FIRUZ III
685	" 789	but vAA Wt. 140. S. .75.	"
686*	" 815	As on 654, but A10 Wt. 142.5. S. .7.	"
687* 688	" 816	but A11 Wt. 145.3; 143. S. .7.	" Pl. VIII.
689*	" 867	As on 657, but A1v Wt. 140.5. S. .7.	As on 657.

Every year from A.H. 759 to 790 is known. Dates not recorded above are 760 (B.M.), 761 (*I.M.C.*), 763 (B.M.), 770 (B.M.), 790 (Th.). In addition posthumous coins of similar type and legends are known of the following years:

791	} Th.	814 H. R. N.	} Th.	*828	
799		815		*830	
801		816		825	867
804		817 Th.		*827 H. R. N.	†868

* With reverses like No. 654.
† With reverse like No. 657.

* Note to 686, 687. Struck by Daulat Khān Lodi.

* Note to 689. Possibly a die-sinker's error for v1v. The coin bears a marked similarity to No. 660.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 699	Dehli 760	<p>الخليفة المومنين امير خلدت خلافته</p> <p>Wt. 56.2. S. .55.</p> <p><i>Dates observed :</i> 759 (B.M.), 760, 762 (N.S., xvii, p. 165), 763 (H. R. N.), 767 (W. E. M. C.).</p>	As on 653, but v]١.
700	—	<p>As on 699.</p> <p>Wt. 51.2. S. .55.</p>	As on 699, but no date.
701	—	<p>”</p> <p>but the ت خلدت cuts the top of the ل</p> <p>Wt. 56.2. S. .55.</p>	As on 657.
702- 705	—	<p>”</p> <p>but the ت is above the د</p> <p>Wt. 55.5. S. .55.</p>	As on 662.
706*— 708	—	<p>In double circle</p> <p>الخليفة ابو الفتح خلدت خلافته</p> <p>Wt. 54.2; 53.8. S. .6; .55.</p>	<p>In double circle</p> <p>فيروز شاه سلطاني خلد ملکه</p>

Pl. VIII.

* Note to 706. A variant has a m.m. 14 above الخليفة.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
PIRŪZ III B 709- 711	Dehlī —	<p>الخليفة ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافته</p> <p>The ت of خلدت cuts the top of the ل</p> <p>Wt. 55.5; 50.8. S. .6; .55.</p>	<p>وز شاه فیر سلطان بت ضر بحضرت دهلی</p> <p>Pl. VIII.</p>
712	—	<p>In six-foil</p> <p>خليفة ابو الفتح × above خليفة</p> <p>Wt. 42. S. .55.</p>	<p>In six-foil</p> <p>سلطانی فیروز</p> <p>Pl. VIII.</p>
713*	Dehlī —	<p>In circle</p> <p>شاه فیروز</p> <p>Pierced in centre and worn.</p> <p>S. .4.</p>	<p>In circle</p> <p>دهلی</p> <p>Pl. XXIII.</p>
Æ		COPPER	
713 A	Dehlī Dāru-l- mulk —	<p>وز شاه فیر سلطان</p> <p>The ن cuts across the tops of the لطا</p> <p>Wt. 140.5. S. .6.</p> <p>Ref. B.M. and R. (Lāhor, p. 98. 6).</p>	<p>دار الملك دهلی</p> <p>Pl. XXI.</p>

* Note to 713. This is Th. 232, wts. 17.4 and 17.8 grs. The coin figured belongs to the A. N. S., wt. 15.5 grs.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 714	Dehlī <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> —	In circle شاه فیروز سلطانے The ^{نے} cuts across the tops of the لٹا Wt. 68.6. S. .6.	In circle دار الملک دہلی FIRUZ III
715- 716	"	" but letters more angular. Wt. 68.7. S. .6.	"
717*— 719	"	but "وز شاه فیروز Wt. 65.2. S. .6.	"
720- 721	"	" Wt. 66.3. S. .6.	but "دار الملک (Mālwa type) Pl. VIII.
722- 723	"	" but in double circle. Wt. 62.5; 63. S. .6.	" but in double circle.
723 A	"	As on 722, but شاه for شاه Wt. 62. S. .55. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 455.</i>	As on 722.

* Note to 717. H. R. N. records a square coin of this type. R. B. has another.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 735 B	Dehli —	ت حضر Wt. 16·8. S. .35.	دهلی FIRUZ III
<i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.—assigned to Firūz Shāh from the style of the script.			
POSTHUMOUS COINS			
<i>(a) Struck by Khiz̄r Khān.</i>			
736	Dehli <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> 817	As on 717. Wt. 67·9. S. .6.	As on 714, but below ۸۱۷
737	" 823	" Wt. 67·6. S. .6.	but " ۸۲۳
<i>(b) Struck by Mubārak II.</i>			
738	" 824	" Wt. 70·7. S. .6.	but " ۸۲۴
739	" 825	" Wt. 66·2. S. .6.	but " ۸۲۵
Pl. IX.			
740	" 827	" Wt. 70·2. S. .6.	but " ۸۲۷
741	" 828	" Wt. 70. S. .6.	but " ۸۲۸

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
FIRŪZ III	Æ 742	Dehli <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> 832	As on 717. Wt. 66.9. S. -6.	As on 714, but ۸۳۲
	743	" 835	" Wt. 66. S. -6.	but ۸۳۵
	744*	" ?	" Wt. 65.8. S. -6.	but ۷۳
<p>The following other posthumous dates have been observed in this type and weight :</p> <p>799, 800 (Th.), 810 (B.M.)—struck by Maḥmūd Shāh II. 818, 820, 821, 822 (N.S. 35)—struck by Khizr Khān. 826, 829, 830 (N.S. 35)—struck by Mubārak II.</p> <p>Mr. R. B. Whitehead owned a curious hybrid copper coin. It had the obverse legend of No. 706, but on the reverse was the Kāngra horseman figured in <i>J.M.C.</i>, vol. i, Pl. XXVII. 22. The weights of the Kāngra and Dehli coins of this denomination are very similar. Firūz successfully invaded Kāngra—see <i>C.H.I.</i>, vol. iii, pp. 179-180.</p>				
<p>FATH KHĀN associated with his father GOLD</p>				
FATH KHĀN	A/ 745*	Iqlimush-Sharq 761	In circle في زمن الامام امير المومنين ابى الفتح المعتصم بالله خلدت خلافته	In circle شاه فتحخان فيروز جل الله ظلال جلاله
		<p><i>Margin</i> ضربت هذه السكه في اقليم الشرق سنة احدى و ستين و سعمائة</p> <p>Wt. 168.5. S. -9.</p>		

Pl. IX.

* Note to 744. Possibly of 837 (reversed).

* Note to 745. See N. S., xxxv, p. 168, where the provincialism of Fath Khān's coins is emphasized.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		TUGHLUQ SHĀH II	
		TUGHLUQ II	
		A.H. 790-791.	A.D. 1388-1389.
		GOLD	
A/		In circle, as on 651.	السلطان الاعظم
761*	[Dehli] ?	<i>Margin</i> (read from outside) ضربت هذه . . [بحضرت دهلي]	غياث الدنيا و الدين تغلق شاه السلطاني
		Wt. 170. S. .9.	
		<i>Date observed</i> : 791 (Berlin).	Pl. IX.
		BILLON	
B		سلطان	المومنين
761 A	— 790	تغلق شاه	نائب امير v۱.
		Wt. 164. S. .8.	
		<i>Ref.</i> Thomas, 251.	
		<i>Dates observed</i> : 790 (Th.), 791 (I.M.C.).	
762- 765	Dehli 790	الخليفة ابو عبد الله خلدت v۱. خلافته	تغلق شاه سلطان بت ضر بحضرت دهلي
		Wt. 140.7; 140.6; 139.6; 139. S. .7.	
766	" 791	" but v۱	"
		Wt. 141. S. .7.	
		<i>Dates observed</i> : 790, 791.	Pl. IX.

* Note to 761. Cf. R. V. 18. Berlin has a specimen with v۱ دهلي in the margin.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
TUGHLUQ II B 767	—	In circle الله ابو عبد خلدت خلافته Wt. 83.8. S. .65.	In circle تغلق شاه سلطان خلدت مملکتہ Pl. IX.
768	Dehli 790?	In circle الله عبد ابو <i>Margin</i> خلدت [خلافته بحضرت دهلی] ۷۹۰. Wt. 72 (worn). S. .7.	سلطان تغلق شاه Pl. IX.
769	—	الحلیفہ ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافته Wt. 53.1. S. .55.	تغلق شاه سلطانی خلد ملکہ Pl. IX.
769 A	Dehli —	الحلیفہ المومنین امیر خلدت خلافته Wt. 55. S. .5. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	تغلق شاه سلطان ضربت بحضرت دهلی
769 B	— 790	ابو عبد الله ۷۹۰. Wt. 50. S. ? <i>Ref.</i> Thomas, 253.	تغلق شاه سلطان

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		TUGHLUQ II	
		COPPER	
Æ 770	Dehli <i>Dāru-l-mulk</i>	تغلق شاه سلطانے The $\frac{1}{2}$ cuts across the tops of لطا Wt. 65.8. S. .55.	دار الملك دهلى
770 A	—	سلطانے تغلق شاه Wt. 66. S. .5. <i>Ref. I.M.C.</i>	As on 770.
770 B	Dehli —	شاه تغلق Wt. 35. S. .4. <i>Ref. R. (Lāhor, p. 103. 6).</i>	حضرت دهلى
		FĪRŪZ SHĀH ZAFAR	
		A.H. 791.	A.D. 1389.
		GOLD	
A 771	Dehli ?	In circle, as on 651. <i>Margin</i> ... حضرت دهلى ... Wt. 168.9. S. .9. <i>Date observed : 791 (B.M.).</i>	السلطان الاعظم فيروز شاه ظفر ابن فيروز شاه السلطاني
			PL. IX.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
KAFAR	B	BILLON	
772*	— [791]	وز شاه فیر ظفر ابن فیروز شاه Wt. 165.6. S. .8.	المومنین نائب امیر [۷۹۱] Pl. IX.
773- 775	Dehli 791	الخليفة ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافتہ ۷۹۱ Wt. 138.3; 140; 136. S. .65.	وز شاه فیر ظفر سلطانی ضربت بحضرت دہلی Pl. IX.
775* (bis)	Dehli —	الخليفة المومنين امير خلدت خلافتہ Wt. 140. S. .7.	As on 773.
775 A*	— 791	الخليفة المومنين امير خلدت خلافتہ Wt. 130. S. .65. Ref. A. N. S.	وز [شاه] فیر سلطانی ظفر ۷۹۱ Pl. XXIII.

* Note to 772. For dated coin see R. vi. 22.

* Note to 775 (bis). Acquired for Dehli in 1928—Ref. Th. 246.

* Note to 775 A. Cf. N. S., xxxv, p. 175. 10, and R. vi. 28, where the coin is described as copper. But the type and weight show it to be billon.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 775 B*	— 791	In square شاه فیروز <i>Margin</i> ظفر ابن فیروز شاه سلطانی Wt. 110. S. .65.	المومنین نائب امیر ۷۹۱ ẒAFAR
776	—	الله ابو عبد خلدت خلافتہ Wt. 80.7. S. .65.	فیروز شاه ظفر ابن فیروز شاه Pl. IX.
776 A	? Dehli —	In circle الله عبد ابو <i>Margin</i> ... خلدت خلافتہ ضربت Wt. 75.5. S. .65. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	As on 776, but وز شاه فیروز Pl. XXI.
777- 778	—	الحلیفہ ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافتہ Wt. 52.8; 49. S. .55-5.	فیروز شاه ظفر سلطانی Pl. IX.

* Note to 775 B. R. (Lāhor, p. 100. 5) gives a coin of this type without date weighing 81 grs., but from the cast supplied it would appear that this weight is due to clipping and wear.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
ZAFAR	B 778 A*	وز شاه فیر ظفر ابن فیروز شاه Wt. 55. S. .55. Ref. R. IV. 25 (Lāhor).	المومنین نائب امیر ۷۱۰?
	Æ 779*	As on 777. (cut) Wt. 106. S. .6.	COPPER In circle شاه فیروز Margin ظفر [ابن فیروز] شاه سلطانی
779 A	Dehli Dāru-l- mulk —	وز شاه فیر ظفر سلطان Wt. 67. S. .55. Ref. N.S. xxxv, p. 175, No. 12, now in B.M.	دار الملك دهلی Pl. XXI.
ABŪ BAKR		ABŪ BAKR SHĀH	
	A/ 780	? Dehli 791?	A.H. 791-793. A.D. 1389-1390. GOLD In circle as on 651. Margin (read from outside) ضربت ۷۱۱? Wt. 169.2. S. .85 × .9. Dates observed : 791, 792 (H.R.N.).	السلطان الاعظم ابو بکر شاه بن ظفر بن فیروز شاه السلطانی (traces of circle outside) Pl. IX.

* Note to 778 A. A cast of this coin received from the Panjab Museum shows that the suggested date is speculative.

* Note to 779. Rodgers has figured three coins of this type in R. IV. 20, 21, 22. On p. 190 of the same paper he says he has five coins of the type, all of brass, with an average weight of 104 grs. (not 84 grs. as stated in R. Lāhor, p. 100. 6, and N. S. xxxv, p. 175. 11).

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B		BILLON	ABŪ BAKR
781*	— 792	In foliated border ابو بکر شاہ ظفر بن فیروز شاہ سلطانے The π cuts across the tops of لطا Wt. 163. S. .8.	In foliated border نائب المومنین امیر خالدت خلافتہ ۷۱۲ Pl. IX.
782	"	" " but the letters are bolder and there is no بن after ظفر Wt. 159. S. .8.	"
783	— 792	In circle as on 781. Wt. 149. S. .8 x .9.	In circle as on 781, but the date is to the left under فتہ Pl. IX.
784	"	In circle بکر شاہ ابو <i>Margin</i> (beginning at top) [بن] ظفر بن فیروز [شاہ] سلطانی Wt. 166. S. .8.	المومنین نائب امیر ۷۱۲ Pl. IX.
785	"	ابو بکر شاہ ظفر ابن فیروز شاہ Wt. 162.5. S. .85.	المومنین نائب امیر ۷۱۲

*Note to 781. This coin is similar in type and weight to the one listed as copper in N.S. xxxv, p. 178, No. 11. But there is no doubt that Nos. 781 and 782 are billon (much debased). So is B.M.C. 405, a similar piece.

**ABŪ
BAKR**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 786	— 792	As on 785. Wt. 152.5. S. .75.	نائب امير المومنين ۷۹۲
787	— 791	الخليفة ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافته ۷۹۱ (much cut) Wt. 115.3. S. .7.	ابو بكر شاه بن ظفر بن فيروز شاه سلطاني
788*— 791	— 792	but " ۷۹۲ Wt. 137.2; 135.2; 130.5; 129.6. S. .7. <i>Dates observed : 791, 792, 793 (Th.).</i>	"
791A	Dehli 791	As on 787. Wt. 136. S. .7. <i>Ref. I.M.C.</i>	As on 787, but حضرت دهلي to left of سلطاني
791 B	— 791	وز شاه فيروز سلطاني ظفر ۷۹۱ Wt. 128. S. .7. <i>Ref. R. VI. 15.</i>	ابو بكر شاه بن فيروز شاه ظفر سلطاني

*Note to 788. In one coin the second بن on the reverse is above ظفر on the others below فيروز. R. (Lāhor, p. 102. 5) gives a coin of this type on which both بن's on the reverse are omitted; date 791, wt. 120 grs.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 792	— 791	In square شاه ابو بكر <i>Margin</i> The only word legible is شاه in bottom right corner. Wt. 97 (chipped). S. .7.	المومنين نائب امير ۷۹۱
			ABŪ BAKR
793	— 792	” <i>Margin</i> (beginning at right centre) بن ظفر بن فيروز شاه ساطاني Wt. 106.9. S. .65.	but ” ۷۹۲
			Pl. IX.
794	”	” but marginal legend begins at left centre. Wt. 107. S. .7.	”
795*	— 793	” but marginal legend begins at left bottom corner. Wt. 93. S. .7. <i>Dates observed : 791, 792, 793.</i>	but ” ۷۹۳
			Pl. IX.

*Note to 795. The B.M. has a similar coin dated 792 and weighing 112.5 grains. B.M.C. 402 is another variant with the marginal legend beginning in the top segment.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
ABŪ BAKR	B 795 A*	In quatrefoil lozenge شاه بکر ابو <i>Margin</i> (beginning at 9 o'clock) (بن) ظفر بن فیروز شاه سلطانی Wt. 110. S. .75. <i>Ref.</i> R. VI. 7.	As on 792.
	795 B	— 792 In quatrefoil شاه بن فیروز ابو بکر شاه <i>Margin</i> ظفر . . . سلطانی Wt. 104.3. S. .7. <i>Ref.</i> N.S. xxxv, p. 177. 7 (H. R. N.).	but " ۷۹۲
	795 c	— In circle الله ابو عبد خلدت [خلافتہ] Wt. 77. S. .6. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.C.	ابو بکر شاه ظفر سلطانی لطلا cuts the نے The

*Note to 795 A. Though Rodgers marks it as copper it seems more probable from its type that it is billon.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 796	—	الخليفة المومنين امير خلدت خلافته Wt. 53.3. S. .55.	As on 787. ABU BAKR Pl. IX.
797- 800	—	الخليفة ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافته Wt. 54.5; 53.5; 53; 47.3. S. .55.	ابو بكر شاه ظفر سلطاني
801	—	" Wt. 53.3. S. .5.	" شاه but
801 A	—	الخليفة ابو عبد الله Wt. 53. S. .5. Ref. R. (Lahor, p. 103. 8).	In circle بكر ابو Margin شاه بن ظفر بن فيروز
801 B	— 791?	As on 787, but ? date. Wt. 47. Ref. Thomas, 256.	As on 787.
Æ			COPPER
802*	Dehli Darul- mulk ? 792	In rayed circle شاه بكر ابو د (sic) Wt. 75.3. S. .55.	دار الملك دهلي (? inverted) v1r

*Note to 802. Neither the reading nor the attribution of this coin is completely satisfactory.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUHAMMAD IV			
MUHAMMAD IV BIN FĪRŪZ			
		A.H. 792-795.	A.D. 1390-1392/3.
GOLD			
A/ 803 c	— 793	الامام فى زمن المومنين امير خلدت خلافته ٧٩٣	السلطان الاعظم شاه شاه محمد فيروز سلطاني خلدت مملكته
		Wt. 170. S. .85.	
		Ref. B.M.	
		Dates observed : 793 (B.M.), 794 (N.S. 35).	Pl. XXI.
804*	— 825	As on 803 c, but ٨٢٥	السلطان الاعظم ابو المعامد محمد شاه بن فيروز شاه السلطاني ?
		Wt. 173.9. S. .75.	Pl. X.
SILVER			
A/ 805*	— 818	As on 803 c, but ٨١٨	As on 804.
		Wt. 172. S. .9.	Pl. XXI.
		Posthumous dates observed : 817 (Th.), 818, 820 (H. R. N.), 823—issues of Khizr Khān, 834—issue of Mubārak II (fig.).	

*Note to 804. Posthumous issued by Mubārak II.

*Note to 805. Coins of 793, 794 are recorded with similar inscriptions (cf. Th. p. 308 and N.S. xxxv, p. 180), but they cannot be traced. *Prima facie* coins of 793, 794 should have inscriptions similar to 803 c.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 808*- 811	—	وز شاه فیر سلطانے The cuts across the tops of لطا	سلطانے محمد شاه MUHAM- MAD IV
		Wt. 69; 66. S. .55.	Pl. X.
812	—	”	”
		Wt. 32.5. S. .45.	
812 A	—	شاه فیروز	شاه محمد
		Wt. 14. S. .35. Ref. A. N. S.	Pl. XXIII.
		? First issues of Muhammad Shāh when associated with his father.	
B		BILLON	
812 B	789	As on 806, but ۷۸۹	As on 806, but احمد in place of محمد
		Wt. 141.3. S. .7. Ref. B.M.	Pl. XXI.
Æ		COPPER	
812 c	—	As on 808.	احمد شاه سلطانے لطا cuts the
		Wt. 68.5. S. .55.	

*Note to 808. Cp. I.M.C. 497, but fuller specimens do not support 'بن' on the obverse.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUHAM- MAD IV			
B. As sole ruler, A.H. 792-795.			
B		BILLON	
812 D	— 795	As on 805 B. Wt. 164.5. S. .8. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	As on 805 B, but v١٥ Pl. XXIV.
813- 814	— 793	As on 806, but v١٣ Wt. 128.8. S. .7.	As on 806, but سلطان
815- 817	"	" Wt. 140.5; 134.2. S. .7.	As on 806. Pl. X.
818- 820	— 794	but " v١٤ Wt. 139.8; 142.2. S. .7.	"
821	— 795	but " v١٥ Wt. 131. S. .7.	"
<i>Dates observed : 793, 794, 795.</i>			
821 A	— 79-	شاه فيروز بن محمد شاه Wt. 132 (worn). S. .65. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	المومنين نائب امير v١-

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 821 B	— 792	In double circle as on 821 A. Wt. 55. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> A. N. S.	In circle as on 821 A, but MUHAM- v1r MAD IV Pl. XXIII.
822*— 823	—	الخليفة ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافته Wt. 53.3. S. .55.	As on 813.
824*	—	الخليفة المومنين امير خلدت خلافته Wt. 52.8. S. .55.	As on 806. Pl. X.
COPPER			
Æ 825— 826	Delhi 793	In circle شاه محمد <i>Margin</i> سلطاني ضربت بحضرت دهلي	المومنين نائب امير v1r T to left of امير
827— 828	" 794	" Wt. 131.5; 130.5. S. .65. <i>Dates observed:</i> 793, 794, 795 (B.M.).	" but v1r Pl. X.

*Note to 822. N.S. xxxv, p. 181. 8 gives a variant with سلطان on reverse.

*Note to 824. B.M. has a variant with سلطان.

**MUHAM-
MAD IV**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 829	Dehli <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> 792	سلطان محمد شاه Wt. 68. S. .55.	دار الملك دهلی ۷۹۲
830	" 793	سلطان محمد شاه Wt. 63.2. S. .6.	but ۷۹۳
831- 833	" 794	" Wt. 68.5; 65.6. S. .55--5.	but ۷۹۴
834	" 795	" Wt. 64.7 (worn). S. .55. <i>Dates observed : 792, 793, 794, 795.</i> <i>Posthumous dates observed :</i> 801, 804 with سلطان on obv.	but ۷۹۵
835*- 838	" —	As on 829. Wt. 69.5; 67.5. S. .55.	" but without date.
838 A	" —	In circular area شاه محمد Wt. 66. S. .55. <i>Ref. R. (Lāhor, p. 104. 4).</i>	"

*Note to 835. Traces of a circular border are visible on some coins of this type. H.R.N. has a coin with m.m. 97 to left of دهلی.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 839*	Dehli 791?	In circle شاه محمد <i>Margin (read from inside)</i> سلطان حضرت [حضرت دہلی] Wt. 54.7. S. .6.	المومنين نائب امير * ۱۱۹۷ MUHAM- MAD IV Pl. X.
840*- 841	" 793	" Margin illegible. Wt. 52.8; 53.5. S. .6. <i>Dates observed:</i> 792 (B.M.), 793, 794 (I.M.C.).	but " ۱۱۹۳
842*- 844	Dehli —	شاه محمد Wt. 34.5; 34.1; 33.3. S. .45-4.	ت بھضر دہلی Pl. X.
		Traces of a circle are found on some coins of this type— both sides.	
844 A	" —	As on 842. Wt. 24; 22.5. S. .45. <i>Ref. R. (Lāhor), p. 104.6/6A.</i>	As on 842.
844 B	—	محمد Wt. 16. S. .35. <i>Ref. R. I., Pl. VI. 3 (Lāhor).</i>	شاه

*Note to 839. In A.H. 791 Muḥammad was fighting for the throne. This date may be a posthumous 801 (inverted).

*Note to 840. R. I. 19 figures a coin of 792 with the margin reading from outside.

*Note to 842. A coin of this type is given in R. (Lāhor), pp. 104. 5, weighing 42 grains.

SIKAN-
DAR I

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
SIKANDAR SHĀH I			
		A.H. 795.	A.D. 1393.
B		BILLON	
845	— 795	الخليفة ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافته ٧٩٥	سلطان محمد شاه سكندر شاه
		Wt. 138.3. S. .8.	Pl. X.
845 A	—	الخليفة المومنين امير خلدت خلافته	As on 845, but سلطان
		Wt. 55. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> B.M. 429.	
Æ		COPPER	
846	[Dehli] 795	In circle شاه سكندر <i>Margin</i> [سلطاني ضربت بحضرت دهلي]	المومنين نائب امير ٧٩٥
		Wt. 135.6. S. .65.	
847- 848	Dehli <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> 795	سلطان سكندر شاه	In circle دار الملك دهلي ٧٩٥
		Wt. 68.3. S. .55.	Pl. X.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
848 A	Dehli <i>Dāru-l-mulk</i> 795	محمد شاه سكندر شاه Wt. 69.6. S. .6. <i>Ref.</i> Berlin.	As on 847. SIKAN-DAR I Pl. XXIII.
848 B	Dehli	شاه سكندر Wt. 30. S. .45. <i>Ref.</i> Thomas 275 and A. N. S.	حضرت دهلي
848 C	—	سكندر Wt. 18. S. .4. <i>Ref.</i> R. I. 2 (Lāhor).	شاه
		MAḤMŪD II BIN MUḤAMMAD IV A.H. 795–815.	MAḤMŪD II A.D. 1393–1413.
848 D	Dehli 797	In circle الامام في زمن امير المومنين خلدت خلافته <i>Margin</i> ضربت . . . بحضرت دهلي ۷۹۷ Wt. 171. S. .9. <i>Ref.</i> N.S. xxxv (H. R. N.).	السلطان الاعظم ابو المظفر محمود شاه محمد شاه فيروز شاه سلطاني

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		MAHMÜD II	
		BILLON	
B 852- 853	795	<p>الخليفة ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافته ۷۹۵</p> <p>Wt. 139; 142.3. S. .7.</p>	<p>سلطان محمد شاه محمود شاه</p> <p>Pl. X.</p>
854	796	<p>but " ۷۹۶</p> <p>Wt. 124.3 (worn). S. .65.</p> <p><i>Dates observed: 795, 796.</i></p>	"
855	—	<p>الخليفة المومنين امير خلدت خلافته</p> <p>Wt. 52.7. S. .55.</p>	"
		COPPER	
Æ 856	Dehli 797	<p>In circle شاه محمود</p> <p><i>Margin</i> سلطاني ضربت [بحضرت دهلي]</p> <p>Wt. 140.7. S. .65.</p>	<p>المومنين نائب امير ۷۹۷</p> <p>Pl. X.</p>
857- 858	" 798	<p>"</p> <p>Wt. 138.3. S. .65.</p>	<p>but " ۷۹۸</p>

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MAHMÜD II	Æ 859	Dehli 815 As on 856. Wt. 138.3. S. .7.	As on 856, but ۸۱۵
	860*— 861	— " Margin illegible.	" but no legible date.
<i>Dates observed:</i> 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800 (Th.), 801, 802, 803 (R. Lāhor), 804 (Th.), 806 (R.B.), 813 (Th.), 815—cf. N.S. xxxv, p. 186 (8).			
861 A	Dehli <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> —	In circle سلطان محمود شاه Traces of margin. Wt. 134.8. S. .7. <i>Ref.</i> N.S. xxxv, p. 187. 12 (H. R. N.).	In circle دار الملك دهلي
861 B	[Dehli] ?	As on 856, but a legible margin has not been recorded. Wt. 69. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> R. (Lāhor), p. 107. 3.	As on 856, but no dated specimen is known.
862	Dehli <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> 795	In circle سلطان محمود شاه Wt. 68.8. S. .55.	دار الملك دهلي ۷۹۵
863— 864	" 798	" Wt. 69.2. S. .55.	" but ۷۹۸

*Note to 860. Probably contemporary fabrications.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 865- 866	Dehli <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> 800	As on 862. Wt. 66. S. .55.	As on 862, but ^..	MAHMŪD II
867- 868	" 801	" Wt. 70.2. S. .55.	but ^..f	
869	" 807	" Wt. 63.5. S. .55.	" ^..v	
<i>Dates observed :</i>				
795, 796 (B.M.), 797 (I.M.C.), 798, 799 (B.M.), 800, 801, 802 (Th.), 803 (B.M.), 804 (N.S. xxxv), 807, 809 (R. Lāhor), 811 (B.M.), 814 (H.R.N.), 815 (B.M.).				
869 A	" —	شاه محمود سلطان The لطا cuts across the ن Wt. 70.5. S. .6. <i>Ref.</i> (B.M.) and R. (Lāhor).	In circle as on 862, but without date.	
869 B	" 803	" Wt. 65.3 (worn). <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	As on 862, but below ^..f	
869 c	" —	In circle شاه محمود Wt. 63. S. .6. <i>Ref.</i> I.M.C. 521.	As on 862, but without date.	

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MAHMŪD II	Æ 870	Dehli <i>Dāru-l-mulk</i> — Wt. 56·8. S. ·6.	In double circle as on 862, but without date. Pl. X.
	871	Dehli — شاه محمود Wt. 34·8. S. ·45.	ت بحضر دهلی Pl. X.
	871 A	” — Wt. 9. <i>Ref. H. R. N.</i>	دهلی
<i>Posthumous</i>			
872	Dehli 83 -	As on 856. Wt. 144. S. ·65.	As on 856, but ۸۳ -
873	Dehli <i>Dāru-l-mulk</i> 816	As on 862. Wt. 69·4. S. ·6.	As on 862, but ۸۱۶
NUŞRAT			
NUŞRAT SHĀH			
		A.H. 779-802 ?	A.D. 1395-1399 ?
GOLD			
A/ 874*	— 800	As on 803 c, but ۸۰۰ Wt. 171·1. S. ·8.	الوائق بتائید الرحمانی نصرت شاه السلطانی خلدت مملکتہ Pl. X.

*Note to 874. Cf. R. (Lāhor, p. 108), wt. 167 grains.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER			
NUŞRAT			
Æ 875	?	<p>In circle</p> <p>شاه نصرت سلطان</p> <p>The τ cuts across the tops of لطا</p> <p>No margin visible.</p> <p>Wt. 141.3. S. .65.</p>	<p>المومنين نائب امير T to left of امير</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. X.</p>
876	Dehli ?	<p>In circle</p> <p>سلطان شاه نصرت</p> <p>Margin دهلي</p> <p>Wt. 139.3 (worn). S. .65.</p>	"
876 A	801	<p>As on 876, but margin illegible.</p> <p>Wt. 140. S. .65.</p> <p>Ref. A. N. S.</p>	<p>As on 875, but below A. I</p>
876 B	Dehli <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> —	<p>شاه نصرت سلطان</p> <p>Wt. 133. S. .65.</p> <p>Ref. I.M.C., 522.</p>	<p>دار الملك دهلي</p>

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
NUŞRAT Æ 877	Dehli <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> 797	شاه نصرت سلطانے The نے cuts across the tops of the لطا Wt. 71.3. S. .6.	دار الملك دهلی ۷۹۷
878	" 798	" Wt. 69. S. .6.	but " ۷۹۸
879	" 799	" Wt. 66.1. S. .6.	but " ۷۹۹
		<i>Dates observed : 797, 798, 799, 807 (B.M.C.).</i>	
879 A	" —	" Wt. 70. S. .55. <i>Ref. N.S. xxxv, p. 188.</i>	but without date. "
879 B	" —	" but with short نے Wt. 60. S. .55. <i>Ref. B.M.</i>	"
879 c	" —	" but with نی Wt. 65.4. S. .55. <i>Ref. H. R. N.</i>	"

Pl. X.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 879 D	Dehli Dāru-l- mulk 801	<p>سلطان نصرت شاه</p> <p>Wt. 67.1. S. .55.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> R. B.</p>	<p>As on 877, but below</p> <p>۸۰۱</p> <p>NUŞRAT</p>
880	Dehli 797	<p>شاه نصرت ۷۱۷</p> <p>Wt. 34.3. S. .45.</p>	<p>ت بحصر دهلی</p> <p>Pl. X.</p>

FĪRŪZ III

FĪRŪZ III

Catalogue Nos. 649-744
Pages 172-186

No dated gold coin of Fīrūz III Tughluq is known before A.H. 759 (No. 650 A), i.e. after he had reigned seven years. This was struck 'in the time of the Imām Abū'l Fath' and was therefore subsequent to the Abū'l 'Abbās Aḥmad issue (No. 649). But as stated elsewhere it seems probable that certain issues, which have hitherto been assigned to Muḥammad Tughluq, were the first issues of Fīrūz Tughluq. Abū'l Fath succeeded to the Khalifate in A.H. 753, and the news of his succession evidently percolated slowly to India, as was the case with that of his predecessor, and also his successor Abū 'Abdulla. The latter was inaugurated in A.H. 763 but his name first appears on the coinage of Fīrūz in A.H. 766, No. 650 of A.H. 765 being struck in the name of Abū'l Fath. It was not till A.H. 785 that Fīrūz dispensed with the Khalifa's name on his gold coins, cf. Nos. 651 and 652.

Nos. 652 A and 652 B are the only pure silver *tankahs* of Fīrūz III known.¹ They were possibly struck as special pieces and in view of their rarity can hardly have formed part of the general currency.

In billon we have the same conditions as in gold. Fīrūz's first issue in his own name was the dateless 32-*ratī* billon, No. 694, in the name of Abu'l 'Abbās Aḥmad. In A.H. 759 appeared the first of a series of dated 80-*ratī* and 32-*ratī* pieces, without the name of any special Khalifa. The former coin was evidently the principal and most popular coin of the day. It is found in considerable numbers of every succeeding year of the reign. Nor did its popularity cease with the death of Fīrūz, for the same piece continued to be struck with posthumous dates up to A.H. 830 and specimens of it are even known dated A.H. 867 and 868.

In passing, special attention may be drawn to coins Nos. 690-690 A struck in the territory of Sind (ساحۃ سند). These are the only coins of Fīrūz Tughluq, if we except the issues of Fath Khān when associated with him, that bear a mint name other than Dehli—vide *J.R.A.S.*, July, 1900, p. 488. Fīrūz made two expeditions to Sind.

Fīrūz evidently carried on the currency system introduced by Muḥammad Tughluq in A.H. 727, and there need be no hesitation in assuming that his 80-*ratī* billons of similar fabric were also denominated *tankahs*. No one can fail to notice the frequency with which transactions in *tankahs*, sometimes in very large amounts, are recorded in the histories of Fīrūz Shāh's reign. But we are faced with the fact that only four pure silver *tankahs* are known to have survived in a reign of 38 years, whereas the 80-*ratī* pieces are found in large quantities. It is

¹ Two other specimens were lost—see p. 174 (note).

inconceivable that silver *tankahs* of previous kings existed in numbers **FIRUZ III** sufficient to permit the striking of such coins to be dispensed with almost completely during so long a reign if they were an essential part of the currency.

An assay of 19 coins of the 80-*ratī* billon type, selected haphazard, has been made by Dr. H. T. Plenderleith of the British Museum. In three coins of the earlier variety, the average silver content was 18.96 per cent. In sixteen of the later variety the silver content averaged 19.28 per cent. Thus the average per coin would come out at from 27 to 28 grains. This is borne out by the assay at the Royal Mint (App. B) which in two coins of A.H. 767 found a silver content of 27.10 grains in each coin and in six pieces of later date an average of 25.85 grains of silver per coin. Thus Firūz still further debased the *tankah*, and, as will be seen later, his standard was maintained by his successors up to the reign of Sikandar Lodī.

A list of Firūz Shāh's coins is provided by Shams-i-Sirāj Afif in his *Tārīkh-i-Firūz Shāhī*, from which, following Thomas, I reproduce the passage *verbatim*.

سلطان فیروز شاه سکھاء بچندین نوع پدید آورد چنانچه تنکہ زر و تنکہ نقرہ و سکہ چہل و ہشت گانی و مہر بیست و پنج گانی و بیست و چہار گانی و دوازده گانی و دہ گانی و ہشت گانی و شش گانی و مہر یک جیتل فیروز شاه فرمان فرمود کہ مہر نیم جیتل کہ آنرا ادہ گویند و مہر دانگہ جیتل کہ آنرا بیکہ (بیکہ؟)¹ گویند وضع کنند

'Sultān Firūz Shāh issued coins of several kinds, such as the gold *tankah* and the silver *tankah*, and the coin (تنکہ؟ سکہ) of 48 *jītals*, and the coins (مہر) of 25 *jītals*, 24 *jītals*, 12 *jītals*, 10 *jītals*, 8 *jītals*, and 6 *jītals* and the coin (مہر) of one *jītal* Firūz Shāh commanded that they should issue a coin of $\frac{1}{2}$ -*jītal* (which they call "adha") and a coin of $\frac{1}{4}$ -*jītal*—*dāng*— (which they call "paikah").'

In N.S. xxxviii, *J.A.S.B.*, 1925, the import of the word و between سکہ چہل و ہشت گانی and تنکہ نقرہ has been discussed. Further consideration suggests a modification of the view there put forward. Specimens are in fact known of the silver *tankah*, scarce though they be. On the other hand the substitution of تنکہ for the سکہ of the text before the چہل و ہشت گانی appears reasonable, though not perhaps essential for the argument. Attaching, then, the ordinary meaning to و, the list would

¹ Thomas has rendered this word as *bīkh*—and has traced a connexion between it and 'the appropriate vernacular *bīkh*—بیکہ—alms'. But Professor Hodivālā has pointed out the improbability of such a connexion, and his suggestion that the reading should be بیکہ, which signifies a quarter, is convincing.

FIRŪZ III read 'the gold *tankah*, and the silver *tankah*, and the *tankah* (or *sikka*) of 48 *jitals*'¹—these being the three coins of highest value employed by Firūz. The third of these clearly represents the billon *tankah*. It is significant that no mention is made of a *تنکه پنجاه گانی* or 50-*jital tankah*. Thus Firūz carries on the divisional system which has been shown to have been in force from the days of Īltutmish. For any but a 48-*jital tankah* most of the subdivisions in Shams-i-Sirāj's list would be incongruous, as shown in App. A. The list does, however, provide for fractions (25 and 10) of a 50-*jital tankah* and we have seen that such a *tankah* was current in the Dakhan in the reign of Muḥammad Tughluq at any rate, and possibly earlier, under Muḥammad Khalji. It seems also to have been used, if not generally current, in Dehli, as is evident from a passage in the *Tārīkh-i-Firūz Shāhī*, to which Professor Hodivalā has drawn attention (E. D. iii., 366). There, referring to the imposition of the *jizya* on the Brahmans of Dehli, Shams-i-Sirāj writes that the Sultān *فرمان فرمود که در نفری ده گان تنکه پنجاه گانی بستاند*—'gave orders that they should take from each individual² 10 *tankah-i-panjāhgānīs*'. For this payment the wealthy Hindūs of Dehli (هندوان شهر) made themselves responsible.

It would not be surprising that the use of the Dakhanī *tankah* with its subdivision into 50 *jitals* should have spread to Dehli, whose inhabitants had been forced by Muḥammad Tughluq to migrate to Daulatābād and had had time to accustom themselves to the currency system of the south. But a stray instance of this sort cannot override the multiple evidence which goes to show that the normal Dehli *tankah* consisted of 48 *jitals*. A possible explanation of this currency of 50-*jital tankahs* in Dehli which may be put forward is that when Firūz, as assay has shown, reduced the intrinsic value of his billon *tankah* in A.H. 759, the slightly more valuable *tankahs* of Muḥammad came to be accounted as 50-*jital tankahs*.

It is less easy to identify the other denominations mentioned in the *Tārīkh-i-Firūz Shāhī*. Besides the 80-*ratī* piece, the only billons we know of are of four sizes, weighing 48 *ratīs* (Nos. 691–693), 32 *ratīs* (Nos. 694–711), 24 *ratīs* (No. 712), and No. 713 of uncertain weight. We are told that a 6-*jital* piece (*shashgānī*) was introduced, as a novelty, by Firūz Shāh—though Sheikh Mubārak included that denomination among Muḥammad Tughluq's *dirhams*. This coin cannot be identified. Both the 48-*ratī* and the 24-*ratī* pieces might come within the category of novelties. The last billons of 48 *ratīs* (86·4 grains) had been issued

¹ The use of the word *tankah* before *panjāhgānī* in the passage quoted below seems to support this reading.

² Dowson has ten *tankahs* and fifty *jitals*, apparently misreading a و between *tankah* and *panjāhgānī*.

by Mubārak I and Khusrū, but these contained more silver than Firūz's **FIRŪZ III** *tankahs*. We have had no previous example of a 24-*ratī* (43·2 grains) billon. Assay shows that No. 691 cannot be a *shashgānī*, two specimens having yielded a return of 11·3 grains of silver per coin, whereas in a *shashgānī*, the eighth part of Firūz's billon *tankah*, the silver content should not exceed 3½ grains. We have yet to see whether No. 712 fulfils these requirements.

Of the 32-*ratī* billons there are four issues, of which No. 694, with the name of Abū'l 'Abbās Aḥmad on the obverse, must have been the earliest. Assay shows that these contain about 6½ grains of silver. They cannot therefore be *shashgānīs*, and may be quarters of the *tankah* or *dūāzdihgānīs*. Following them closely, or perhaps concurrent with them—for they began in A.H. 759—were Nos. 699 to 705. Three specimens of No. 702 give a return of about 11 grains of silver. This and their close resemblance in legend to the several varieties of the *tankah* (Nos. 653 to 679) indicate that they may have passed as half *tankahs* (24-*gānī* pieces). During their currency issued Nos. 706–708 with a silver content similar to that of No. 694 and doubtless of a similar denomination, while later in the reign came Nos. 709–711 of which the two specimens assayed return about 9½ grains of silver. These correspond to No. 680, and may be held to be successors (further debased) of Nos. 699 to 705 i.e. half *tankahs*.

There seems to be some ground for thinking that No. 713, the smallest of the billon coins, was the *jītal*, which Shams-i-Sirāj shows to have been definitely included as a coin in Firūz's currency. By this time the *jītal* or forty-eighth part of a *tankah* had sunk in value to less than a grain of silver. But its diminutive size when translated into billon must have made it most inconvenient for daily use, and it seems likely—its rarity supports this—that it was quickly supplanted by a handier coin. We may conjecture, therefore, though we cannot affirm, that Firūz introduced a copper *jītal* by the issue of Nos. 714–723 A. The rare coin No. 713 A would then be a double *jītal* (*dūgānī*).

On these coins Firūz started the familiar 'Dāru-l-mulk Dehlī' reverse, a type which was to persist in the copper coinage till the accession of Sikandar Lodī. Indeed the Sulṭāns of the Sayyid dynasty incorporated Firūz's copper '*jītal*' bodily in their own coinages, as they did his *tankah*, merely adding the date of issue.

Firūz had been content in his early years to carry on Muḥammad Tughluq's 32-*ratī fulūs* of the Al-Ḥākim series, the change of reign being revealed only by a change of date. Later, he preserved the denomination in his own currency (No. 724). Five of these coins would have been equivalent to four of the newly introduced copper *jītals* of 40 *ratīs*. When Firūz remodelled the coinage and restored the *jītal* as a coin he

FIRŪZ III introduced—as Shams-i-Sirāj takes special care to emphasize—the ‘*adha*’ and ‘*paikah*’. Though the new *jītal* was apparently at first a billon piece (No. 713) it is hardly conceivable that these tiny pieces should also have been coined of mixed metal. Nor is there any warrant in the text of Shams-i-Sirāj for so supposing. If, then, it is correct to hold that the copper coins of type No. 714 were *jītals* we have to hand in Nos. 728 and 735 A, the half and quarter *jītal*. These are the lowest values in the extant coins just as the *adha* and *paikah* are the smallest coins mentioned by Shams-i-Sirāj, and seem to be peculiarly adapted for the special use of the فقير فقير!—‘the poor beggar’—for whom that author says they were struck.

**FATH
KHĀN**

FATH KHĀN

In A.H. 760 Fīrūz Shāh invested his son Fath Khān with the insignia of royalty, among them being the right of issuing coins in his own name. As observed in *J.A.S.B.*, N.S. xxxv, p. 168, by Mr. Nevill, ‘it seems clear that Fīrūz Shāh did so by virtue of his appointment of that prince to the viceroyalty of the eastern portion of his dominions’. In this way ‘originated the separate principality, known as Iqlimu-sh-sharq (i.e. territory of the east) which not long afterwards became the independent kingdom of Jaunpūr’. Gold *tankahs* from two mints are known— Iqlimu-sh-sharq (which probably denotes Jaunpūr) and Patna. Both are dated A.H. 761. There is also a third remarkable type, represented by a single coin, which belonged to General Cunningham and is now in the British Museum (No. 745 B). The first word of the reverse has not been read with any certainty. Mr. Gibbs suggested امير; Mr. C. J. Rodgers حبيب—but was not satisfied with the reading. Neither of these two suggestions is convincing. The last letter is almost certainly ر and this rules out حبيب. A trace of the first letter, however, points to a ح or ع and خبير ‘guardian’ or ‘warden’ is now suggested. The date unfortunately is not on the extant part of the margin but the name of Abū ‘Abdulla shows that it was struck after A.H. 765 (see *ante* p. 218). The legend may signify that by this time Fath Khān’s viceroyalty had been extended over the west as well as the east.

The billon coins are of two weights 80 and 32 *ratīs*—the former correspond closely in intrinsic value to the 80-*ratī* billon *tankahs* of Fīrūz—having in the case of three coins of No. 746 an average of 27 grains of silver and in the case of three coins of No. 751 an average of 28.10 grains of silver per coin (App. B). The only 32-*ratī* piece assayed is No. 757. That gives a return of 10.50 grains of silver, showing it to correspond to Fīrūz’s 32-*ratī* piece, No. 702. All these billons bear indications of provincial mintage. No. 760 *bis*, which corresponds to No. 750, is a type that has only recently come to light.

Catalogue
Nos. 745–
760 (*bis*)
Pages
186–188

TUGHLUQ II

TUGHLUQ

II

Ghiyāshu-d-din Tughluq who succeeded Firūz Shāh was the son of Fath Khān, who had died in A.H. 776, but he soon proved his unfitness to rule and was assassinated after a reign of only six and a half months.

Catalogue
Nos. 761–770 B
Pages 189–191

His gold *tankahs* are very scarce and, as might be expected, no *tankah* of silver is known, but for so short a reign the billon and copper currency was unusually well provided for. The increase in weight of the billon *tankah* of 96 *ratīs* which, as will be seen later, was introduced by Muḥammad son of Firūz Shāh during his regency in A.H. 790, was maintained, while in addition billons of 80, 48, and 32 *ratīs* were issued. The unique piece, No. 768, has lost weight and may be assumed to be a 48-*ratī* piece.

In copper we get the Firūzī '*jītal*' and its half. Contemporary history—which is confined to the *Tārīkh-i-Mubārak Shāhī*—gives us no help on matters connected with coinage.

In the absence of any mention of the *jītal* it is not possible to say whether this name, if, as suggested *ante*, it was applied to the copper 40-*ratī* piece, was preserved. It will therefore be convenient in future to refer to that denomination by the more generic term *fulūs*, which, as we know from the Mughal currency, was used in preference to the singular *fuls* to denote a copper coin, and was applied to coins of varying weights.

FĪRŪZ SHĀH ZĀFAR

ZĀFAR

Thomas (*Chron.*, p. 297–299) assumes¹ that Firūz Shāh, after Fath Khān's death, gave to his second son Zāfar the privilege of striking 'binominal coinage', and accounts for the difficulty caused by coins dated A.H. 791 by treating them as an instance 'of the unreserve with which the Dehlī mint masters latterly put forth posthumous coins'. Thomas seems to have known of only one dated type and regarded it as an exceptional issue. But later research has shown that both gold, billon, and copper coins of Firūz Shāh Zāfar are dated and that the date (with one doubtful exception of A.H. 790, No. 778 A) is invariably A.H. 791, i.e. after Firūz Shāh's death. This in itself goes far to rule out the likelihood of the coins being posthumous. But the chronological question has been dealt with in detail by Mr. H. R. Nevill in article 214 of N.S xxxv, *J.A.S.B.*, 1921, and his conclusion that 'Zāfar, under the style of Firūz Shāh Zāfar, succeeded Tughluq II but survived his accession only a few months, and was followed by his son Abū Bakr' has been accepted by numismatists. No mention is made in the *Tārīkh-i-Mubārak*

Catalogue
Nos. 771–779 A
Pages 191–194

¹ But without furnishing any proof for his assumption.

ZAFAR

Shāhī of Firūz Shāh Zafar's accession to the Dehli throne,¹ but in this case we may safely prefer the evidence of the coins themselves.

It is to be noted that on some of the types Zafar drops the *ابن فیروز شاه* and styles himself Firūz Shāh Zafar Sultāni, which is an indication that he had established his own claims to the throne and no longer needed the help of his parentage. The billon coins are of 96, 80, 64, 48, and 32 *ratīs*, i.e. the *tankah* and 5-, 4-, 3-, and 2-sixths of a *tankah*. The 64-*ratī* piece is an innovation; the others are of weights current in the preceding reign. It may be noted that No. 776 A corresponds in type to No. 768 of Tughluq II. The standard of the billon coinages during this and the preceding reign shows considerable deterioration, making it sometimes difficult to distinguish a billon from a copper coin. But this perhaps need not cause surprise in view of the conditions of the time. The fight for supremacy among the descendants of Firūz Shāh during the three years after the latter's death must have created a marked scarcity of funds in the treasuries of the rival claimants, with the resultant difficulty for them of issuing money enough to pay their way except by debasing the currency.

In copper there is a unique 40-*ratī fulūs*, No. 779 A, which corresponds to what has been tentatively styled the *jītal* of Firūz, with its *دار الملك* reverse. But a coin which is more frequently met with is No. 779, which seems intended for a double 32-*ratī* piece. Rodgers (*J.A.S.B.* iv, p. 20-22) mentions one of 113 grains. This weight for copper was introduced by Muḥammad son of Firūz when acting as regent in A.H. 790 (see No. 807 A). Zafar's coin, though not of a distinctively copper type, must be regarded as of that metal (see Thos. 237, R. iv, pp. 20-22, *I.M.C.*, 472). It is distinguishable both in appearance and inscription from the billon piece No. 775 B.

ABŪ**BAKR****ABŪ BAKR**

Catalogue

Nos.

780-803 B

Pages

194-200

On the death of his father Zafar in A.H. 791 Abū Bakr succeeded to the throne and held it through the following year, but his tenure was a very precarious one for Muḥammad the son of Firūz III, who had been associated in the government with his father and been allowed to issue coins in his own name in A.H. 789, was still alive, and made frequent attempts to oust Abū Bakr. One of these eventually succeeded, and Abū Bakr was captured and ended his days as a prisoner in Meerut.

His gold coins are scarce, and no silver *tankahs* have been found.

The deterioration of the billon currency which has been noticeable in the two preceding reigns became very marked under Abū Bakr. The

¹ Nor is the question dealt with in C. H. I, vol. iii (1928)—where, indeed, Firūz Shāh Zafar is not even mentioned.

dividing line between billon and copper is on the face of it so thin that **ABŪ** many of what must, by analogy with the coins of Zafar and Tughluq II, **BAKR** have been intended to pass as billon issues, have at one time or another been put down—and from their appearance quite justifiably—as of copper. The coins Nos. 781 to 786, 791 B, 792 to 795 A, 795 C, 801 A, 803, and 803 A, may be quoted as instances of this. In listing the Abū Bakr series I have been guided largely by the types and weights of the coins—especially the latter—and have placed among the billon issues coins which, to outward appearance, seem to have no claim to such a position. As we have seen in the preceding reigns there are certain weights or types which are definitely associated with the billon currency. So when we find Abū Bakr, in strict imitation of his predecessors, issuing coins of 96, 80, 64, 48, and 32 *ratīs* we may reasonably assume that they were meant to pass as billon *tankahs* and fractions thereof, notwithstanding their coppery appearance which was the result of excessive debasement. We have to remember that when a coin is first issued a very small quantity of silver is sufficient to give it a silvery surface, which in circulation it quickly loses. For a parallel state of things the Roman coinages of the third century A.D., where the *denarius* is scarcely distinguishable from copper, may be instanced.

The classification now given may perhaps appear arbitrary in certain cases, e.g. Nos. 784 to 786, 803, and 803 A and B. But to take these 96-*ratī* pieces as copper is to assume that Abū Bakr was responsible for a very striking increase in the weight of the copper unit, a change which his successor at once abandoned and which only took place more than thirty years later under a new dynasty, when the coinage was remodelled. It is inconceivable that a king, circumstanced as Abū Bakr was, should have had the inclination or the opportunity to introduce any, still less such an important, change in the currency.

Attention may be called to No. 795. The date (793)—which is quite clear—is remarkable and very scarce. It is explained by the fact that Abū Bakr surrendered to Muḥammad in the first month of that year. Thomas records another example, of the type of No. 787. No. 791 B is an exceptional piece. The obverse is the same as the reverse of No. 775 A of Zafar. Mr. Nevill (N.S. xxxv, p. 179) thinks that it 'lends strength to the theory that Abū Bakr was placed on the throne temporarily pending the arrival in Dehli of his father'. It may, however, be just another instance of the hurried use of an old die by a new king, which we have had frequent occasion to observe elsewhere.

Considering that in Abū Bakr's billon issues the proportion of silver had been reduced nearly to the vanishing point the almost complete absence of a purely copper currency is not a matter for surprise. It is limited to two or three hardly recognizable examples of the '*Dāru-l-*

**ABŪ
BAKR**

mulūk Dehli' type. We can only suppose that the popular copper '*jītal*' of Firūz was still circulating in numbers sufficient to make up the deficiency. We have seen that it was used by subsequent Sultāns who merely added to the inscription the years of their own reigns.

The three coins 803, 803 A, and 803 B are of unusual interest. They are of three distinct types and on all the obverse legend reads without question 'Firūz Shāh bin Abū Bakr Shāh'. Rodgers in *J.A.S.B.* for 1896 (R. vi) published No. 803 A and remarked: 'This king is not mentioned in history. . . . This Firūz Shāh must not be confounded with Firūz Shāh Zafar the father of Abū Bakr Shāh. I formerly edited one of this king's coins. But I misread it.' Mr. Nevill (*N.S.* xxxv, p. 178) writes that 'possibly the name Zafar has disappeared owing to a faulty arrangement of the lettering or else the die was defective'. That the same legend should be repeated on three different types seems to dispose of any question of a defective die. Moreover, there is no scope for the disappearance of *ظفر* on 803 A. No such prince, however, as Firūz Shāh son of Abū Bakr is known to history and a difficulty lies in the fact that the date recorded on Nos. 803 and 803 A is A.H. 792, whereas Abū Bakr did not surrender his kingship till Muḥarram A.H. 793 and examples are known of his coins bearing that date (cf. Nos. 788 and 795). Muḥammad was, however, formally installed as Sultān in Ramazān A.H. 792 on the capture of Dehli (*Chron.*, p. 303). It may therefore be that in the last three months of the year a son of Abū Bakr put forward pretensions to the throne which his father had clearly lost, and that this is a case where coins must be held to supply an omission of written history. As we have already seen in the case of Firūz Shāh Zafar, contemporary history is not always comprehensive, and can frequently be implemented by numismatic evidence.

All three types are billons of the 96-*ratī* standard and are presumably intended for *tankahs*, though as observed in the case of Abū Bakr's coins, the amount of silver in them is almost nominal.

**MUḤAM-
MAD IV****MUḤAMMAD IV**

Muḥammad's first taste of sovereignty was in A.H. 789. His father, Firūz Shāh, had by then become old and infirm and found it expedient to hand over the reins of Government to his son. When Firūz died in A.H. 790 the succession naturally went to Tughluq Shāh, the son of his eldest son Faṭḥ Khān, and Muḥammad, whose regency was not very successful, failed to get sufficient support, and was obliged to retire to Nagarkōt. On the death, however, of Tughluq Shāh he reasserted himself vigorously and there was a ding-dong struggle between the rival claimants to the throne. Muḥammad indeed is said to have 'mounted

Catalogue
Nos.
803 c-844 B
Pages
201-207

the throne' in A.H. 791 in *Sāmāna* (E. D. iv, p. 21) but no coins of his are known of that year, unless No. 839 can be so regarded. In A.H. 792 he overlapped Abū Bakr; so coins of that year are known of both Sultāns.

Regency period A.H. 789–790. No gold or silver coins of this period are known. But in the billon series Muḥammad made an important innovation. He advanced his father's billon *tankah* from a piece of 80 to one of 96 *ratīs* (Nos. 805 A–B). At the same time, however, he retained the 80-*ratī* piece as a lower denomination, thus recalling the concurrent silver *tankah* and *'adli* of Muḥammad Tughluq. It is possible that No. 822 was the 32-*ratī* piece of this period. In the copper series also Muḥammad introduced a new denomination in No. 807 A. This coin weighs 110 grains and is probably, therefore, the double (= 115.2 grains) of the 32-*ratī* piece which Firūz took over from Muḥammad Tughluq.

To this period also we think must be assigned the unusual coins 812 B and 812 C, which are identical in type with the regency coins except that *احمد* is substituted for *محمد*—presumably an engraver's error. No. 812 B would be the normal '*tankah*' of the time. It is dated A.H. 789, i.e. the year preceding the increase in the weight of the *tankah* (No. 805 A). No. 812 C is the copper 40-*ratī fulūs* or '*Firūzī jītal*'.

As sole ruler A.H. 792–795. Gold coins of this period are scarce. The gold *tankah*, No. 804, though bearing Muḥammad's name, is dated A.H. 825, and was not struck by him but by Mubārak II. It is the only known gold coin of that sovereign prior to the issue of coins in his own name in A.H. 832.

No silver coin is traceable, though Thomas records a coin of A.H. 793 in the cabinet of Mr. E. C. Bayley,¹ and one of A.H. 794 is mentioned, without any reference, by Mr. Nevill in N. S. xxxv, p. 180. Silver coins, with Muḥammad's name and superscription were, however, issued by later Sultāns for their own use, the date only being changed—e.g. No. 805 is one struck in A.H. 818 by *Khizr Khān*, the first of the Sayyid Kings. It thus seems probable that there was a previously existing model issued by Muḥammad himself. That Sultān's evident interest in the coinage also points to him, rather than his son Maḥmūd II, as the person responsible for the revival of a pure silver currency. The higher weights of the posthumous coins, both gold and silver, may be noticed.

In billon we get coins of 96, 80, and 32 *ratīs*. Four of the 80-*ratī* billons have been assayed (App. B) and show a silver content of 27.84 grains, thus corresponding closely to the billon *tankahs* of Faṭḥ *Khān* and Firūz. But with the restoration of a silver coinage and the

¹ Mr. Bayley's coins went to the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad, but I have been unable to trace this coin.

MUḤAM- introduction of a 96-*ratī* billon, the importance of the 80-*ratī* piece
MAD IV disappeared and it presumably represented no more than its intrinsic
 value indicates—viz. a sixth of the silver coin, i.e. a *hashtgānī*.

In copper Muḥammad made large use of the *fulūs* of 40 *ratīs*, which, with the reappearance of the silver *tankah*, must have reverted to its original value of one-fourth of a *jītal*.¹ He also popularized a double *fulūs* i.e. a half *jītal* (No. 825–8). These were the two principal coins in circulation, but we get in addition the 32-*ratī* piece (five of which went to four 40-*ratī fulūs*) and several smaller coppers down to 16 grains.

SIKAN-
DAR I

SIKANDAR I

Catalogue Nos. 845–848 c
 Pages 208–209

Of Sikandar, Muḥammad's son, who was only on the throne for forty-five days, no gold or silver coins are known, but considering the shortness of the reign a very full series of the lower value coins was issued. There are billons of 80 and 32 *ratīs* and in copper the 40-*ratī fulūs* with its double (No. 846), half, and quarter.

MAḤMŪD

MAḤMŪD II

II

Catalogue Nos. 848 D–873
 Pages 209–214

The reign of Maḥmūd, son of Muḥammad IV, was a stormy one. In A.H. 797 a rival Sultān was put up in Nuṣrat Shāh, son of Fath Khān, and for several years these two watched each other from different parts of Dehlī, while the rest of the empire was ruled, in practical independence, by various nobles. When Timūr invaded India and sacked Dehlī in A.H. 801 Maḥmūd made good his escape and did not return till A.H. 804. From then till A.H. 808 the real ruler in Dehlī was Mulla Iqbāl Khān, and for a time Maḥmūd retired to the fief of Qanauj. After Iqbāl Khān's death Maḥmūd was recalled to Dehlī, where he remained under Daulat Khān's control till he died in A.H. 815.

Thomas records no gold *tankahs* of Maḥmūd, but three types have since come to light. Of these No. 848 D, which is unique, seems to have been the first issue and to have been superseded by No. 849 which in its turn gave way to No. 850. These two only differ in the 'Kunyat' of the Sultān. At some date, perhaps about A.H. 800, there was a revision of the gold and silver coin weights. Gold coins of A.H. 797 and 799 are of normal weight—168 and 171 grains respectively, but the British Museum coin of A.H. 800 (see No. 850) weighs 174.2 grains. Similarly in silver No. 850 A of A.H. 795 weighs 164.8 grains, while two pieces of A.H. 815 in the British Museum of the type of No. 851 weigh 171 and

¹ Or was it still known as a *jītal*? In Bijānagar the principal copper coin in the middle of the ninth century A.H. was termed a *jītal*. It was a third of the silver coin (*ṭār*), which itself was a sixth of a gold *fanam*, twenty of which went to a gold *varāka*. (E. D. iv, p. 109.)

172 grains, and N.S. xxxv records a specimen of A.H. 814 of the same **MAHMŪD** type as weighing 174 grains. Gold coins of the rival Sultān Nuṣrat **II** Shāh dated A.H. 800 weigh 167 and 171.1 grains (see No. 874). But shortly after the revision, gold and silver, so far as our knowledge goes, disappeared from the currency. Nor do they reappear for over thirty years in the case of gold—with the solitary exception of No. 804—or in the case of silver till A.H. 814 when, if Maḥmūd was alive,¹ he was at any rate but a figurehead, and the real government was in the hands of Daulat Khān. This hiatus was doubtless due to the depletion not only of the State Treasury but of precious metals throughout the country generally that resulted from the invasion of Tīmūr in A.H. 801.

The metrology of the first half of the ninth century is complicated. There is nothing to guide us but the coins themselves. We have found, on evidence that appears to us convincing, that in the seventh and eighth centuries the *tankah* of Dehlī (as distinct from that of the Dakhan) consisted of 96 *ratīs* and was divided into 48 *jītals*, each *jītal* being worth 4 copper *fulūs*. When the coinage was not a token one, the evidence indicates that it was tri-metallic, each metal exchanging with the other in accordance with its value. In an autocratic state like Dehlī the will of the Sultān would be able to fix ratios without regard to the temporary fluctuations of the market. The normal gold to silver ratio was 1 : 10—ten silver *tankahs* exchanged for one gold *tankah*—and in the article reprinted in App. B it has been shown that the normal copper to silver ratio was probably 80 : 1, the copper coin of 40 *ratīs* or 72 grains being the standard *fuls* of which four went to the *jītal*. Thus a silver *tankah* of 172.8 grains would be equivalent to 13,824 grains of copper.

But in the time of Akbar a rupee of 178 grains was equivalent to only about 12,940 grains of copper (40 *dāms* of 323.5 grains) and this would mean a ratio of about 1 : 72. Thus copper appreciated in terms of silver. What the ratio was in Maḥmūd's time we have no information. All we know is that the weights of his gold and silver coins are increased but that the weights of his copper coins remain stationary. We still get the pieces of 80 *ratīs* (144 grains), 40 *ratīs* (72 grains), and 20 *ratīs* (36 grains), whatever their names may have been. There are no grounds for thinking that there was any change in the subdivisional system of the currency. There seems little doubt, therefore, that the value of silver had fallen in terms of copper—in other words, while hitherto 13,824 grains of copper had normally exchanged for 172.8 grains of silver, at this period they were equivalent to a larger quantity.

Another outstanding feature of Maḥmūd's revision was the discontinuance of the billon coinage. We get no dated billon pieces of Maḥmūd

¹ C. H. I. iii, p. 204, gives February 1418 (A.H. 815) as the date of his death. Forishta puts it in A. H. 814.

MAḤMŪD
II

later than A.H. 796, and his undated 32-*ratī* billon is known from so few specimens that the issue of that coin too was probably confined to the early years of the reign. Thus the revision must have taken effect well before Timūr's invasion had its disastrous effect on the Dehli currency, and was therefore independent of it. Nuṣrat Shāh, Maḥmūd's contemporary, and Mubāarak Shāh, who reigned from A.H. 824 to 837, followed Maḥmūd's example and issued, so far as we know, no billon coins in their own name. At the same time we do get instances of Firūz Shāh's billon *tankahs* struck in a number of years between A.H. 801 and 830 (see under No. 689), but they were apparently subsidiary to and not part of the official currency, and they were no longer *tankahs*, unless they retained that name while the revived silver coins received a new designation.¹ As the *tankah* was, after A.H. 727, a coin of descending value till it became a copper piece under Akbar, this does not seem unlikely.

Attention may be drawn to two unique coins—the double *fulūs* of the 'Dāru-l-mulk Dehli' type (No. 861 A) and the tiny coin (No. 871 A) of 9 grains which must have been an eighth of a *fulūs*. We have to go back to Īltutmish for such minute coins. Maḥmūd also continued Muḥammad IV's 32-*ratī* copper pieces (No. 870).

NUṢRAT

NUṢRAT

Catalogue

Nos.

874-880

Pages

214-217

Nuṣrat Shāh, who was a son of Faṭḥ Khān and grandson of Firūz III, was put forward as a claimant to the throne in A.H. 797 and for that and the following four years his coins issued alongside those of Maḥmūd. Both issued coins ضرب بحضرت دهلی. After the invasion of Timūr in A.H. 801 Nuṣrat reoccupied Dehli but is not heard of after A.H. 802. Gold *tankahs* of Nuṣrat are exceedingly scarce, and were probably struck for special occasions rather than for circulation. No silver or billon coins are known.

In copper there are three varieties of the double *fulūs*, including the rare coin with دار الملك دهلی reverse (No. 876 B), several varieties of the *fulūs* and a half *fulūs*.

¹ Was it now that the silver coin came to be known as a rupee (روپيه)? Abūl Faṣl says that it was first introduced by Sher Khān and I have not been able to find any reference to the rupee earlier than Sher Shāh, but the increase in weight of the silver and gold coins of this period, which was emphasized by the Sūrīs, is not without significance. Incidentally Mr. J. Allan has pointed out that the word 'rūpaka' was in use as the name of a coin in the eleventh century (*Epigraphia Indica*, vol. xiv, p. 809). It may even be that the term '*tankah*' was also discontinued about this time for the gold coin. In the *Malfūzāt-i-Timūri* it is recorded that at the sack of Dehli Timūr found '*ashrafīs*, gold and silver *tankahs* of the celebrated '*alāī* coinage &c. . . ' (E. D. iii, p. 446). The author thus rather significantly discriminates between *ashrafīs* and gold *tankahs* (by which term the gold coins of 'Alāu-d-dīn Muḥammad Khālji are correctly described), and incidentally introduces to us the name of the gold coin—a name which Bābur also applied to the gold of the Dehli Sultāns and which has survived to modern times.

SAYYIDS

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUBĀRAK SHĀH II			
		A. H. 824-837.	A. D. 1421-1434.
MUBĀ- RAK II			
GOLD			
A/ 880 A*	Dehli --5	<p style="text-align: center;">في عهد السلطان الغازي المتوكل على الرحمن مبارك شاه سلطان</p> <p>Wt. 164. S. .75.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> B.M. (1929).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">In circle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">انا فَتَحْنَا لك فتح مبين</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Around</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ضرب هذا الدينار بحضرت دهلي سنة خمس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXI.</p>
SILVER			
A/R 881	— 83-	<p style="text-align: center;">As on 803 c, but ۸۳-</p> <p>Wt. 170.7. S. .85.</p> <p><i>Dates observed :</i> 833 (Th.), 834 (N.S. xxxv), 835, 837 (Th.).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">في عهد السلطان الغازي المتوكل على الرحمن مبارك شاه (السلطان)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. X.</p>
COPPER			
A/E 882*- 883	Dehli 834	<p style="text-align: center;">In circle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">شاه مبارك</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Margin</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">سلطان ضربت بحضرت دهلي</p> <p>Wt. 164.6; 164. S. .75.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">المومنين نائب امير ۸۳۴</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. X.</p>

*Note to 880 A. The legend on the reverse is a quotation from the Qur'ān, Chap. 48, verse 1. 'Verily we have won for thee a manifest victory.' For an earlier gold *tankah* struck by Mubārak, see No. 804.

*Note to 882. This is Th. 288, erroneously listed as billon.

**MUBĀ-
RAK II**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
884- 886	Dehli 835	As on 882. Wt. 170; 165.5. S. .75. <i>Dates observed:</i> 832 (N.S. xxxv), 833 (Th.), 834, 835, 836 (N.S. xxxv) 837 (Th.).	As on 882, but ۸۳۵
887- 888	Dehli <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> 833	In circle مبارك شاه سلطان Wt. 83.9. S. .6.	In circle دار الملك دهلی ۸۳۳
889- 890	" 835	" Wt. 86.7; 82.3. S. .6.	but " ۸۳۵
891- 892	" 836	" Wt. 86; 85.7. S. .6.	but " ۸۳۶
893	" 837	" Wt. 82.2. S. .6.	but " ۸۳۷
894	" 838	" W. 81.2. S. .6.	but " ۸۳۸ (Posthumous?)
<i>Dates observed:</i> 832 (Th.), 833, 834 (Th.), 835, 836, 837, 838.			
894 A	Dehli —	شاه مبارك Wt. 42. S. .45. <i>Ref. Thomas 290—B.M.C.</i> 455.	بحضرت دهلی

Pl. X.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Posthumous</i>			
Æ			MUBĀ- RAK II
895	Dehli <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> 854	As on 887, but the ن of سلطان cuts through the لطا Wt. 84.4. S. .55.	As on 887, but ٨٥٢
<i>Dates observed: 854, 855 (H. R. N.)—issued by Bahlūl Lodi.</i>			
896	” 854	سلطان مبارك شاه Wt. 70.8. S. .5.	As on 895.
MUḤAMMAD V BIN FARĪD			
		A.H. 837-849.	A.D. 1434-1445.
GOLD			
A			MUḤAM- MAD V
897*	— 845?	As on 803 c, but ٨٤٥?	السلطان الاعظم ابو محمد محمد شاه فريد شاه شاه بن بن خضر السلطان Pl. XI.
<i>Dates observed: 841 (I.M.C., wt. 174.8), 843, 844, 845 (H. R. N., wt. 175.15).</i>			
SILVER			
AR			
897 A	— 839	As on 897, but ٨٣٩	As on 897.
Wt. 169.5. S. .85. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.			
<i>Other dates: 841 (B.M.), 844 (H. R. N., wt. 173.17), 846 (Th., wt. 175), 847 (B.M.)—weights up to 175 grs.</i>			

*Note to 897. Thomas gives 176 grs. as the weight of his specimen (No. 291).

**MUHAM-
MAD V**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
BILLON			
898	Dehli 843	الخليفة امير المومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٤٣ Wt. 144.8. S. .75.	سلطان محمد شاه فريد شاه خضر شاه دهلي بحضرت
899	" 844	but " ٨٤٤	"
		Wt. 142.7. S. .75.	
900- 901	" 845	but " ٨٤٥	"
		Wt. 145.5; 143. S. .75.	Pl. XI.
902	" 846	but " ٨٤٦	"
		Wt. 143.5. S. .75.	
903	" 849	but " ٨٤٩	"
		Wt. 144.1. S. .75.	
<i>Dates observed : 841 (N.S. xxxv), 842 (Th.), 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849.</i>			
904- 905	" —	الخليفة المومنين امير خلدت خلافته	سلطان محمد شاه بن فريد شاه بحضرت دهلي
		Wt. 57.2; 55.5. S. .55.	

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		MUHAM- MAD V	
		COPPER	
905 A	Dehli 837	In circle شاه محمد <i>Margin</i> سلطان [ضربت بحضرت] دهلی Wt. 170.5. S. .7. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	المومنين نائب امير ۸۳۷
<i>Dates observed:</i> 837, 838 (171.8 grs.), 840 (165 grs.). All in B.M.			
905 B	839	As on 905 A. Wt. 130.3. S. .65. <i>Ref.</i> B. M.	As on 905 A, but ۸۶۱ (<i>sic</i>)
<i>Dates observed:</i> 839 (B.M.), 840 (N.S. xxxv), 844 (Th., 136 grs.), 846 (N.S. xxxv).			
906- 907	Dehli <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> 837	محمد شاه سلطان Wt. 86.1; 80. S. .6 x .55.	دار الملك دهلی ۸۳۷
908	" 838	" Wt. 88.4. S. .6 x .55.	" but ۸۳۸
909	" 839	" Wt. 81. S. .6 x .55.	" but ۸۳۹

'ĀLAM
SHĀH

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		COPPER	
921*	Dehli ?	In circle عالمشا - <i>Margin</i> [سلطان ضربت بحضرت] دهلي Wt. 134.5. S. .6.	المومنين نائب امير ... Pl. XI.
922	Dehli <i>Dāru-l- mulk</i> 852	In circle عالمشا سلطان Wt. 70.8. S. .55.	دار الملك دهلي ٨٥٢ Pl. XI.
923*	" 854	" Wt. 66.8. S. .6.	but " ٨٥٣
<i>Dates observed</i> : 850, 851, 852 , 853, 854 (Thomas 301 and N.S., xxxv, p. 194. 5).			

*Note to 921. H.R.N. lists a coin of this type weighing 146 grs.

*Note to 923. B.M.C. 472 (of 854) weighs 73.5 grs.

SAYYIDS

MUBĀRAK II

**MUBĀ-
RAK II**

Daulat Khān Lodi, whose advance to the throne followed naturally on the death of Maḥmūd, and his successor Khizr Khān Sayyid, refrained from exercising the royal privilege of striking coins in their own names, and their example was followed by Mubārak Shāh during the first eight years of his reign. They preferred to maintain types of coin that had become popular in the recent past, merely altering the dates on them. Billon *tankahs* and copper '*jūtal*s' of Firūz III, silver coins of Muḥammad IV and Maḥmūd and gold of Muḥammad IV were, as we have seen, brought into requisition. In A.H. 832, however, Mubārak initiated a coinage of his own. His silver coins retained the weight standard of Maḥmūd. Thomas gives 174 grains as the weight of a coin of A.H. 835 and a similar weight is recorded in the Lucknow Catalogue for a coin of A.H. 837 and, though coins of lesser weight are not uncommonly met with, they are usually in poor condition. The gold coin of A.H. 825 (No. 804) also conforms to the higher standard. On the other hand, the only gold piece known of Mubārak's coinage in his own name (No. 880 A) weighs 164 grains only and cannot have lost more than a few grains. This would seem to indicate an appreciation of gold in terms of silver, a gold coin of about 170 grains being now sufficient exchange for ten silver coins of higher weight.

Catalogue
Nos.
880 A-896
Pages
231-233

But the chief feature of interest is the revision of the weights of the copper coins. Instead of the normal 40-*ratī fulūs*, which had subsisted since the days of Īltutmish, and its double the 80-*ratī* coin which Firūz III had first struck, we find 48-*ratī* (86.4 grains) and 96-*ratī* pieces. This would make the old *jūtal* of 4 *fulūs*—of which 48 went to the *tankah*—equivalent to 345.6 grains of copper (86.4 × 4), instead of 288, and Mubārak's silver coin, though not advanced in weight, worth 16,588.8 (86.4 × 4 × 48) grains of copper instead of the 13,824 grains of Maḥmūd's time. But we have seen that copper under Maḥmūd was an appreciating metal. It is hardly conceivable that it should have depreciated, and to such an extent, a few years later. It is suggested, therefore, that the silver rupee (or whatever its name was) was now divided into only 40 parts instead of 48. On this assumption the silver coin would still be equal to 13,824 grains of copper (86.4 × 4 × 40) as in the reign of Maḥmūd. Lest this solution appear to be too arbitrary, let it be noted that the division of the rupee into forty copper *dāms* of about 323.5 grains was well established in the time of Akbar; that Abū-l-Faẓl

**MUBĀ-
BAK II**

traces the *dām* back—though somewhat inaccurately, as we shall see—to the time of Bahlūl Lodī; and that Sikandar Lodī's *tankahs* admittedly conformed to a similar scale, representing twenty to the rupee.

Mubāarak issued no billon coins. In copper besides the *fulūs* and the double *fulūs* which are well known, he also struck a half *fulūs* of 24 *ratīs*, which is much rarer (No. 896 A).

**MUḤAM-
MAD V**

MUḤAMMAD V

Catalogue
Nos.
897-916 A
Pages
233-236

The absence of billon coins, so useful as fractions of the *tankah*, had evidently caused inconvenience, and it is no surprise to find Muḥammad, Mubāarak's successor and the son of his brother Farīd, resuming coinage in the traditional mixed metal. In doing so he reverted to 80 *ratīs* as the weight of his principal billon coin, abandoning the 96-*ratī* piece for that metal. The time-honoured 32-*ratī* coin also reappears.

Muḥammad's gold and silver *tankahs* are definitely heavier than those issued by his predecessor. Similarly the weight of the larger billon pieces appreciably exceeds the maximum of 80 *ratīs* = 144 grains which we have hitherto found maintained for these coins. Rodgers (Lāhor, p. 109) records ten such pieces of an average weight of over 147 grains and several of those here catalogued are over 144 grains. The smaller billons also, if we allow for reasonable wear and tear, must have exceeded 57.6 grains. In copper too we find an excess in the 48-*ratī fulūs*, specimens of which weigh over 88 grains—instead of a normal maximum of 86.4 grains—and the double *fulūs* (No. 905 A) of 170.5 and 171.8 grains have obviously lost more than the difference between their present weights and the 172.8 grains hitherto the equivalent of 96 *ratīs*. Thus there was a simultaneous increase in weight in the coins of all metals.

What is the solution of this metrological puzzle? Was there an alteration of the official weight of the Dehli *tolah* and consequently of the *ratī*? This appears to be the most reasonable explanation. Muḥammad would thus maintain the old tradition that the standard weight of the principal gold and silver coins should be a *tolah*. The weight of the *ratī* hitherto assumed—1.8 grains—has been supported by the numismatic evidence. And now too it is the coins that show that this reckoning can no longer be applied. Under Akbar we find that the *tolah* weighed approximately 185.5 grains¹ with a *ratī* of about 1.93 grains. We think that the evidence of the coins would not justify so high a rate under Muḥammad bin Farīd. Accordingly, it is suggested that the Dehli *tolah* was advanced to

¹ See Prof. Hodivāla's article on 'The Weight of the Mughal *tolah*' in his 'Historical Studies in Mughal Numismatics' published by the N. S. I. in 1923.

180 grains¹—incidentally the weight of the modern official *tolah*—**MUHAM-**
with a *ratī* of 1.875 grains. At these weights the coin of 96 *ratīs*²—for **MAD V**
there is no reason to suppose that the number of units into which the
tankah was divided had changed—should weigh 180 grains, a piece of
80 *ratīs* 150 grains, the *fulūs* of 48 *ratīs* 90 grains and a piece of 32 *ratīs*
60 grains. With this scale the coins of Muḥammad bin Farid, with due
regard to wear and tear, fall in satisfactorily. It may be noted that the
gold and silver coins resume their equality in weight and presumably
the 10 : 1 ratio of exchange is maintained. The silver coin of 180 grains
would be equivalent to 14,400 grains of copper (90 × 4 × 40) and the
copper to silver ratio would still be retained at 80 : 1.

The copper coins indicate that the division of the *tankah* into 40 parts
introduced by Mubārak was continued. Two of them, however, call
for remark. No. 905 B, weighing 130.3 grains, cannot be the same
denomination as the double *fulūs* No. 905 A which it resembles but
which weighs over 170 grains. Thomas (*Chron.*, No. 294) records a
similar coin weighing 136 grains and in N.S. xxxv (p. 192) a weight
of 140 grains is accorded to this type, though no reference to any
particular coin is given. The other coin is No. 916 A weighing only
70 grains. Its obverse agrees in arrangement with Nos. 906–916,
dated coins of Muḥammad V, but the weight does not fit well into that
Sultān's copper currency. They can hardly be coins of Muḥammad IV
for on these محمد شاه is always found below سلطان. Moreover similar
light *fulūs* are known dated A.H. 841, as well as coins of that year of
the normal heavier weight. Possibly they are 80- and 40-*ratī* pieces
struck for use in a part of the empire, e.g. Jaunpūr, where the new
Delhi *tolah* weight was not in force.³

In vol. iii of the *Cambridge History of India* (p. 690) the date of
Muḥammad's death is given as A.D. 1444, A.H. 847. The *Tārīkh-i-Mubārak*
Shāhī gives it as A.H. 849. With this Ferishta agrees. Badauni says
A.H. 847. It will be noted that the coins support the later date.

'ĀLAM SHĀH

'ĀLAM SHĀH

'Ālam Shāh, in order perhaps to escape the pressure of Bahlūl Lodī,
who was governor of Lāhor and Sarhind, and did not recognize the
new Sultān, moved his capital to Badāun (Budaon) in Rohilkhand.

Catalogue
Nos.
916 B-923
Pages
237-238

¹ This is only an assumed weight for the new *tolah* and *ratī* just as 1.8 grains was
assumed as the weight of the earlier *ratī*. A *ratī* of 1.85 grains with a *tolah* of 176.6 grains
would fit in with the coins almost equally well but I think the higher weight is to be
preferred. It is all a question of the allowance to be made for wear and tear.

² It will be remembered that Ferishta says that the *tankah* of 'Alāu-d dīn Khaljī
weighed a *tolah* and Bābur found an Indian *tolah* of 96 *ratīs*.

³ See also p. 260.

**'ĀLAM
SHĀH**

Bahlūl's occupation of Dehlī, however, was not long deferred, and 'Ālam Shāh thereupon resigned his throne to the invading governor, on condition of being allowed to reside in Badāūn, where he died in A.H. 883.

No gold coin of 'Ālam Shāh is known and only a single example of his silver *tankuh*. In billon there are still only 80- and 32-*ratī* pieces as in the preceding reign and in copper a *fulūs* and double *fulūs*.

Recorded weights support the suggestion made earlier of an official *tolah* and *ratī* of higher weight. But we find a reversion to copper coins of the old 40- and 80-*ratī* standard instead of the 48- and 96-*ratī* pieces, introduced by Mubārak—indicating a still further appreciation in the value of copper.

LODIS

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		BAHLÛL SHĀH A.H. 855-894.	A.D. 1451-1489.
			BAHLÛL
			BILLON
B 924*	Dehlī 856	فی زمن المومنین امیر خلدت خلافتہ ۸۵۶ Wt. 144.5. S. .7.	المتوکل علی الرحمن بہلول شاہ سلطان بحضرت دہلی
925	" 857	but " ۸۵۷ Wt. 145.5. S. .7.	"
926	" 858	but " ۸۵۸ Wt. 148.1. S. .7.	"
			Pl. XI.
927- 928	" 859	but " ۸۵۹ Wt. 143.5; 145.5. S. .7.	"
929	" 860	but " ۸۶۰ Wt. 143.8. S. .7.	"

*Note to 924. The silvery character of these earlier billons is noticeable.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
BAHLŪL B 930	Dehli 863	As on 924, but "AVP" Wt. 143.7. S. .7.	As on 924.
931	" 873	but "AVP" Wt. 146. S. .7.	"
932	" 875	but "AVD" Wt. 144.3. S. .7.	"
933	" 876	but "AVT" Wt. 145.3. S. .7.	"
934*	" 884	but "AVP" Wt. 132.6. S. .7.	"
935	" 886	but "AVT" Wt. 141.4. S. .7.	"
936*	" 893	but "AVP" Wt. 140.7. S. .6.	"

*Note to 934 and 936. Specimens in the B.M. of these dates weigh 140 and 146.8 grs. respectively.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 937	Dehli 894	As on 924, but ^{٨٩٥} Wt. 140.3. S. .6.	As on 924. BAHLŪL
<p><i>Dates observed :</i> 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, *861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, *887, 888, 889, 890, *891, 892. (Cf. Th. and N.S. 35.) * Since acquired for Dehli.</p>			
937 A	,, —	As on 938. Wt. 130. S. .7. <i>Ref. R. I. 21 (Lāhor, p. 112. 4).</i>	As on 938.
938- 941	,, —	<p>الخليفة المومنين امير خلدت خلافته</p> <p>Wt. 60.6; 56.7; 57.5 (2). S. .55.</p>	<p>بہلول شاہ سلطان بحضرت دہلی</p> <p>Pl. XI.</p>
941 A	(Dehli) 865	As on 938, but below (^٨)١٥ Wt. 56. S. .55. <i>Ref. R. (Lāhor), p. 112. 7.</i>	As on 924, but last line missing.
941 B	857	<p>” ^{٨٥٧} m.m. 4. Wt. 56. S. .6. <i>Ref. R. (Lāhor, p. 113. 8).</i></p>	<p>سکہ بہلول شاہ سلطان</p>

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
BAHLŪL	Æ	COPPER	
942	Dehli 869	In circle بہلول شاہ <i>Margin</i> سلطان ضريت [بحضرت [دهلی Wt. 137.8. S. .65.	المومنين نائب امير ٨٦٩
943	" 873	" Wt. 142.7. S. .65.	but " ٨٧٣
944	" 877	<i>Margin</i> " ... سلطان Wt. 140.8. S. .65.	but " ٨٧٧
945	888	" <i>Margin</i> obliterated. Wt. 139.2. S. .7.	but " ٨٨٨
946*	890	" Wt. 110.5. S. .65.	but " ٨٩٠
947	893	" Wt. 109.6. S. .65.	but " ٨٩٣
<i>Dates observed:</i> 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 882, 887, 888, 889, 890, 892, 893, 894 (I.M.C.).			

Pl. XI.

*Note to 946. A coin of this date in the B.M. weighs 134.5.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 948*- 949	Dehli <i>Dārū-l- mulk</i> 855	بہلول شاہ سلطان Wt. 86.2; 80.5. S. .6.	دار الملك دہلی ۸۵۵ Pl. XI.
950	" 856?	" Wt. 83.2. S. .6.	but " ۸۵۶?
951	" 857	" Wt. 85.3. S. .6.	but " ۸۵۷
952- 953	" 865	" Wt. 71; 70.6. S. .6.	but " ۸۶۵
954	" 867	" Wt. 71.8. S. .6.	but " ۸۶۷
955- 956	" 868	" Wt. 72; 70.5. S. .6.	but " ۸۶۸
957	" 871	" Wt. 69.5. S. .6.	but " ۸۷۱
958	" 876	" Wt. 71. S. .6.	but " ۸۷۶

*Note to 948. R. (Lāhor, p. 112. 5A) gives coins of this type dated 828 and 882!—presumably errors for 868 and 862.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
BAHLŪL	Æ 959	Delhī <i>Dārū-l- mulk</i> 877	As on 948, but ۸۷۷
	960	” 878	” ۸۷۸
		<p><i>Dates observed :</i> 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, *862, *863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 882, 884, 887, 888 (Th. no. 313 and N.S. xxxv, p. 196).</p> <p>* B.M. specimens of 862 and 863 weigh 65.8 and 68.6 grains respectively. <i>L.M.C.</i> 573 of 863 weighs 72 grains.</p>	
	960A	” —	As on 948, but apparently without date.
	960B*	886	As on 938, but below ۸۸۶
			بهلول شاه سلطان
			Wt. 67. Ref. Thomas 314.
			<i>Dates recorded :</i> 868, 886, 889, 893, 894.
	961	Jaunpūr (<i>Shahr</i>) 888	As on 948.
			شهر جونپور ۸۸۸
			Wt. 66.9. S. .55.

*Note to 960 B. This type is included with hesitation. It is difficult not to be a little sceptical about its existence. In spite of the numerous dates given by Thomas for it, no such coin can be traced either in the B.M., I.M., L.M. or Lāhor collections, nor has any found its way into the larger private collections that I have examined. Thomas's own coins went to the B.M. The type, moreover, is not a copper one. Cf. No. 941 B.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 962	Jaunpūr (Shahr) 889	As on 948. Wt. 64.8. S. .55.	As on 961, but ۸۸۹
963	" 890	" Wt. 63.6. S. .55.	" ۸۹۰.
964- 965	" 893	" Wt. 58.4; 54.3. S. .5.	" ۸۹۳
966	" 894?	" Wt. 63.3. S. .55.	" ۸۹۴?
<i>Dates observed:</i>			
*878 (R. Lāhor, p. 112. 3), 888, 889, 890, 891, 892 (N.S. xxxv, p. 197. 11), 893, 894.			
966 A	Dehli —	بہلول شاہ سلطان Wt. 37. S. .55. <i>Ref.</i> R. (Lāhor), p. 113.	بحضرت دہلی
966 B*	—	الخليفة المومنين امير Wt. 38. S. .4. <i>Ref.</i> R. (Lāhor), p. 113. 10.	شاہ ل بہلو سلطان

*Note to 966. A doubtful date.

*Note to 966 B. If this is the coin figured in R. III. 80 its attribution to Bahlūl is doubtful. It is not unlike a coin of Sikandar Lodī.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
SIKANDAR SHĀH II			
		A.H. 894-923.	A.D. 1488-1517.
B		BILLON	
967	Dehli 894	<p>في زمن المومنين امير خلدت خلافته ٨٩٤</p> <p>Wt. 145.7. S. .65.</p>	Type A. المتوكل على الرحمن سكندر شاه بهلول شاه سلطان [بحضرت دهلي]
968- 969	" 895	but " ٨٩٥	"
		Wt. 139.7; 141.5. S. .6.	
970- 971	" 896	but " ٨٩٦	"
		Wt. 144.7. S. .7.	
972	" 897	but " ٨٩٧	" سلطان below بحضرت
		Wt. 141.5. S. .65.	
973- 974	" 898	but " ٨٩٨	As on 967.
		Wt. 42.6. S. .65.	
975	" 899	but " ٨٩٩	"
		Wt. 146. S. .65.	

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
B 976	— 900	As on 967, but ۹.. The mint is absent from this type, and the script is angular. Wt. 143.6. S. .7.	Type B. As on 967.
SIKAN-DAR II			
977- 978	Dehli 901	As on 967, but ۹.۱ Wt. 142.1; 137.8. S. .75; .7.	Type A. As on 967. حضرت below سلطان on one. Pl. XI.
979- 980	" " 902	but " " ۹.۲ Wt. 140.6; 142.3. S. .75.	" "
981 (2)	" " 903	but " " ۹.۳ Wt. 142.5. S. .75.	On one حضرت دهلی "
982- 983	" " 904	but " " ۹.۴ Wt. 140.8; 137.5. S. .7.	Traces of " حضرت below سلطان on one.
984- 985	— 906	but " " ۹.۶ Star (m.m. 4) to right of خلد Wt. 140.8; 141.5. S. .7.	Type B. As on 976.
986	— 907	but " " ۹.۷ m.m. 3. to right of خلد Wt. 139.5. S. .7.	" "

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
SIKAN-DAR II	B 987	As on 967, but ۹۸۸	Type B. As on 976.
		Wt. 141.6. S. .7.	
988- 989	— 909	but ” ۹۸۹	”
		Wt. 139.6; 141.9. S. .7.	
990	— 912	but ” ۹۱۲ No mark visible.	”
		Wt. 139.4. S. .75.	
991*— 992	— 913	but ” ۹۱۳ m.m. 32 over خ of خلد on one.	”
		Wt. 139.4; 140.8. S. .7.	
993— 994	— 914	but ” ۹۱۴ No mark visible.	”
		Wt. 141.8; 139.8. S. .7.	Pl. XI.
995— 996	— 915	but ” ۹۱۵ m.m. 92 to right of خلد	”
		Wt. 138.3; 135.7. S. .7.	

*Note to 991. Many of the coins after 912 have some letters or symbol to the right of the date—possibly standing for فی.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
B 997	— 916	As on 995, but ۹۱۱ Wt. 141. S. .7.	Type B. As on 976.	SIKAN- DAR II
998- 999	— 917	but ۹۱۷ and without m.m. 92. Wt. 138.5; 137. S. .7.	"	
1000- 1001	— 918	but ۹۱۸ Wt. 138.4; 138.3. S. .7.	"	
1002- 1003	— 919	but ۹۱۹ Wt. 139.1; 137.8. S. .7.	"	
<i>Dates observed :</i>				
Type A is known of all dates from 894 to 909 A.H. Type B of all dates from 900 to 922 A.H. The coin of 921 is in the B.M.*—that of 922 is recorded in R. (Lāhor), p. 114, 1d.				
1004	900	Parts of the same legend. ۹۰۰ Wt. 57. S. .55.	Type A. "	
1005	902	" ۹۰۲ Wt. 51.4. S. .55.	"	

*Note.—This coin and one of 917 in the B.M. have a star—m.m. 4—to right of **خالد**.
Cf. No. 984.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
IBRĀ- HĪM II	B 1028- 1030	—	As on 1013. Date off coins. Wt. 41·7; 41·2; 36·2. S. ·45.
		COPPER	
		<i>Struck in Mālṡā.</i>	
	1030A* sq.	?	السلطان بن السلطان
		ابراهيم شاه لودح <hr/> بن * ر اسكند شا Wt. 115. S. ·6. <i>Ref.</i> Thomas 321.	
IAḤMŪD LODĪ		MAḤMŪD LODĪ	
		A.H. 935.	A.D. 1528.
		BILLON	
	B 1030B*	935	شاه بن محمود سكندر... بهلول... Wt. 140. S. ·7. <i>Ref.</i> N.S. xxxv, p. 200 (H. R. N.).

Pl. XXIV.

*Note to 1030 A. The weight given is that of a coin that was in my own cabinet. The coin belongs properly from its shape and type to the Mālṡā series. It is now in the B.M.

*Note to 1030 B. A different reading of the reverse from that given in N.S. xxxv is suggested.

LODĪS

BAHLŪL

BAHLŪL

Gold and silver—we are told by a historian of the Lodi times—were only procurable with the greatest difficulty, and this statement receives confirmation from the coinage, for after Timūr's invasion, as we have seen, the issues of gold and silver dwindle to markedly small proportions. Bahlūl decided to eliminate them altogether and rely on a currency of billon and copper only.

Catalogue
Nos. 924-966 B
Pages
243-249

He selected for his principal coin, as Muḥammad Tughluq had done before him, when he replaced silver by billon *tankahs*, the popular piece of 80 *ratīs*, which, as Thomas is quick to notice, traces its origin back to the archaic copper coins of Rāmadatta. Indeed from A.H. 727, except for a few years in the last decade of the eighth century when a 96-*ratī* billon *tankah* was in vogue, the 80-*ratī* coin appears consistently as the principal piece of the billon currency. Muḥammad V when he revived the billon coinage confined himself, so far as we know, to coins of 80 and 32 *ratīs* and so did Bahlūl's predecessor 'Ālan Shāh. There was nothing strange therefore in Bahlūl's choice. He was merely carrying on the coin types current at his accession supported by the traditions of more than a century and a half.

There need be no hesitation in asserting that Bahlūl's 80-*ratī* piece was the *tankah* of his day. It not only corresponds in weight with the billon *tankahs* of Muḥammad Tughluq and Fīrūz Shāh, but in its composition, as evidenced by assay, it is obviously meant to be identical with the *tankahs* of Fīrūz Shāh, Fath Khān, and Muḥammad IV. Six specimens have been assayed at the Royal Mint (App. B), and excluding one which we may justifiably regard with suspicion, we find that the remaining five have an average silver content of 23.74 grains per coin. It is out of the question, in view of the respective values disclosed by assay, to suppose that Sikandar Lodi's *tankahs* were worth two of Bahlūl's or that forty of the latter went to the rupee as Thomas (*Chron.*, p. 366) concluded merely on the strength of Abū-l-Fazl's dictum that the *dām* used to be called a *bahlūlī*.

That Bahlūl issued a *tankah* is supported by the fact that references to sums of money in the histories of his reign are usually in terms of *tankahs*, e.g. Rājā Mān paid Bahlūl 80 *lākhs* of *tankahs* to be confirmed in the possession of Gwāliar. The largeness of the amounts recorded and the avowed scarcity of gold and silver, together with its complete withdrawal from Bahlūl's own currency, indicate that a billon and not

BAHLŪL a silver *tankah* is the coin to which reference is made. A billon *tankah* was no novelty. From A.H. 727 till 793 the billon *tankah* was paramount, having effectively ousted its silver rivals. The silver *tankahs* of that period are limited to a few odd specimens, possibly struck for special occasions. Thus the circumstantial evidence points very strongly to Bahlūl's 80-*ratī* coin being a *tankah*. It was a case of history repeating itself, for Bahlūl only did in A.H. 855 what Muḥammad Tughluq had done in A.H. 727. Both were equally successful. But Bahlūl went even further, for he issued no gold coinage.

The new *tankah* and 32-*ratī* piece were based on the higher *ratī* standard which, it has been suggested, was introduced by Muḥammad V, and continued by 'Ālam Shāh and which therefore Bahlūl found in vogue. The *tankahs* usually range in weight from 144 to 148 grains—the 32-*ratī* pieces from 56 to 58 grains, though in one case an over-weight of 60 grains is recorded.

It seems probable that Bahlūl's principal coin was, or came to be, known as a *bahlūlī*. The *Zubdatu-t-tawārīkh* based on a history, whose author derived his information from personal experience of the reigns of the second and third Lodis, refers both to *bahlūlīs* and *tankahs* as standard coins in Ibrāhīm Lodi's time. The following interesting passage from that work which has been quoted by Thomas (*Chron.*, p. 360) may be again reproduced. 'In Ibrāhīm bin Sikandar's time, corn, clothes, and every kind of merchandise were cheaper than they had ever been known to be in any other reign except, perhaps, in the time of Sultān 'Alāu-d-dīn Khaljī. In the time of Sikandar, also, the markets were very cheap, but still not so much so as in the time of Ibrāhīm. Ten maunds¹ of corn could be purchased for one *bahlūlī*; five *sīrs* of clarified butter (*ghī*) and ten yards of cloth could be purchased for the same coin. . . . Gold and silver were only procurable with the greatest difficulty. A horseman received five *tankahs* a month and if any one spent 100 *tankahs* he might be considered to be possessed of great wealth. If a traveller wished to proceed from Dehli to Agra (about 120 miles), one *bahlūlī* would suffice for the expenses of himself, his horse and four attendants.'²

We may justifiably assume that the *tankah* above referred to is the coin of Sikandar Lodi which by the time of which the author is writing was definitely known as a *tankah*. And if we apply the term *bahlūlī* to Bahlūl's 80-*ratī* billon we shall not be straining the context. It was after all Bahlūl's most distinctive coin and might well have acquired the name *bahlūlī*, when the *tankah* became a coin of lower value.

¹ A maund = 40 *sīrs* = 560 *tolahs* of 96 *raṭīs* (Bābur's Memoirs). In India at the present time a *sīr* is officially equal to 2 lbs. but the weight of the *sīr* varies not only from province to province but from district to district.

² See E.D. IV, p. 475, where an extract in similar terms from the *Tārīkh-i-Dāūdī* is quoted.

The point has been complicated by Abū-l-Faẓl who, when describing **BAHLŪL** Akbar's *dām* in the *Āin-i-Akbarī*, adds that this coin used formerly to be called *paisa* and *bahlūlī*:

نخست آنرا پیسه گفتمی و بهلولی نیز خواندی

As Thomas points out (*Chron.*, p. 361), 'the preferable inference from this certainly points to the conclusion that the *bahlūlī* was a copper coin, but no copper piece of Bahlūl has ever been found of the weight of Akbar's *dām* (323.5625 grains or 167 of Akbar's *ratīs*). Bahlūl's heaviest copper coin is the 80-*ratī* double *fulūs* (150 grains). Even this was not current in the early part of his reign, and was eventually superseded by a coin of 120 grains (64 *ratīs*). So we may agree with Thomas that Bahlūl's copper coins must be ruled out.

At the same time it is equally clear that neither of Bahlūl's two billon pieces of 80 and 32 *ratīs* can be regarded as the equivalent of the *dām*.¹ As already stated, assay has shown that Bahlūl's heavier billons had an average silver content of over 23 grains. An assay of three of the smaller billon pieces yielded an average of 7.70 grains of silver per coin. These, which were the immediate precursors of Sikandar's *tankah*, have in fact double the value of a *dām*.

Thus there is no coin of Bahlūl which can be regarded as corresponding to the *dām*, and we are driven to the conclusion that Abū-l-Faẓl's statement to the effect that a *dām* used to be known as a *bahlūlī* must be disregarded as not according with the evidence afforded by the coins themselves. In the circumstances it seems reasonable to apply the term *bahlūlī*, as Thomas has done, though for different reasons, to Bahlūl's 80-*ratī* billon.

In copper Bahlūl seems to have been content, during the early part of his reign, with *fulūs* of the usual 'Dāru-l-mulk Dehli' type and for this he adopted the 48-*ratī* (90 grains) piece of Muḥammad V. This would make a *ḡīṭal* of four *fulūs* equivalent to 360 grains of copper. It did not, however, retain this value long, for a few years later we find the *fulūs* reverting to 40 *ratīs* (75 grains); in the British Museum there are coins of this lighter weight dated A.H. 862 and 863, and it was soon after this that the issue of double *fulūs* of 80 *ratīs* (cf. No. 942) began.

¹ Incidentally the *dām* is nothing but a *ḡīṭal* translated into copper. We have seen that the *ḡīṭal* of İltutmish was a coin with a copper equivalent of 288 grains or four *fulūs*, and that this copper value subsisted for the next hundred years. Under Muḥammad Tughluq and his successors the *ḡīṭal*, i.e. the forty-eighth part of the *tankah*, may have been represented by a single *fulūs*, but with the revival of the silver *tankah* or rupee we can trace the old *ḡīṭal* in the four *fulūs* of Mahmūd II which were still equivalent to 288 grains of copper—rising however to 345.6 (86.4 × 4) grains in the reign of Mubārak II and still further to 360 grains (4 *fulūs* of 90 grains) under Muḥammad V son of Farīd, a level retained for some years under Bahlūl. And it may be noted that under both Mubārak and Muḥammad V forty of these *ḡīṭals*, if we may so call them, of four *fulūs* apparently went to the silver *tankah* just as 40 *dāms* went to the rupee of Akbar.

BAHLŪL Towards the end of his reign Bahlūl reduced the weight of this double *fulūs*. Coins of A.H. 890 and 893 are found of a 64-*ratī* standard (120 grains), the change apparently occurring in the former year, for the British Museum has a coin of that year of the 80-*ratī* weight. The double *fulūs* of 64 *ratīs* appear to have been the only coins issuing from the Dehli mint in the closing years of Bahlūl's reign, for in A.H. 888 the *fulūs* of Dehli stop,¹ and their place is taken by *fulūs* struck at the 'City of Jaunpūr'. The weights of these coins are markedly lower than those of the Dehli *fulūs* and it looks as if Jaunpūr had a standard of its own independent of Dehli and more in accord with the pre-Mubārak *fulūs*.

One of Bahlūl's rarer coins is the half *fulūs* (No. 966 A).

SIKAN- DAR II

SIKANDAR II

Catalogue
Nos.

967-1012 A

Pages

250-254

Sikandar Lodī went a step further than Bahlūl in confining his currency exclusively to billon. He also went a step further in another direction for he was responsible for the penultimate stage in the downfall of the *tankah* which had been set in motion by Muḥammad Tughluq. Sikandar was, like his father, content to use the familiar 80-*ratī* piece as his standard *tankah* but he reduced its value to that of the 32-*ratī* billon of Bahlūl. We know from Indian chroniclers that the new coin was definitely called a *tankah* and that twenty of them were regarded as equivalent to a rupee (vide *Chron.*, p. 369). The large numbers that have been and are still being found show that it almost monopolized the currency. A long reign of thirty years served to establish the Sikandarī *tankah* as an indispensable part of the currency. So much so that we find Akbar also issuing a *tankah* of which twenty similarly went to the rupee. It was, however, in his reign no longer a coin of mixed metal—the day of billon was over—but a heavy lump of copper equivalent in weight to two *dāms*.²

From 900 A.H. we get, issuing concurrently with the Dehli *tankah*, a second type without any mint name and with a distinctive angular script. This was possibly at first a camp issue, but when Sikandar transferred the seat of government to Āgrah, which he had founded in 1505 A.D. (911 A.H.), the Dehli-struck issue appears to have been abandoned. The large issues of A.H. 917-919, which are still met with in abundance, doubtless account for the discontinuance of the *tankah* after A.H. 920,

¹ See under No. 960.

² It is interesting to note that an almost exact counterpart of the Sikandarī *tankah* is to be found in the billon *Dehliwāls*, the first issues of Muḥammad bin Sām—themselves derived from the indigenous currency. The silver content per coin is in both cases almost the same (see App. B). 'Plus ça change plus c'est la même chose.'

for the reading of A.H. 921 and 922 on the two recorded coins of those years is not free from doubt. Sikandar died in A.H. 923.

**SIKAN-
DAR II**

The appearance of the Sikandarī *tankah* seldom affords any ocular evidence of its silver content. Indeed many have, in fact, no trace of silver in them—see App. B, where out of 25 coins six were found on assay to be without silver. We may suspect that there was a considerable fabrication of these *tankahs*. What the Sultān could do in diminishing the amount of silver in a billon issue, so could his subjects. The facility with which spurious imitations could be placed on the market—that was so marked in the time of Muḥammad Tughluq—must always have been a handicap in a billon currency, and it is perhaps surprising that the use of billon persisted so long. As we have seen, an effort was made by Maḥmūd II and his immediate successors to dispense with it, but custom proved too strong and it needed powerful rulers like Sher Shāh and Akbar to give billon its *coup de grâce*.

At the same time a mixed metal currency is not without its advantages. It is not convertible into bullion except with an undue amount of trouble and therefore remains in circulation as a standing witness to the ruler whose name appears on its surface. Gold and silver were liable to be withdrawn from circulation either for purposes of hoarding or to be melted down into ornaments. Moreover the mixture of silver and copper enables the inconveniently small silver 'change' to be converted into more portable coins. Incidentally too it was possible, as a study of the Dehlī series reveals only too plainly, for a bankrupt or dishonest government to tamper with the intrinsic value of the contents of the billon coins to its own profit with no serious inconvenience to the public.

An assay of thirty-one Sikandarī *tankahs* by the Calcutta mint in 1853 gave an average per coin of 5.647 grains of silver (*Chron.*, pp. 367–8). An assay of 25 similar coins made at the London Mint in 1928 yielded an average silver content of 5.4 grains per coin. But if, in the latter case, we exclude the six coins which showed no trace of silver, and which may be fairly suspected of being contemporary fabrications, the average works out at 7.12 grains. If to this be added the silver value of the copper we get an intrinsic value for the Sikandarī *tankah* of about 9 grains of silver. Twenty of these would thus be equivalent to the 180-grain silver coin of Muḥammad V and 'Ālam Shāh.

The early *tankahs* answer well to the assumed weight standard—150 grains—of an 80-*rati* piece, but the coins of Sikandar's later years show a falling off. The fractional pieces which exist are also irregular in their weights and foreshadow the deterioration which culminated in the following reign. They consist of halves, quarters, and a solitary eighth of the *tankah*.

IBRĀHĪM**II**

Catalogue
Nos.
1013-
1030 A
Pages
255-256

IBRĀHĪM II

Ibrāhīm discontinued the *tankah* of his predecessors. For this the enormous number of *tankahs* struck by Sikandar in circulation, combined with the emptiness of the treasury and the insecurity of Ibrāhīm's tenure, may be held a sufficiently good reason. From the *Zubdatu-t-tawārīkh* (*Chron.*, p. 360 n.) we gather that *tankahs* and *bahlūlīs* were in use in Ibrāhīm's reign. But everything was so cheap at this time¹ that there was perhaps little need for anything but small change. At any rate the only coins we know Ibrāhīm to have issued himself are degenerate billon halves and quarters of the *tankah*. Under Ibrāhīm the currency may be said to have reached its *nādīr* both from the metrological and from the artistic point of view.

The most interesting coin of this Sulṭān is No. 1030 A, issued, as is supposed,² after the capture of Chanderi in Mālwa for currency in that province. It follows in type, form, and weight the Mālwa coinage found in existence by Ibrāhīm, and properly belongs to that series.

MAḤMŪD**MAḤMŪD**

Catalogue
No.
1030 B
Page 256

This coin which for some time lay unnoticed, save for its date, among Mr. Nevill's coins of Sikandar Lodī, is still unique. Maḥmūd was a younger brother of Ibrāhīm and after the battle of Pānīpat in A.H. 932 was accepted by the remnants of the Lodī faction as their leader. He was proclaimed king in Bihār in A.H. 935. But his sovereignty was shortlived and little more than nominal, and he was obliged to flee from Bābur into Bengal where he disappeared into obscurity. This solitary coin is of considerable interest as confirming the testimony of written history. It is also interesting as the last representative of the billon *tankah*, if we except that remarkable outlier, No. 1482 A, issued by the Sūri Sikandar III, which cannot with any certainty be classed as billon.

¹ See ante p. 258.

² See Th. p. 377.

SŪRĪS

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
SHER SHĀH			
		A.H. 945-952.	A.D. 1538-1545.
GOLD			
A/ 1030c*	Shergarh 949	In double square, the Kalima. M.m. 4. in top left corner. <i>Margin</i> As on 1043, but scarcely legible. Wt. 167.5. S. 1.2. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	In double square شاه ن سلطا شير خلد الله ملكه M.m. 4. over ر of شير <i>Margin</i> As on 1043, but ۱۴۹
[<i>Jahānpanāh type</i>]			
1030D	— 949	In circle, the Kalima. In centre m.m. 33. <i>Margin</i> ابا بكر عمر [عثمان على] السلطان العادل M.m. 16 to right of ابا بكر Wt. 166.8. S. 1.1. <i>Ref.</i> B.M. Cf. No. 1078, Pl. XIII.	In circle شاه ن شير السلطا خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه ۱۴۹ M.m. 34 over ن <i>Margin</i> فريد الدين و الدين ابو الظفر جهانپناه [سیرساہی]

**SHER
SHĀH**

**Note to 1030c.* This coin came from the cabinet of General Cunningham and was published by me in *J.R.A.S.*, July 1900, the view being expressed that it appeared above suspicion. Further consideration has, however, led me to modify this opinion. The execution, particularly of the marginal legends, is so crude, and so unlike that of the silver coins of the mint from which it purports to issue, as to raise grave doubts as to its genuineness. This is probably the coin numbered 342 in Thomas's *Chronicles*. Mr. H. R. Nevill's cabinet contained a gold coin of this type but without date. On it the mint name occupies the right and the Nāgarī the left margin.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse		
SHER SHĀH	R	SILVER			
		1031	Ujjain 949	In circle, the Kalima. M.m. 15 over و <i>Margin</i> *ابابكر عمر عثمان على* السلطان العادل ضرب اجين M.m. 9 (inverted) at * *. Wt. 177.8. S. 1.2. <i>Dates observed :</i> 949, 950 (H. R. N.).	In circle شا سلطان شیر خلد الله ملكه و للطان (sic) ن over the last ن <i>Margin</i> فريد الد *نيا و الدين ابو المظفر جهانپناه* श्रीसरसह ۹۴۹ M.m. 9 (inverted) at * *. Pl. XI.
		1031A*	Āgrah 948	In square looped at corners, the Kalima. <i>Margin</i> ابابكر الصديق Bottom عمر الفاروق Left عثمان العفان Top على المرتضى Right Wt. 179. S. 1.2. <i>Ref. I.M.C.,</i> 615. <i>Dates observed :</i> 948, 949 (I.M.).	In square looped at corners ۹ ۴ ۸ سلطان شیر شاه الله خلد ملكه श्रीसीरसाह <i>Margin</i> Left السلطان العادل Top ابو المظفر فريد Right الدنيا و الدين Bottom ضرب آگره
1031 B	„ 949	As on 1031 A. Wt. 172. S. 1.1. <i>Ref. I.M.C.,</i> 618. <i>Other date :</i> 950.	As on 1031 A, but date ۹۴۹ vertically to left of ملكه		

*Note to 1031 A. See also N.S. xlii, p. 16, for a possible coin of 947.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1031 c $\frac{1}{2}$	Āgrah 948	<p>As on 1031 A, but <i>margin</i> Bottom ابا بكر Left عمر Top عثمان Right على</p> <p>Wt. 85. S. .9.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.</p>	<p>As on 1031 A, but without Nāgarī and ۹۴۸ below خلد</p> <p><i>Margin</i> Left السلطان Top العاذل Right ابو المظفر Bottom ضرب آگره</p> <p>Pl. XXIV.</p>
1031 D $\frac{1}{4}$	" 948	<p>In a circle, the Kalima.</p> <p>Wt. 43. S. .62.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> R. M. A. Cf. N.S. xl art. 265 (1).</p>	<p>In a circle</p> <p>ابو المظفر شیر شاه سلطان ضرب آگره ۹۴۸</p>
1031 E	Panduah 947	<p>In square, the Kalima in two lines.</p> <p>Below پندوه السلطان العاذل</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Top ابو بكر Left عمر Bottom عثمان Right على</p> <p>Wt. ? S. 1.1.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> J.B.O.R.S., 1919, p. 87.</p>	<p>In square</p> <p>شاه بیر السلطان خلد الله ملکه ۹۴۷ خیرسرساہی</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Right فرید Bottom الدين Left } Top } obliterated.</p>

**SHER
SHAH**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
SHER SHĀH	1031 F	Panduah 948 As on 1031 E, but عمر in right margin and على in left. Wt. ? S. 1-1. <i>Ref. J.B.O.R.S., 1919, p. 86.</i>	As on 1031 E, but شاه شير and ۹۴۸ <i>Margins</i> Top ابو المظفر Left و الدين ?
	1031 G	Chunār 948 In square لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ل السلطان العاد <i>Margins</i> Bottom عثمان Left على Top Right Wt. 172-2. S. 1-05. <i>Ref. P. T.</i>	In square شاه ن شير السلطان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه ۹۴۸ شيرساह <i>Margins</i> Bottom Left ضرب چنار Top فريد الدنيا Right
1032	" 949	In circle, the Kalima. M.m. 15 over of رسول <i>Margin</i> ابو بكر الصديق عمر عثمان (sic) على لمرضى السلطان العادل Wt. 177. S. 1-15.	In circle شاه ن شير السلطان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه <i>Margin</i> فريد الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر ضرب چنار ۹۴۲ (a) (sic) شيرساही M.m. 15 over ن at top of area. M.m. 86 at (a).

SHER
SHAH

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1035	Satgāon 950	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margin</i> ابا بكر عمر عثمان * على السلطان العادل * M.m. 36 at * * Wt. 167 (worn). S. 1.1.	In circle شاه شير السلطان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه <i>Margin</i> فريد الدين و الدنيا (sic) ابو المظفر سهي ۱۵۰ ضرب ستگانو
1036	„ 950	As on 1035. Wt. 175.4. S. 1.	As on 1035, but ضرب ستگانو ۱۵۰ Pl. XI.
1037	Sharif- abad 946	In square within circle, the Kalima and below السلطان العادل In segments Top ابو بكر Left عمر Bottom عثمان Right على Wt. 172.9. S. 1. <i>Dates observed :</i> 946, 947 (B.M.C.).	In square within circle شاه شير السلطان خلد الله ملكه شريفاباد ۱۴۶ In segments Right فريد Bottom الدنيا Left و الدين Top ابو المظفر
1038	„ 948	As on 1037, but عمر in right and على in left segment. Wt. 173.4. S. 1.05. <i>Dates observed :</i> 946 (I.M.C.), 948.	As on 1037, but ۱۴۸

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1039	Sharif- ābād 949	In double circle, the Kalima. <i>Margin</i> ابو بكر عمر عثمان * السلطان العاذل M.m. 4 at * Wt. 177.8. S. 1.1.	In double circle شاه سلطان شیر خلد الله ملكه شريفاباد <i>Margin</i> فريد الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر ۹۴۹ श्रीसीरसाही (a) M.m. 9 at (a). Pl. XII.
1040	,, 951	As on 1039. Wt. 177.4. S. 1.1. <i>Dates observed:</i> 949 (N.S xlii, p. 16), 951.	As on 1039, but date to right of Nāgarī and no m.m.
1040A	Shergarh (Qil'a) 945	In square لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله السلطان العادل فريد الدنيا و الدين <i>Margins</i> Top ابو بكر Right عمر Bottom عثمان Left على Wt. 174. S. 1. 1. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	In square شیر شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه ۹۴۵ شیرساही <i>Margins</i> Top فريد الدنيا Right و الدين Bottom ابو المظفر Left قلع شیرگاه Pl. XXIV.

SHER
SHĀH

**SHER
SHĀH**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1040B*	Shergarh 945	In square, the Kalima and below السلطان العادل <i>Margin</i> Top } obliterated (ابو بكر) Right } (عمر) Bottom عثمان Left علي Wt. 166.3. S. 1.1. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	In square شاه شیر السلطان خالد الله ملکہ ۹۴۵ سہیرساہی <i>Margin</i> Top فرید الدنیا؟ Right obliterated. Bottom ابو المظفر؟ Left ضرب شیرگڑھ Pl. XXI.
1041	„ 947	As on 1037, but عمر in right, علی in left segment. Wt. 175.8. S. 1.15. <i>Dates observed :</i> 946 (H. R. N.), 947, 948 (B.M.C.).	In square شاه ن شیر السلطا خالد الله ملکہ و سلطانه ۹۴۷ سہیرساہی <i>Margins</i> Top فرید الدنیا Right و الدین Bottom ابو المظفر Left ضرب شیرگڑھ Pl. XII.

*Note to 1040 B. A duplicate of this was obtained by B. Rakhal Das Banerji in Hyderabad, Sind.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1041 A	Shergarh (Qil'a) 951	In square, the Kalima, with m.m. 84 in top left corner. <i>Margin</i> Top ابو بكر الصديق Right عمر الفاروق Bottom (sic) عثمان الاعنان Left علي المرتضى Wt. 171. S. 1-25. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	In square الله الرحمان <u>المتوكل على</u> ابو المظفر سلطان شير شاه <i>Margin</i> و سلطانه Top خلد الله ملكه Right ضرب قلع شيركزه ٩٥١ Bottom श्रीसिरसाह Left فرید الدنیا و الدین Pl. XXIV.
1042	„ (Qil'a?) 952	In circle, the Kalima. M.m. 84 over both الله's. <i>Margin</i> ابوبكر الصديق عمر الفاروق Wt. 168-6 (worn). S. 1-2.	In circle الله حمان <u>المتوكل الر على</u> الالمظفر سلطان بو شير شاه <i>Margin</i> ٩٥٢ شيركزه श्रीसिरसाह [فرید الدنیا و الدین] Pl. XII.
1042 A	„ ?	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margin</i> (a) ابو بكر عمر عثمان على (a) السلطان العادل شيركزه M.m. 9 (inverted) at (a). Wt. 172-1. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	In circle شا سلطان شير خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه <i>Margin</i> فرید الدنیا (a) و الدین ابو المظفر ش्रीसिरसाही (sic) ١٣٠٠٩١ M.m. 9 (inverted) at (a).

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1043*	Shergarh 948	In double square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Top ابو بكر الصديق Right عمر الفاروق Bottom دشمنان ذى النورين Left على المرتضى A على عمر and over ن Wt. 174.2. S. 1-15.	In double square شاه ن شير سلطا خلد الله ملكه <i>Margins</i> Top فريد الدنيا و Right الدين ابو المظفر Bottom ضرب شيرگڑہ ۱۳۸ Left चीसेरसाही In right bottom corner of area a ح *
1044*	„ 948	As on 1043. Wt. 172.2. S. 1.	As on 1043, but margins read from left upwards. No ح in area. Pl. XII.
1045*	„ 948	„ Wt. 171. S. 1-15.	As on 1043, but no ح in area.
1046*	„ 949	As on 1043, but m.m. 39 in top left corner and m.m. 40 in bottom right corner of area. Wt. 173.4. S. 1-15.	As on 1043, but ۱۳۹
1047	„ 949	As on 1043, but m.m. 41 in top left corner and m.m. 9 in bottom right corner of area. Wt. 176.6. S. 1. <i>Dates observed:</i> 949, 950 (H. R. N.).	As on 1043, but m.m. 42 in ر of شير and m.m. 9 in bottom right corner of area.

*Note to 1043. On some coins this ح is replaced by a star or m.m. 12.

*Note to 1044-1045. The 'Sher' of Shergarh is written differently in these two coins, the strokes of the ش and the dots being given.

*Note to 1046. A variety of mint-marks or ornaments is found on these coins of 949.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1048 $\frac{1}{2}$	(Sher- garh) ?	As on 1043, but margins absent. Wt. 84. S. -8.	As on 1043, but margins absent and no ح Pl. XII.
1049*	Sherghadh Bakkar 950	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Bottom ابا بكر صديق Left عمر الخطاب Top عثمان العفان Right على المرتضى Wt. 177.7. S. 1.1.	In square السُّلْطَانُ شَا شِير خَلْدُ اللَّهِ مَلِكًا श्रीशिरसह M.m. 4 over خ <i>Margins</i> Left فريد الدين و Top الدنيا ابوالمظفر Right ضرب شيرگده Bottom عرف سق بكر ١٥٠
1050	" 951	" " Wt. 176. S. 1.1.	As on 1049, but ^{١٥١} and m.m. 15. Pl. XII.
1051	" 952	" " Wt. 166.3 (worn). S. 1.1.	but " ١٥١

*Note to 1049. H.R.N. has a similar coin of ? 949.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1052	Shergarh Dehli 948	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Left ابا بكر الصديق عمر Top الفاروق عثمان Right العفان على المرتضى Bottom السلطان العادل Wt. 176.7. S. 1-12.	In square ن ۱۴۸ السلطان شيرشا خالد الله ملكه <i>(sic)</i> सारासारासाह <i>Margins</i> Left ابو المظفر فريد Top الدنيا و الدين Right ضرب شيرگڑه Bottom عرف حضرت دهله Pl. XII.
1053	" 949	" Wt. 175.3. S. 1-15.	As on 1052, but ۱۴۹ and Nāgari <i>(sic)</i> चासीरासाह
1054	" 949	" Wt. 171.2 (worn). S. 1-1.	As on 1053, but margins read from bottom leftwards.*
1055	" 950	" Wt. 174.3 (worn). S. 1-1.	As on 1054, but १०.
1056	" 951	" Wt. 170.7 (worn). S. 1-1. <i>Dates observed: 949, 950, 951.</i>	" १०१

*Note to 1054. On a similar coin of 949 in the B.M. the margin read from the right downwards.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1056A*	Fathābād 946	السلطان العادل يُـد بتـا المويد الرحمن يد فـر الدنيا و الدين فتحاباد ٩٤٦	ابو المظفر اللـه شاه شـير السلطان خلد ملكه و سلطانه ٩٤٦
		Wt. 177. S. .96. <i>Ref.</i> N.S. xlii, p. 14 (two pieces).	SHER SHAH
1057*	" 946	In square, the Kalima. السلطان العادل <i>Margins</i> Top ابو بكر Right عثمان Bottom عمر Left على	In square شاه شـير السلطان خلد الله ملكه ٩٤٦ सीसीसरसाही
		Wt. 173.2. S. 1.1.	<i>Margins</i> Right فرید الدین Bottom فتحاباد ٩٤٦? Left Top obliterated.
		Pl. XII.	
1058	" 948	" " Wt. 175.5. S. 1.1.	As on 1057, but in area ٩٤٨ and श्रीसरसाही
		<i>Dates observed:</i> 947 (H. R. N.), 948, 949 (I.M.C.).	<i>Margins</i> Right فرید الدین Left و الدین Top ابو المظفر Bottom فتحاباد

*Note to 1056 A. These coins supersede the coin figured in Thomas, *Chron.* p. 395, where the last line of the obverse inscription is wanting.

*Note to 1057. The Nāgarī in the Rev. margin may be a rendering of the mint-name.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1059*	Fathābād 951	In circle, the Kalima, and below ما حد ؟ <i>Margin</i> ابا بكر عمر عثمان علي * السلطان العالل ضرب ... ؟ ... * M.m. 9 at * * Wt. 171.4. S. 1-1. <i>Dates observed :</i> 949 (B.M.), 951.	In circle شاه سلطان شیر خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه <i>Margin</i> فرید ا * لدنیا و الدین ابو المظفر * سیسر ساهی (ضرب) فتح آباد سنه ۱۰۱ M.m. 9 at * * Pl. XII.
1059A	Kālpī 949	In chained circle, the Kalima. <i>Margin</i> starting at 10 o'clock. ابا بكر الصديق * عمر الفاروق * عثمان [العقان] * [على] المرتضى * At * m.m. 4. Wt. ? S. 1-1. <i>Ref.</i> J. B. O. R. S., 1919, p. 87.	In chained circle سلطان شیر شا خلد الله ملكه श्रीसरसही <i>Margin</i> starting at 6 o'clock. السلطان العادل فرید الدنیا و الدین ابو المظفر ۱۰۱ ضرب کالپی

*Note to 1059. In N.S. xlii, p. 13, Mr. Stapleton has suggested that the word below the Kalima may be صاحب, linking up the Kalima with the margin, i.e. Muhammad is the prophet of Allah and his companion is Abū Bakr, &c. There is, however, no trace of the final ة and the initial letter looks more like a م than a ص.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1060*	Kālpi 949	In double square, the Kalima, and below ب کالپے ضر M.m. 4 to left of کالپے <i>Margins</i> Right ابا بکر الصديق Bottom عمر الفاروق Left عثمان العفان Top على المرتضى Wt. 178.6. S. 1.08.	In double square سلطان شیر شاه الله خلد ملکہ سنہ ۹۴۹ <i>Margins</i> Left فرید دنیا Top و الدين الاسلام Right ابو المظفر Bottom श्रीसीरसाह Pl. XII.
1060 A	„ 949	As on 1060, but marginal legend starts in top margin. Wt. 175.5. S. 1.1. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	In double square ن سلطان شیر شا الله خلد ملکہ ۹۴۹ <i>Margins</i> as on 1060.
1061*	„ 949	As on 1060, but <i>margins</i> Top ابا بکر الصديق Right عمر الفاروق Bottom عثمان العفان Left على المرتضى M.m. 4. Wt. 172.5 (worn). S. 1.1.	In double square شیر سلطان شاه خلد الله ملکہ श्रीसीरसाहि <i>Margins</i> Left فرید دنیا Top و الدين Right ابو المظفر Bottom سنہ ۹۴۹

*Note to 1060. I.M.C., 685, is a coin of this type and date but the marginal legend starts in the left margin. Its weight is recorded as 179 grs.

*Note to 1061. H.R.N. has a specimen with marginal legend starting in left margin.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1062	Kālpī 950	As on 1060, but margins read from the left upwards. M.m. 4. Wt. 173.4. S. 1.12. <i>Dates observed :</i> 949 (B.M.C.), 950.	As on 1061, but شیرہ ن شا سلطا and in the bottom margin ۱۵.
1063*	Gwāliar 949	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Bottom ابا بکر الصديق Left عمر الفاروق Top عثمان العثمان Right على المرتضى Wt. 177.5. S. 1.2. <i>Dates observed :</i> 949, 950 (acquired 1928).	In square سلطان ء شیر شا خلد الله ملكه ۹۴۹ शासारसाह M.m. 66 over خ <i>Margins</i> Left السلطان العادل Top ابو المظفر فريد Right الدنيا و الدين Bottom ضرب گوالير Pl. XII.
1064	” 949	As on 1063. Wt. 173.5. S. 1.2. <i>Dates observed :</i> 949, 951 (I.M.C.).	As on 1063, but arranged ۹۴ ۹ سلطان شیر شاه
1065	” 951	” Wt. 172.9. S. 1.1.	” but date ۰ to left of ملكه

*Note to 1063. I.M.C., No. 621, of this date and type weighs 179 grs.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1066	Gwāliar 952	As on 1063. Wt. 175.6. S. 1.1. <i>Dates observed :</i> 949, 950 (B.M.), 951, 952.	As on 1063, but date ٩٥٢ to left of ملکه
1066 A	” 951	” Wt. 171.7. S. 1.2. <i>Ref.</i> P.T.	As on 1063, but margin begins at the bottom and the mint is in right margin.
1067	Malot 950	In circle, the Kalima. M.m. 56 over و رسول <i>Margin</i> * $\text{ابو بكر * عمر عثمان علي السلطان}$ العادل ضرب ملوت M.m. 16 at * * Wt. 176.4. S. 1.32.	In circle شاه ن شیر سلطا خلد الله ملکه و سلطانه <i>Margin</i> $\text{فرید الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر}$ 950. سنه سیرساہ M.m. 16 at * * PL. XII.
<i>Doubtful mints.</i>			
1067A*	?Bhānpūr 949	As on 1063. Wt. 174. S. 1. <i>Ref.</i> I.M.C., 619. <i>Dates observed :</i> 949 (I.M.C.), 950 (Th. no. 353—now in Berlin).	٩٤٩ السلطان شیر شاه خلد الله ملکه سیرساہی 9 to right of date. <i>Margins</i> Top السلطان العادل Right ابو المظفر فرید Bottom الدنيا و الدين Left ضرب بهانپور ?

*Note to 1067A. Another is described in N.S. xlii, p. 12. Wt. 175.6; S. 1.08.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1068	? Ḥaẓrat Rasūlpūr 'urf Patna 950	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as on 1031 A, but in left margin عمر الخطاب Wt. 172.1. S. 1.15.	In square ن السلطان شیر شا الله خلد ملکہ श्रीसिरसाह M.m. 43 over خلد <i>Margins</i> Left ابو المظفر فرید Top الدنيا و الدين Right سنہ ۱۰۵۰ * Bottom رسولپور عرف پتنہ ? حضرت M.m. 44 at * Pl. XIII.
1069*	? Dāru-l-zarb Qil'a Tānda 951	In double circle, the Kalima, but رسول for الرسول <i>Margin</i> * ابا بکر * عمر * عثمان * علی [دار الصرب قلع تانده ?] M.m. 45 at * *. Wt. 176.7. S. 1.15.	In double circle السلطان شاه شیر خلد الله خلافتہ <i>Margin</i> السلطان العادل ابو المظفر فرید الدنيا و الدين (sic) असरसही Pl. XXI.

*Note to 1069. This reading of the mint name is suggested by the coin in the B.M. (figured). But I am not confident that the mint is not the same as that which is suggested for the copper coins of Islām Shāh as 'Budhāna Dih'. The type is Bengālī. Mr. Nevill suggests Qil'a Raisen (رائسین), Mr. Stapleton (N.S. xlii, p. 15) with more probability Khalifatābād (خليفةآباد).

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
WITHOUT MINT NAME.			
<i>Type A. Jahānpanāh type.</i>			
AR 1070*	946	In square, the Kalima. السلطان العادل <i>Margins</i> Top ابو بكر Right عمر Bottom عثمان Left على Wt. 169.2. S. 1.	In square شا ا ن شيرة لسلطا خدا الله ملكه و سلطانه ٩٤٦ شِيرَسَاهِي The ن in the top line cuts the لطا <i>Margins</i> Top فريد الدنيا Right و الدين Bottom ابو المظفر Left ضرب جهانپناه
1070A	946	„ Wt. 173. S. 1. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	As on 1070, but omitting و سلطانه ٩ under ملكه الله under ٤٦ Pl. XXI.
1071	947	„ Wt. 169.5. S. 1.	As on 1070, but omitting سلطانه و in area and ضرب in margin. ٩٤٧
1072*	947	„ Wt. 166.7. S. 1.02.	As on 1071, but arranged شاه ن شيرة السلطا and inserting سلطانه و before ٩٤٧

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*Note to 1070. In all these square area coins of the Jahānpanāh type the line over the Nāgarī forms the word سنه.

*Note to 1072. The ن on the reverse cuts the السلطا.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1073	948	As on 1070. Wt. 173.3. S. 1-15.	As on 1072, but ٩٤٨ M.m. 33 over ن of سلطان Pl. XIII.
1074*	948	„ Wt. 179.2. S. 1-15.	As on 1073, but m.m. 34.
1075	948	„ Wt. 172.8. S. 1-15.	As on 1072, but ٩٤٨ and in bottom margin علا الدين Top and right margins obliterated. M.m. 15 over ن of السلطان
1075A	948	„ Wt. 173. S. 1. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 664.</i>	As on 1070, but و سلطا ٩٤٨ ن <i>Margins</i> Top ابو المظفر Right فرید Bottom الدنيا Left و الدين
1076 $\frac{1}{2}$	948	„ Wt. 84.6. S. .8.	As on 1072, but ٩٤٨ Pl. XIII.
1077	949	„ Wt. 174. S. 1-15.	As on 1072, but ٩٤٩ and m.m. 34 over ن of سلطان.
1077 Δ $\frac{1}{2}$	949	„ Wt. 87.9. <i>Ref. Berlin.</i>	„

*Note to 1074. H.R.N. records a similar coin with m.m. 25.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
SHER SHĀH	—	As on 1070.	As on 1079, but
	948	Wt. 163.8 (worn). S. 1.08.	۹۴۸
1083*	—	”	but ”
	949	Wt. 171. S. 1.1.	۹۴۹
1084*	—	”	As on 1079, but with defective date.*
	?	Wt. 176.4. S. 1.1.	Pl. XIII.
<i>Type C. Sher Shāh in two lines.</i>			
1085*	—	As on 1070.	As on 1079, but ۹۴۸ and Sher Shāh in two lines with three dots over the ش of شاه
	948	Wt. 175.5. S. 1.08.	
		<i>Dates observed :</i> 946 (H. R. N.), 947 (I.M.C.), 948.	
1086	—	”	As on 1085, with dots over the ش of شیر and شاه and the ش is curved like a ن
	946	Wt. 173.8. S. 1.05.	Cf. No. 1036, Pl. XI.
1087	—	”	As on 1086, but
	947?	Wt. 177.5. S. 1.02.	۹۴۷?
1088	—	”	but ”
	948	Wt. 173.5. S. 1.1.	۹۴۸

*Note to 1083. Mr. Stapleton mentions two coins of this type of 952. (N.S. xlii, p. 16.)

*Note to 1084. Coins of this type frequently have defective dates.

*Note to 1085. Differing arrangements of the dots on the reverse have been observed. See I.M.C., 659 and N.S. xlii, p. 17.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p>R 1089</p>	<p>— 947</p>	<p><i>Type D. Āgrah-Gwāliar types—square areas.</i></p> <p>As on 1063.</p> <p>Wt. 166.6. S. 1.18.</p>	<p>In square as on 1064, but ۹۴۷</p> <p>M.m. 46 in top right corner.</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Top ابو المظفر Right فرید دنیا Bottom و الدین Left السلطان العادل ت over دنیا in right margin.</p> <p>Pl. XIII.</p>
<p>1089A</p>	<p>— 950</p>	<p>In square, the Kalima.</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Right ابو بكر الصديق Bottom عمر الفاروق Left) obliterated. Top)</p> <p>Wt. 174. S. 1.1.</p> <p><i>Ref. I.M.C., 665.</i></p>	<p>In square ۹۵۰</p> <p>سلطان شیر شاه خلد الله ملكه سہی رسی سہی</p> <p>M.m. 15 over خ. M.m. 47 over س of سلطان</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Top ابو المظفر Right فرید دنیا Bottom و الدین Left obliterated.</p>

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		<i>Type E. Circular areas.</i>	
1090	— 949	In circle, the Kalima. M.m. 48 over و رسول . <i>Margin</i> ابا بكر عمر عثمان * على السلطان العادل * * M.m. 9 (inverted) at * * Wt. 172.2. S. 1-11. <i>Dates observed :</i> 948 B.M.C., 949.	In circle شاه ن شير سلطا خلد الله ملكه و سلطان (sic) <i>Margin</i> فريد الدنيا و الدين ابو* المظفر * ۹۴۹ شیرساہی M.m. 9 (inverted) at * *
1091	— 950	” Wt. 170.5. S. 1-3.	As on 1090, but ۱۰. and m.m. 43. Pl. XIII.
1091A	— 948	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margin</i> السلطان* العادل ابو بكر عمر عثمان على M.m. 33 at * Wt. 176.6. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	In circle شا السلطان شيرة * خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه M.m. 30 at *. <i>Margin</i> فريد الد* نيا و الدين† ابو المظفر ۱۳۸ شیرساہی M.m. 33 at * and 9 at †

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR		<i>Type F. Circular areas—broad coins.</i>	
1092	— 949	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margin</i> ابو (a) بكر عمر (b) عثمان (c) على السلطان العادل M.m. 9 at (a). M.m. 16 at (b). M.m. 49 at (c). Wt. 172.6. S. 1.3.	In circle ن شاه السلطان شیر خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه <i>Margin</i> فر (a) يد الدنيا و الدين (b) ابو المظفر (c) ١٣٩١ سنه سنه م.م. 9 at (a). M.m. 16 at (b). M.m. 49 at (c).
1093	— 950	” Wt. 174.8. S. 1.3.	” but ١٥٠.
1094	— 951	” Wt. 177. S. 1.3. <i>Dates observed : 949, 950, 951.</i>	” but ١٥١
1094A*	— 948	As on 1092, but in margin m.m. 33 after على and m.m. 9 over ن of السلطان Wt. 172.8. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N. <i>Dates observed : 948, 949 (I.M.C.).</i>	As on 1091A, but in margin ابو المظفر فريد الدنيا (a) و الدين (b) ١٣٣٨ م.م. 33 at (a) and 9 at (b).

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*Note to 1094 A. This is a variety of Type F. The ن of السلطان in the reverse area cuts only the second ل. For a slightly different die see N.S. xlii, p. 17.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		<i>Type G. Circular areas.</i>	
1095	— 949	In circle, the Kalima. Without m.m. <i>Margin</i> as on 1090, but m.ms. 9. Wt. 175.8. S. 1.1.	In circle شاه سلطان شیر خدا الله ملكه و سلطانه فريد الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر* † ۹۴۹ شیرشاہی M.m. 9 at * * M.m. 50 at †.
1096	— 950	" Wt. 176. S. 1.1.	but " ۹۵. Pl. XIII.
1097	— 951	" Wt. 174.2. S. 1.1. <i>Dates observed : 949, 950, 951.</i>	but " ۹۵۱
1098	— 951	" Wt. 177. S. 1.1.	" M.m. 25 to left of date.
1099	— 951	" (a much broader coin) Wt. 171.5. S. 1.3.	"
1100	— 952	" Wt. 160.8 (worn). S. 1.2. <i>Dates observed : 951, 952.</i>	As on 1098, but ۹۵۲

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1101	— 949	<i>Type H. Circular areas—companions with titles.</i>	
		<p>In circle, the Kalima. M.m. 4 over رسول</p> <p><i>Margin</i> ابو بكر الصديق عمر الخطاب عثمان العارف على المرتضى السلطان العادل</p> <p>Wt. 175.1. S. 1.15.</p>	<p>In circle شاهان شيرلسلطا خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه M.m. 15 over ن</p> <p><i>Margin</i> فريد الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر श्रीशिरसाह १३१</p>
1102*	— 949	<i>Type I. Circular areas.</i>	
		<p>In circle, the Kalima. M.m. 4 over رسول</p> <p><i>Margin</i> ابو بكر * عمر * عثمان على السلطان العادل</p> <p>M.m. 9 at * *</p> <p>Wt. 166.4 (worn). S. 1.15.</p> <p><i>Dates observed :</i> 948 (I.M.C.), 949.</p>	<p>In circle شاهان شيرلسلطا خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه १३१ M.m. 15 over ن</p> <p><i>Margin</i> فريد الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر * श्रीशिरसाही M.m. 51 at *</p>
1103*	— 949	As on 1102, but only m.m. 53 in margin to left of العادل	As on 1102, but سنه १३१ in margin to right of Nāgari and no m.m.
		Wt. 178.6. S. 1.2.	PI. XIII.

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*Note to 1102. The coin of 948 differs in the marginal m.m.s, having m.m.s 52 and 9 to left of الدين and the Nāgari on the reverse and 11 over عمر and دل and 9 to left of ابو بكر and عثمان on the obverse. Its weight is given as 179.5 grains.

*Note to 1103. In the collection when acquired was a unique silver $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a rupee This has been described in N.S. xxvii-166. Unfortunately the coin has broken up into pieces. It has therefore not been included.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Type J. Circular areas.</i>			
1103A	— 950	As on 1035. Wt. 175.15. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	As on 1035, but ۱۰. and ضرب ستگانو omitting
<i>Type K. (Mālwā type)</i>			
1103B	—	The Kalima. Wt. 109.8. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	د ل ة الغان سلطا ش شیر خلد الله ملكه
COPPER			
1103c	Abū 951	In looped square في عهد لامير (<i>sic</i>) الحامی ۹۵۱ <i>Margins</i> Right ۹۵۱ (<i>a</i>) Bottom [السلطان] Left [العدل] M.m. 9 at (<i>a</i>) Wt. 303. S. .9. <i>Ref.</i> I.M.C., 678. <i>Dates observed :</i> *950 (H.R.N.), 951, 952 (H.R.N.).	In looped square سلطان شاه شیر ب ضرابو <i>Margin</i> Top و سلطانه Right ابوالمظفر

*Note to 1103c. On this coin the bottom margin of the reverse reads ابوالمظفر, and the right margin و سلطانه. On the coin of 952 لامير is followed by m.m. 9.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1103 D	Āgrah 950	<p>As on 1103 c, but in area ۱۰.</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Top الدين Right الديان Bottom السلطان Left العادل</p> <p>Wt. 315. S. .9.</p> <p><i>Ref. I.M.C.</i>, 679.</p> <p><i>Dates observed</i> : 950, 951 (<i>I.M.C.</i>), 952 (H. R. N.).</p>	<p>As on 1103 c, but ب آگره ضر</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Bottom ابو المظفر Left خلد الله Top ملكه (a) Right و سلطانہ</p> <p>M.m. 9 at (a).</p>
1103 E	,, 951	<p>As on 1103 D, but الحا امى ۱۰</p> <p><i>Margins</i> ?</p> <p>Wt. 317. S. .9.</p> <p><i>Ref. I.M.C.</i>, 680.</p>	<p>As on 1103 D, but <i>margins</i> Left [ابو المظفر] Top [خلد الله] Right ملكه و Bottom سلطانہ</p>
1104	Alwar 950	<p>In square في عهد لا مير (sic) الحا امى ۱۰</p> <p>M.m. 54 to left of لامير</p> <p><i>Margin</i> Top الدين Others obliterated.</p> <p>Wt. 315. S. .95.</p>	<p>In square سلطان شاه شير ب الور ضر</p> <p>M.m. 91 to left of شير</p> <p><i>Margin</i> Left خلد الله Others obliterated.</p>

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1105- 1106	Alwar 950	As on 1104, but m.m. 12 to left of لامير <i>Margins</i> Top الدين Right الديان Bottom السلطان Left العادل Wt. 322. S. .9. <i>Dates observed :</i> 950, 951, 952.	As on 1104. <i>Margins</i> Bottom [ابو المظفر] Left [خلد الله] Top [ملكه] Right و سلطان M.m. 12 to left of شير The ا and ل of الور are much shorter than on 1104.
1107	„ 950	As on 1105. Top and right margin only legible. Wt. 323. S. .9.	As on 1105, but m.m. 9 to left of شير Margins illegible.
1108	„ 951	but ” ” Right and bottom margins only legible.	As on 1105. Left margin only legible.
1109	„ 951	” Bottom margin only legible.	” Right margin only legible.
1110	„ 951	” Left margin only legible.	” Bottom margin ابو المظفر
1111	„ 952	but ” ” Left margin only legible.	” Margins obliterated.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 1112	Awadh 952	<p>في عهد الأمير الحاملع الدين ن ٩٥٢ الديا</p> <p>Wt. 320. S. .85.</p>	<p>ابو المظفر شاه (a) ن شير سلطا خدا الله ملكه ضرب ارد]ة</p> <p>M.m. 97 at (a). Pl. XIII.</p>	SHĀH
1113 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	<p>” but date wanting.</p> <p>Wt. 158.5. S. .7.</p> <p><i>Date observed:</i> 952 (H. R. N.).</p>	<p>”</p> <p>Pl. XIII.</p>	
1114	Biāna 951	<p>(sic) فر نيا لد يد الدنيا و ابو المظفر السلطان العادل</p> <p>Wt. 315. S. .95.</p>	<p>خدا الله سلطان . . . شاه شير بيانت ملكه (ضرب) ٩٥١</p> <p>The nt of the mint name reads perpendicularly.</p>	
1115	”	<p>”</p> <p>Wt. 315. S. .95.</p> <p><i>Dates observed:</i> 950 (I.M.C.), 951.</p>	<p>In dotted circle خدا الله سلطان ملكه شاه شير ضرب بيا ٩٥١ نت سنه</p>	

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
SHER SHĀH	Æ 1116* 1117	Biāna 951	
		In dotted circle في عهد العادل المظفر مير ابو الدنيا فريد و الدين Wt. 318. S. .95.	As on 1115. Pl. XIV.
	1118	„ „ but no dotted circle. Wt. 318. S. .95.	As on 1114, in dotted circle. The بیا ضرب appears below
1118A	„	في [العادل عهد (sic) لامير المظفر ابو الدنيا و الدين S. .9. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	خلد الله ملكه شاه سلطان شير ضرب بيا ١٥١ [نت سنه ?]
<i>Type A. Mint in area.</i>			
1119	Chunār 950	In square في عهد لامير (sic) الحالمة (sic) ح 4 over <i>Margins</i> Bottom الدين Left الديان Top العادل Right (sic) ٢٥. M.m. 9. Wt. 304. S. .95.	In square سلطان شاه شير ضرب چنار M.m. 4 in the ر of شير <i>Margins</i> Bottom الله خلد Left m.m. 9 ملكه Right و سلطانه Top ابو المظفر
			Pl. XIV.

* Note to 1116. Cf. *I.M.O.*, 685, for a slight variant in the arrangement of the Obv.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1119A	Chunār 950	<i>Type B. Mint in margin.</i>	
		SHER SHĀH	
		Var. (a). شاه - لامير - شير	
		As on 1119, but في	As on 1120, but without m.m.
		Wt. 316. S. .9. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 687.</i>	
		Var. (b). شاه - الميرة - شير	
1120*	950	In square فيعهد الميرة الحاكمه (sic) M.m. 4 over ح <i>Margins</i> Bottom الدين Top العادل Right سنه ٩٥٠ Wt. 321. S. .95. <i>Dates observed : 950, 951 (I.M.C.).</i>	In square سلطان شاه شير خلد الله M.m. 57 over خ <i>Margins</i> Bottom ملكه Right (traces of) ضرب چنار
			Pl. XIV.
		Var. (c). شاه - الاميرة - شير	
1121	950?	In square في عهد الاميرة الحاكمه (sic) M.m. 15 over ح <i>Margins</i> Bottom الدين Right سنه ٩٥٠	In square سلطان شاه شير خلد الله <i>Margins</i> Bottom ملكه Right ضرب چنار M.m. 4 in ر of شير — over خ of خلد
			Pl. XIV.

* Note to 1120. L.M.C., 884 is a half *paisa* of this type without date.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1122	Chunār 950?	As on 1121, but فيعهد <i>Margins</i> Top العادل Right ? ١٥٠ سنه	As on 1121, but m.m. 12 over خ of خلد and m.m. 14 to left of شير <i>Margins</i> (traces of) Bottom ملكه Left و سلطانه Top ابو المظفر Right ضرب چنار
1122A $\frac{1}{2}$	[,,] ?	” Wt. 153. S. -7. Margins obliterated. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 692.</i>	As on 1121. Margins obliterated.
1122B $\frac{1}{2}$	[,,] ?	As on 1121, but margins obliterated. Wt. 149. S. -7. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 690.</i>	In square شير ن شاه سلطا خلد الله ملكه <i>Margin</i> Top ابو المظفر
1123	” ?	As on 1120, but slightly larger lettering and m.m. 99. Top margin only legible. Wt. 318. S. -95. <i>Date observed :</i> 951 (H. R. N.).	As on 1120, but شير شاه The ن of سلطان cuts the لطا ; — over خ <i>Margins</i> Top ابو المظفر Right ضرب چنار
1124	” ?	As on 1123, but m.m. 55. No legible margin. Wt. 318. S. -95.	As on 1123, but m.m. 59 over خ <i>Margins</i> Bottom ملكه Left و سلطانه

Var. (d). شير - الاميره شاه

Var. (e). شير شاه - الميره

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 1125 $\frac{1}{2}$	[Chunār] 950	As on 1124, but m.m. 14. Right margin ۹۵ سنه Wt. 156.1. S. .75.	As on 1124, but m.m. 14 over خ No marginal legends visible.	SHER SHAH
1126 $\frac{1}{2}$	[,,] 951	" " Right margin ۹۵۱ سنه Wt. 150. S. .75. <i>Dates observed: half paisa</i> 950, 951.	" " but m.m. 14 in ن of سلطان	
1127- 1128 $\frac{1}{2}$	[,,] ?	" " but date off coin. Wt. 149.5; 146.7 (worn). S. .75.	" " One has m.m. 99 over خ	
1129	,, 951	Var. (f). Double square area. As on 1123, but in double square, and m.m. 4 over الح Right margin ۹۵۱ سنه Wt. 315. S. .9.	As on 1123, but in double square. Right margin (parts of) ضرب چنار	
1130	,, ?	" " but no margin legible, and m.m. 14 over الح Wt. 315. S. .9.	" " Top margin ابر المظفر Right margin (parts of) ضرب چنار	

**SHER
SHĀH**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		<i>Type C. السلطان العادل in area.</i>	
1131*	Chunār 95 -	In square د د العا السلطان الامير الحاكم	In square شيره ن شا سطا لله ا خلد ملكه
		<i>Margins</i> Bottom الدين Right ١٥	<i>Margin</i> Right ضرچنار
		Wt. 311. S. .95.	
		<i>Date observed : 950 (R. B.).</i>	
1132	" ?	<i>Margins</i> " Bottom الدين Top الدنيا M.m. 15 over مير	" Traces of right marginal legend.
		S. .9.	
1133	" ?	<i>Margin</i> " Top في عهد	" but much defaced.
		S. .9.	
		<i>Type D. Without enclosing square.</i>	
1134 $\frac{1}{2}$	" ?	في عهد [الا] مير الحا [مع] الدين و الديان ? M.m. 5 over حا	شيره شاه خالد الله ملكه ضرچنار
		Wt. 144.3 (worn). S. .75.	

* Note to 1131. R.B.'s coin shows ابو المظفر and فرید in the other margins.

SHER
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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1134A	Hissār 950	<p>في عهد امير الحامع فريد الدنيا و الد</p> <p>Wt. 314.5. S. .95.</p> <p><i>Ref. I.M.C., 698.</i></p>	<p>ابو المظفر شير شاه خلد الله ملكه ١٥٠ حصار ضرب</p>
1135*- 1138	,, 951	<p>In square</p> <p>في عهد لامير (sic) الحامع</p> <p>M.m. 43 over ح</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Top العادل Right m.m. ١٥١ Left الدنيا</p> <p>Wt. 318; 317. S. 1-9.</p> <p><i>Dates observed :</i> 950 (<i>L.M.C.</i>), 951.</p>	<p>In square</p> <p>سلطان شاه شير ب ر ضرب حصار</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Bottom خلد الله Left [ملكه] Right و سلطانه Top ابو المظفر</p>
1139	,,	<p>” but m.m. 14 over ح</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Bottom الدين? Left الدنيا ١٥١ Top العادل Right عنخالصه?</p> <p>Wt. 314. S. 1.</p>	<p>” Bottom and right margins legible.</p>

Pl. XIV.

* Note to 1135. Some coins have a star in place of the *svāstika*, others have a star in reverse area, others are without any m.m. *I.M.C.* 703 and 704 are half *paisa* of this type.

SHĒR
SHĀH

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1140	Hiṣṣār ?	As on 1139, but m.m. 43 over ح Right margin only legible. Wt. 309. S. .9.	As on 1139.
1141	" 952?	" <i>Margins</i> Bottom الدين Right ? ۲۰۹ (<i>sic</i>) M.m. 4 over ح Wt. 310. S. .9.	" <i>Margins</i> Bottom خلد الله Left ملكه
1142	" ?	" <i>Margins</i> Left و الدنيا? Top العادل Wt. 308. S. 1.	" but the ۱ of حصار cuts through the ۲ of شير and حصار <i>Margins</i> Top ابو المظفر Right سلطانة
1142A $\frac{1}{2}$	Dehli ?	In square في عهد (<i>sic</i>) لامير الحامى M.m. 14 over ح <i>Margins</i> Left الدين Top [الديان] Bottom العادل Ref. H. R. N.	In square سلطان شاه شير ضرب دهلى <i>Margins</i> illegible.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1143 ½	Sambhal 950	In square في عهد لامير (sic) الحا ٩٥٠ م Margins obliterated. Wt. 158. S. .75.	In square سلطان شاه شير سنهله ضرب <i>Margins</i> Top ابو المظفر Right خلد الله Bottom [ملكة و] Left [سلطانة]
1144	" 951	but " ٩٥١ <i>Margins</i> Bottom الدين Right العادل Wt. 321. S. .95. <i>Dates observed :</i> 950 (I.M.C.), 951; half paisa 950, 951 (B.M.).	" <i>Margins</i> Bottom ملكه و Left سلطانة M.m. 14 to left of شير
1145* 1147	"	but margins " Top [السلطان] Right [العادل] Bottom فريد الدنيا Left و الدين ? Wt. 324; 322. S. .9. The lettering on these coins is cruder than on 1144. <i>Dates observed :</i> 951, 952 (B.M.); half paisa 951 (H. R. N.).	" but margins " Top [ابو المظفر] Right خلد الله Bottom ملكه Left و سلطانة

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Pl. XIV.

* Note to 1145. A paisa of this year in the B.M. has و سلطانة in the bottom rev. margin
The half paisa has the unit of the date above حا.

**SHER
SHĀH**

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1148	Shergarh 950	In square في عهد لامير (sic) الحامى <i>Margins</i> Bottom الدين Left [الدين] Top العادل Right ٩٥. Wt. 307 (worn). S. .95.	In square سلطان شاه شير شيرگزه ضرب <i>Margins</i> Top ابو المظفر Bottom [خلد الله] Left ملكه Right [و سلطانه]
1149	" 951	<i>Margins</i> " Bottom الدين Right ٩٥١ m.m. 61. Top [العادل] Wt. 314. S. .95.	<i>Margins</i> " Top [ابو المظفر] Bottom خلد الله Left [ملكه] Right و سلطانه Pl. XIV.
1150 $\frac{1}{10}$	" ?	In circle في عهد الامير الحامى Margin illegible. Wt. 33.6. S. .55.	In circle سلطان شاه شير شيرگزه ضرب Pl. XIV.
1151	Shergarh Fort 950	سلطان العادل شاه شير خلد الله خلفته Wt. 313. S. .95.	قلعه دار الضرب شيرگزه ضرب ٩٥٠ Pl. XIV.
		<i>Dates observed :</i> 950 (R. VI. 4-33 grs.), 951 (B.M.-30.4 grs.).	
		<i>Dates observed :</i> 950, 951 (I.M.C., 733), 952 (H. R. N.).	

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1152- 1155	Shergarh Fort 950	As on 1151. Wt. 314. S. .95.	As on 1151, but the third line seems to read ب شیرگره ضر
1156	” —	In square <u>الامير الغازي</u> في عهد <i>Margins</i> Top قلع گره شیر? Right ضرب . . ? Wt. 323. S. .95.	In square ن سلطان (a) عادل شیر شاه M.m. 9 at (a). <i>Margins</i> Left الدنيا و الد ? Top ين Pl. XIV.
1157	” 951	Area as on 1156. <i>Margins</i> Bottom ۱۵۱ Left ب گره ضر Wt. 321. S. .9.	”
1158 $\frac{1}{2}$	” —	<i>Margins</i> ” Top قلع گره ? شیر Left ب ضر Wt. 160. S. .8.	Area as on 1156. <i>Margins</i> Right الدنيا و الد ? Top ?

**SHER
SHAH**

Pl. XIV.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
SHER SHĀH	Æ 1159*— 1160	?Shergarh Fort — Area as on 1156. <i>Margins</i> Right ? [عرف] نول Left [. . . ضرب] Wt. 321. S. .9.	Area as on 1156. <i>Margins</i> ? ابو المظفر [ريد] ريد ? الدنيا و الد [الدين] Top [خلد الله] ين Right [ملكة و سلطانه] ملكه Pl. XIV.
	These are of cruder fabric; cp. <i>I.M.C.</i> , 738.		
1161	„ —	Area as on 1156. <i>Margins</i> Bottom و گره ? Right قلعة شير [گره] Others missing. Wt. 321. S. .85.	In square ن عادل سلطا شاه شير No m.m. <i>Margins</i> Top خلد الله ? Left ملكه و سلطانه ? Right الدنيا و الدين ? Bottom [ابو المظفر] ? Pl. XIV.
Much finer lettering; cp. <i>I.M.C.</i> , 736.			
1162— 1163	Shergarh Dehli 950	In square في عهد لامير (<i>sic</i>) ٩٥٠ الخامع <i>Margins</i> Bottom [الدين] Left الدين Top السلطان Right العادل Wt. 320. S. .9.	In square سلطان شاه شير ب شير ضر گره <i>Margins</i> Top ابو المظفر Right خلد الله Bottom ملكه عمر Left ف دهلي

Note to 1159. For a series of eight of these puzzling coins, see R (Lāhor), Pt. I, p. 27 and Nos. 104–105 on pp. 80–81. Three of these have dates (951 and 952) in the lower obv. margin. For the name of the mint town Bunnūr is there suggested, but this is not convincing.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1164- 1166	Shergarh Dehli 951	As on 1162, but ۹۵۱ and bottom margin shows الدين Wt. 317. S. .9.	As on 1162. SHER SHĀH
1167	” 951	but ۹۵۱ ” الحامى <i>Margins</i> Top السلطان Wt. 317. S. .9.	” <i>Margins</i> Bottom ملکہ عر Left ف دھلے Pl. XIV.
1168	” 952	As on 1162, but ۹۵۲ Wt. 320. S. .9. <i>Dates observed :</i> 950, 951, 952.	”
1169	”	but ۹۵۱ ” الحامى Wt. 318. S. .9. <i>Dates observed :</i> 950 (H. R. N.), 952.	”
1170	Kālpī 949	السلطان العادل ابو شير المظفر شاه سلطان Wt. 319. S. .9.	[الله] خلد ملکہ ۹۴ ۹ ب كالپے ضر ۹۴ are above the ل and to the right of the ل of كالپے Pl. XIV.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1170A	Kālpi 949	السلطان ابو المظفر شیر شاه العاذل سلطان S. .9. Ref. B.M.	As on 1170.
1170B* $\frac{1}{2}$	„	As on 1170. Ref. B.M.	„ but ۹ to left of ل and ۴۹ over ك of كَالِی
1170C $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„ Ref. B.M.	As on 1170.
1171	„	[السلطان] العاذل ابو المظفر شا شیر سلطان S. .9.	„ but ۴ are to the left of the ل and ۹ over the ك of كَالِی M.m. 14 over ضر
1172*	„	السلطان العاذل ابو شیر المظفر شاه سلطان Wt. 315. S. .9.	but ب كَالِی ضر ۴۹ M.m. 4 to left of كَالِی

Pl. XIV.

* Note to 1170 B. H.R.N. has a half *paisa* of this type with 949 to left of ل of كَالِی.

* Note to 1172. I.M.C., 706, is a variant of this with كَالِی and without star.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1172A	Kālpi 949	السلطان العادل ابو المظفر شير شاه سلطان Wt. 306. S. .8. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 705.</i>	خالد الله ملكه ضرب (a) كالج ٩٤٩ M.m. 62 at (a).
1172B	” 950	السلطان [العادل] ابو المظفر شاه شير سلطان Wt. 315. S. .9. <i>Ref. L.M.C., 849.</i>	As on 1170, but ٩٥٠. ٩ is above the ك and ٥. to left of the ب of ضرب
1173 $\frac{1}{2}$	” 950	As on 1172. Wt. 150.5. S. .8.	”
1174 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	” Wt. 144.3. S. .8.	As on 1170, but ٩٥٠. above and to left of لپی
1175- 1176	” 950	In square في عهد لامير (sic) الحالمة M.m. 4 above the ح <i>Margins</i> Bottom الدين Left الديان Top العادل Right ٩٥٠. سنة	In square سلطان شاه شير ب كالج ضرب <i>Margins</i> Top ابو المظفر Right خالد الله Bottom m.m. 9 ملكه Left و سلطانه

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1177	Kālpī 950	As on 1175, but الحاكم Wt. 311. S. 1. <i>Date observed: 950; half paisa 950 (H. R. N.).</i>	As on 1175.
1178 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 950	but الحامى M.m. 14 over ح Right margin only legible. Wt. 144.8. S. .75.	" Margins illegible.
1179 $\frac{1}{2}$	" ?	As on 1178, but with only top margin legible. Wt. 158.2. S. .75.	" Left margin سلطان و
1180	" ?	As on 1178, but <i>Margins</i> Bottom الدين Left الدين M.m. 3 over ح Wt. 315. S. .9. <i>Date observed :</i> 950 (H. R. N.).	As on 1175. Top and right margins legible.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1181	Kālpī 951	As on 1180, but <i>Margin</i> Left ٩٥١ سنة Others illegible. Wt. 308.6. S. .9. <i>Date observed: 951; half paisa 951 (B. M. C.)—with star over</i> حا	As on 1180. Right and bottom margins legible.
1182 $\frac{1}{2}$	,, ?	As on 1172, but the ١ of المظفر is to the left of ابو Wt. 148.6. S. .75.	الله خلد ملكه <u>كالمج</u> (a) M.m. 62 at (a). Pl. XIV.
1183- 1185	Gwāliar 950	In square في عهد لامير (sic) الحا ٩٥٠ مے <i>Margins</i> Top الدين Right [الديان] Bottom السلطان Left العادل Wt. 319. S. .95.	In square ن سلطان شاه شير ب گوالير ضر The ن of سلطان cuts the ط <i>Margins</i> Bottom ابو المظفر Left خلد الله Top ملكه Right * و سلطانه

*Note to 1188. This reads from the top downwards.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ SHĒR SHĀH			
1186- 1188	Gwāliar 950	As on 1183, but الحامى ٩٥٠ and right margin الدين	As on 1183. On one coin the ن of سلطان is to the left of ط
		Wt. 316. S. .95.	
1189 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	" Margins illegible.	" Left margin خلد الله
		Wt. 155. S. .75.	
1190	"	Square area as on 1183, but third line reads الحامى Right margin ٩٥٠. m.m. 9. (سنة) Bottom [الدين] Left [الدين]	Square area as on 1183. Bottom margin [خلد الله] Left [m.m. 9 ملكه] Right [سلطانه و] which reads from the bottom upwards. Top [ابو المظفر]
		Wt. 305 (worn). S. .95. Cf. <i>I.M.C.</i> , 697 for marginal readings.	
1191*	" 951	Area as on 1186, but ٩٥١ Margins illegible.	Area as on 1183, but the ن of سلطان is to the left of ط, and the mint name reads كواليار M.m. 14 in the ر of شير Margins illegible.
		Wt. 317. S. .75.	
1192	" 951	" Wt. 312. S. .95.	Area as on 1183, but the ن of سلطان is to the left of ط Margins illegible.

*Note to 1191. B.M. has a variant with ٩٥١ مى. Cp. also *I.M.C.*, 694.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1193	Gwāliar 951	As on 1191. Wt. 312. S. .95.	As on 1183. Left and top margins only legible.
1194	„ 952	but „ tor Wt. 312. S. .95.	Area as on 1191, but m.m. 12 in ر of شیر <i>Margins</i> Left خلد الله Top ملكه و
1195	„ but	„ <i>Margins</i> Left العادل Top الدين Wt. 317. S. .95.	Area as on 1194. <i>Margins</i> Right سلطانہ (reads from top downwards) Bottom ابو المظفر Pl. XIV.
1196	Lakhnau 951	في عهد الامير الحاكم (sic) الدين الدين فريد و ١٥١ Wt. 314. S. .85. <i>Dates observed: 951, 952</i> (H. R. N.).	ابو المظفر شاه سلطان شیر خلد الله ملكه ضرب لكهنؤ

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1197	Lakhnau ?	” but date off coin.	[ابو المظفر] شاه [سلطان شیر ضرب خلد الله لكهنو ملكه Pl. XIV.
1198*	Malot 950	In square في عهد لامير (sic) الحال (sic) ح 4 over <i>Margins</i> Bottom الد (a) ين Left الد (a) يان Right (sic) ١٥. (b) Top [العادل] M.m. 16 at (a). M.m. 9 at (b). Wt. 319. S. 1.	In square سلطان شاه شیر ضرب ملوت M.m. 4 to left of شیر <i>Margins</i> Bottom خلد ا (a) لله Right ملكه (b) (a) Left و ساطانه Top ابو ا (a) لمظفر M.m. 16 at (a). M.m. 9 at (b).
1199	”	Area as on 1198. <i>Margins</i> Bottom (sic) ١٥. (b) سنة Right ... ين Left ... (a) الد M.m. 16 at (a). M.m. 9 at (b). Wt. 312. S. 1.	Area as on 1198. <i>Margins</i> Top ابو المظفر Left ملكه (a) (b) M.m. 16 at (a). M.m. 9 at (b).

*Note to 1198. B.M. has a *paisa* (dateless) with m.m. 9 to left of شیر. Different marginal arrangements of these Malot coins are known.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1200	Malot 951	<p>Area as on 1198, but no star.</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Bottom ٩٥١ (b) Right [الد (a) ين] Left الد (a) ين Top [العادل] M.m. 16 at (a). M.m. 9 at (b).</p> <p>Wt. 319. S. 1.</p>	<p>Area as on 1198, but</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Right خلد ا لله (a) Top ابو المظفر Others illegible. M.m. 16 at (a).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XIV.</p>
1201	,,	<p>As on 1200, but with m.m. 4 over ح and right margin showing الد (a) ين</p> <p>M.m. 16 at (a).</p> <p>Wt. 319. S. 1.</p>	<p>Area as on 1198, but</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Left خلد ا لله (a) Bottom و سلطانه (reads from inside) M.m. 16 at (a).</p>
1202- 1205	Narnol 950	<p>In square</p> <p>في عهد (sic) لامير (sic) الخالمس M.m. 4 over ح</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Bottom الدين Left الديان Top العادل Right ٩٥٠ (a) M.m. 9 at (a).</p> <p>Wt. 329; 328; 322; 318. S. .95.</p>	<p>In square</p> <p>سلطان شاه شير نارنول ضرب</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Bottom خلد الله Left ملكه (a) Right و سلطانه read from Top ابو المظفر inside M.m. 9 at (a).</p>

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
SHER SHĀH	Æ 1206- 1208	Nārnoł 951 As on 1202, but ۱۵۱ Wt. 324 (2); 321. S. .95.	As on 1202. Pl. XIV.
	1209- 1211	" 952 but ۱۵۲ Wt. 325; 319; 313. S. .95. <i>Dates observed : 950, 951, 952.</i>	"
	1211A*	Nau — In square في عهد الامير الحامى Margins illegible. Wt. 291. S. .95. <i>Ref. R. (Lahor, Pt. I, p. 25 (59)).</i>	In square سلطان شاه شير ضرب نو Margins illegible.
WITHOUT MINT NAME.			
<i>Type A</i> —السلطان			
Var. (a).			
1212- 1214	947	في عهد الامير الحامى الدين الدين ۱۴۷ سنة M.m. 3 over مير Wt. 307; 309; 312. S. .85. <i>Dates observed :</i> 946 (H. R. N.), 947, 950 (B.M.C., 562); half <i>paisa</i> 947 (I.M.C., 742).	ابو المظفر شاه ن شير السلطان خلد ملكه n of السلطان does not cut the initial ا

*Note to 1211 A. This may be a blundered coin of Abū.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ			
1214A	947	As on 1212. Wt. 315. S. .85. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 741.</i> <i>Dates observed:</i> 947 (I.M.C.); half <i>paisa</i> 948 (I.M.C., 743).	Var. (b). As on 1212, but in last line adding الله
1215	948	As on 1212, but ۹۴۸ Wt. 312. S. .9. <i>Dates observed:</i> 948, 949 (B.M.); half <i>paisa</i> 947, 948 (B.M.), 949.	Var. (c). As on 1212, but the ن of السلطان cuts also the initial ا Pl. XV.
1216 $\frac{1}{2}$	949	but " ۹۴۹ Wt. 156.7. S. .7.	"
1217 $\frac{1}{2}$	?	but date indistinct. Wt. 150.6. S. .7.	"
1218 $\frac{1}{2}$	949	As on 1215, but ۹۴۹ Wt. 152.2. S. .7. <i>Dates observed:</i> 949, 950 (I.M.C., 745).	Var. (d). As on 1215, but m.m. 33 in ن of السلطان and adding الله
1219 $\frac{1}{2}$?	but date off coin. Wt. 155.8. S. .75.	" but m.m. 4 in ن of السلطان

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Var. (e).
1219 A	949	<p>في عهد الامير الخامس ? الدين الدين ٩٤٩</p> <p>S. .9. <i>Ref. B.M.C., 560.</i></p>	<p>ابو المظفر ة ن شا السلطا شير الله خلد ملكه</p> <p>The ن cuts only the second ل of السلطان</p>
			Type B—الطا ^ن
1220	948	<p>As on Type A, but ٩٤٨</p> <p>Wt. 318. S. .9. <i>Dates observed : 948, 950 (B.M.), 951 (I.M.C., 747).</i></p>	<p>ابو المظفر ن [شاه] السلطا شير خلد الله ملكه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV.</p>
			Type C.
1220 A	951	<p>في عهد الامير الخامس و لداين (sic) الدين [دا]ن ٩٥١</p> <p>Wt. 317. S. 1. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 748.</i></p>	<p>ابو المظفر شاه السلطان شير خلد الله ملكه</p>

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">Æ</p> <p>1221- 1222</p>	950	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type D.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Var. (a).</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">في عهد الأمير الحامض فر ٩٥٠ نيا يد الدين و الد</p> <p>M.m. 43 under date.</p> <p>Wt. 310 (2). S. .95.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">SHER SHĀH</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ابو المظفر شیر شاه السلطان خالد الله ملكه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV.</p>
1223	951	<p style="text-align: center;">”</p> <p>but ٩٥١</p> <p>Wt. 313-6. S. .95.</p>	
<p>1224* $\frac{1}{4}$</p>	949	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Var. (b).</i></p> <p>As on 1221, but</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مع</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سه (a) نيا الدين الد ٩٤٩</p> <p>M.m. 43 at (a).</p> <p>Wt. 75.5. S. .65.</p> <p><i>Dates observed: paisa 950 (I.M.C., 752); quarter paisa 949.</i></p>	<p>As on 1221.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV.</p>

*Note to 1224. See I.M.C., 754 for another (undated) quarter *paisa*.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
SHER SHĀH	Æ	<i>Type E</i> —سلطان شير	
		1224A	949	في عهد الامير الخامس ٩٤٩ الدين و الدنيا Wt. 318. S. .95. Ref. I.M.C., 755.	المظفر ابون ه سلطانا شا شير الله ملكه خلد
1225- 1226	949	<p>في عهد الامير الخامس ٩٤٩ ين نيا الد و الد</p> <p>Wt. 313 ; 312. S. .95.</p>	<p><i>Type F</i>—شير سلطان</p> <p>المظفر بو شاه ا شير سلطان الله ملكه خلد</p>
1227- 1229	950	<p>” but ٩٥. over نيا</p> <p>Wt. 313 ; 317. S. .95.</p> <p><i>Dates observed : 949, 950, 951 (H. R. N.).</i></p>	<p>”</p>
1230	950	<p><i>Type G</i>—شير سلطان</p> <p>في عهد الامير الحاكم الدين الديان ٩٥٠.</p> <p>Wt. 316. S. .95.</p>	<p>ابو المظفر شاه ن شير سلطانا خلد الله ملكه</p>


Pl. XV.

Pl. XV.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1231- 1232 $\frac{1}{2}$	950	As on 1230. Wt. 148.8; 149.7. S. .75.	As on 1230.
1233- 1234 $\frac{1}{2}$	?	" but date indistinct, probably ٩٥٠. Wt. 154.6; 155. S. .75.	"
1235- 1236	951	" but ٩٥١ and m.m. 4 to right of date. Wt. 309. S. .9.	"
1237 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	" Wt. 155.3. S. .7.	"
<p><i>Dates observed</i> : 949 (B.M. with inverted m.m. 9 below الله), 950, 951—also half <i>paisa</i> of 949 (B.M.), 950, 951.</p> <p><i>Type H—m.m. 15 between شاه and ن</i> Var. (a).</p>			
1238* 1240	949	As on Type G, but ٩٤٩ Wt. 310; 312. S. .9.	ابو المظفر شاه (a) ن شير سلطا خلد الله ملكه M.m. 15 at (a).

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*Note to 1238. B.M. has a variant of this type with خلد ملكه, date 949. The *paisa* and half *paisa* of 952 have m.m. 9 in the ن.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
SHER SHĀH	1241- 1243	950 As on 1238, but ۱۰. Wt. 321 (2); 312. S. .9.	As on 1238. Pl. XV.
		<i>Dates observed : 949, 950, 951 (L.M.C., 886), 952 (I.M.C.); half paisa 952 (B.M.).</i>	
		Var. (b).	
1244* $\frac{1}{2}$	?	As on 1238, but date off coin. Wt. 159.2. S. .75.	As on 1238, but m.m. 97 between ۱ and ۱۰. Pl. XV.
		Var. (c).	
1244 A	95 -	As on 1238, but m.m. 56 above ۱۰ and ۱۱- Wt. 308. S. .9. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	As on 1238, but m.m. 12 between ۱ and ۱۰
		Type I.	
1245- 1246	951?	As on type G, but  and ۱۰۱	As on Type H, but m.m. 4 to right of ۱۰ and omitting الله and m.m. 15.
		Wt. 314; 311. S. .9.	Pl. XV.
1247 $\frac{1}{2}$	952	but ۱۰r	"
		Wt. 148.6. S. .65.	
		<i>Dates observed : 950 (B.M.), 951 (I.M.C.); half paisa 951 (I.M.C.), 952.</i>	

*Note to 1244. This may be a half paisa of Awadh, cf. No. 1118.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1248- 1250 $\frac{1}{2}$	?	As on 1245, but date off coin. Wt. 156.5; 155.3; 160. S. .65.	As on 1245.
1251*- 1253	950	<i>Type J—m.m. 16 between</i> ابو <i>and</i> شاه في عهد امير الحامع فريد و الدنيا الدين [٩٥٠ سنة Wt. 325; 323. S. .95.	المظفر ابو (a) شاه شير سلطان خلد الله ملكه M.m. 16 at (a). Pl. XV.
1254	951	<i>Type K—square areus.</i> <i>Var. (a).</i> In square في عهد (a) لامير (sic) الحا ٩٥١ مع <i>Margins</i> Bottom العادل? Left الدين M.m. 14 at (a). Wt. 320. S. .9.	In square سلطان شاه شير خلد الله Margins illegible. Pl. XV.
1254A	951	<i>Var. (b).</i> As on 1254, but في العهد امير Wt. 319; 321. S. .9. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 770 (fig.).</i>	As on 1254, but in fourth line ابو المظفر و سلطانه Pl. XV.

*Note to 1251. H.R.N. has a variant of this type of 950 with date above الدنيا.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1254 B	951	As on 1254. Wt. 313. S. .9. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 772 (fig.).</i>	As on 1254 A. Bottom margin و سلطانه
<i>Type L.</i>			
1255	949	في عهد امير الخامس الدين و الدنيا ٩٤٩ M.m. 27 over ح Wt. 311. S. .95.	ابو المظفر شير شاه سلطان الله ملكه خلد
1256	951	but ” ٩٥١ Wt. 314. S. .95. <i>Dates observed : 949, 951.</i>	” Pl. XV.
<i>Type M.</i>			
1256 A	—	In square سلطان شير <i>Margins</i> Top ابو المظفر? Right الله? Wt. 291.6. S. .9. <i>Ref. B.M.</i>	المظفر ابو شاه شير سلطان ملكه خلد الله

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ			
1256B	—	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type N.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">في عهد الامير الحامص الدين الدينان</p> <p>Wt. 314.5. S. .95.</p> <p><i>Ref. L.M.C., 873 (fig).</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SHĒR SHĀH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ابو المعظفر شاه سلطان شير الله ملكه خلد</p>
SMALL PIECES.			
1257* $\frac{1}{4}$	945	<p>In double hexagon with curved side</p> <p style="text-align: center;">شاه شير السلطان</p> <p>Wt. 81.5. S. .55.</p>	<p>In hexagon with curved sides</p> <p style="text-align: center;">خليفه الزمان ٩٤٥</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV.</p>
1258— 1259 $\frac{1}{8}$	947	<p style="text-align: center;">سلطان شاه شير العاذل ٩٤٧</p> <p>Wt. 45.5; 39.5. S. .55.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">السلطان الزمان خليفه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV.</p>
1260— 1261 $\frac{1}{8}$	948?	<p>but " ٩٤٨?</p> <p>Wt. 43.1; 44.3. S. .55.</p>	"

*Note to 1257. R. VI (1) figures a coin of this type and date, but weighing only 63 grs. That may be a fifth of a *paisa*.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1262 $\frac{1}{8}$?	As on 1258, but date off coin. Wt. 43.1; 44.3. S. .55.	As on 1258.
1263- 1264 $\frac{1}{8}$	948	السلطان شاه شير العادل ٩٤٨ Wt. 42. S. .5.	الزمان خليفة السلطان
1265- 1266 $\frac{1}{8}$	949	but " ٩٤٩ Wt. 37; 40. S. .5. <i>Dates observed : 948, 949, 951 (H. R. N.).</i>	"
1267- 1269 $\frac{1}{8}$	?	As on 1263, but date off coin. Wt. 41.5; 42.7; 37.2. S. .5.	" Pl. XV.
1270 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	شاه شير السلطان Wt. 29.7. S. .45. <i>Cf. I.M.C., 777 (fig).</i>	In hexagon with curved sides خليفة الزمان ٩٠٠٠

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1270A $\frac{1}{10}$	945	As on 1270. Wt. 28.9. S. .45. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	In square with dots in lower segment خليفة الزمان ٩٤٥
1271*- 1272 $\frac{1}{16}$	946	” Wt. 20.3; 21.5. S. .4.	خليفة الزمان ٩٤٦ Pl. XV.
1273- 1274 $\frac{1}{16}$	947	” Wt. 25; 22.3. S. .4.	but ” ٩٤٧
1275*- 1277 $\frac{1}{16}$	?	” Wt. 22.2; 21.9; 20.5. S. .4.	” but date off coin.
1278 $\frac{1}{20}$	94-	” Wt. 17.7. S. .4.	but ” ٩٤-
1279 $\frac{1}{20}$	?	” Wt. 16. S. .4.	” but date off coin.
1280- 1281 $\frac{1}{20}$	94-	” Wt. 14.6; 14.4. S. 3.5.	but ” ٩٤-

*Note to 1271. Reference may here be made to the coin of this weight figured in R. VI. 5 and dated 948. The attribution to Sher Shāh is, however, open to doubt.

*Note to 1275. One of these reads more like عهد
الزمان on the reverse.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
ISLĀM SHĀH			
ISLĀM SHĀH			
		A.H. 952-960.	A.D. 1545-1552.
GOLD			
A/			
1282*	[Shergadh 'urf Bakkar] 95?	In square, the Kalima. Margins illegible. (Ringed). S. .95. Cp. Nos. 1295-1302.	In square شاه ابن ۹۵? اسلام شاه سلطان شیر خلد الله ملكه M.m. 43 over خ Margins illegible. Pl. XV.
1282A	— 957	The Kalima. Wt. 170.8. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	شاه اسلام شاه سلطان شیر خلد الله ملكه ۹۵۷
SILVER			
A/			
1282B	Āgrah 952	In square with looped corners, the Kalima. M.m. 4 in lower left corner. <i>Margins</i> Bottom بکر الصدیق ابا Left عمر الفاروق Top عثمان العفان Right علی المرتضی Wt. 176. S. 1.1. <i>Ref.</i> I.M.C., 780.	In square with looped corners شاه اسلام بن سلطان شیر شا خلد الله ملكه श्रीहसलमसह <i>Margins</i> Left السلطان ابن السلطان Top جلال الدنيا Right والدين ابو المظفر Bottom ضرب آگره
<i>Dates observed:</i>			
952 (I.M.C.), 953, 954 (these have m.m. 43 over خ of خلد), 955 (m.m. 9 over خ), 956 (m.m. 63 in place of m.m. 4), 957, 960 (m.m. 47 in place of m.m. 4).			

*Note to 1282. R. IV. 29 figures a square gold coin of Islām Shāh, without date or mint, but it is of doubtful authenticity.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1283	Biāna 953	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Bottom ابو بكر الصديق Left عمر الفاروق Top [عثمان العفان] Right [على المرتضى] Wt. 167.8 (worn). S. 1.1.	In square شاه بن اسلام سلطان شاه شیر خلد الله ملكه श्रीहसलेमसाही <i>Margins</i> Left [جلال الدنيا] Top و الدين Right ابو المظفر Bottom ضرب بيانه ٩٥٣
1284	„ 953	As on 1283. Wt. 174.3. S. 1.1.	As on 1283, but ٩٥٣ is in the curve of the ر of شیر in the area, instead of in the bottom margin. Left and top margins missing. Pl. XV.
1285*	Chunār 953	In square, the Kalima. ٩٥٣ (<i>sic</i>) in lower left corner. <i>Margins</i> Top ابو بكر الصديق Bottom عمر الفاروق Left عثمان [العفان] Right على المرتضى Wt. 178.3. S. 1.1. <i>Dates observed</i> : 953, 955, 956 (H. R. N.).	In square سلطان شا (<i>sic</i>) اسلام شیر شاه خلد الله ملكه ... सलेमसाही <i>Margins</i> Right ضربچنار Top [ابو المظفر] Bottom [جلال الدنيا] Left [و الدين] Pl. XVI.

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*Note to 1285. Cf. *I.M.C.*, 784, which has the ٩ of شاه above the س of سلطان on rev. The coins of 955, 956 have بن to left of اسلام on rev. *I.M.C.*, 785, gives a probable Chunār coin of 955 with different obv. marginal legends.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1286*	[Raisen] 952	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Left ابو بكر و عمر Top و عثمان Right و على ضرب Bottom [قلع راسين] Wt. 174.5. S. 1.1.	In square شاه ابن اسلام ن شاه سلطا شير خلد الله ملكه श्रीरसलेमसाह ملكة 14 to left of <i>Margins</i> Left السلطان جلال? Top العادل Right ابو المظفر الدين Bottom ٩٥٢ سنة Pl. XVI.
1287	Satgāon 952	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margin</i> ابا بكر صديق عمر خطاب عثمان عنان على مرتضى السلطان العادل Wt. 176.2. S. 1.15.	شاه اسلام ابن شاه سلطان خلد شير الله ملكه و سلطانه و اعلى امرة و شانه <i>Margin</i> جلال الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر ٩٥٢ ضرب ستگانو श्रीरसलेमसाह Pl. XVI.
1287A*	," 952	As on 1288, but الله in second line and m.m. 64 below ٩٥٢ Wt. 173. S. 1.2. <i>Ref.</i> B.M. <i>Dates observed:</i> 952, 953 (B.M.).	As on 1288.

*Note to 1286. See *J.R.A.S.*, Oct. 1900, p. 785 (No. 30) for a similar coin in the B.M. with the mint-name in the bottom obverse margin.

*Note to 1287 A. H.R.N. records a similar coin with right and left rev. margins interchanged. See also *N.S.* xlii, p. 20.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1288	Satgāon 953	In square, the Kalima. ^{١٥٣} ^{سنة} in lower left corner to left of الله <i>Margins</i> Bottom ابا بكر صديق Left عمر خطاب Top عثمان عفان Right على مرتضى Wt. 171.2. S. 1.2.	In square اسلام شاه ابن شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه <u>سید سلامت مساه</u> <i>Margins</i> Left ابو المظفر Right (traces of) جلال الدنيا Top و الدين Bottom ضرب ستگانو
1289	„ 955	As on 1288, but ^{١٥٥} Wt. 163.8 (worn). S. 1.18.	As on 1288.
1290	„ 957	but ^{١٥٧} ^{سنة} Wt. 176. S. 1.2.	„ Pl. XVI.
<i>Dates observed: 953, 954 (Il. R. N. but with right and top rev. margins interchanged), 955, 957.</i>			
1291	Sharif- abad 953	In double circle, the Kalima. <i>Margin</i> ابو بكر عمر عثمان * على * السلطان العادل M.m. 42 at *. Wt. 177.1. S. 1.2. <i>Dates observed: 952 (N. S. xlii, p. 20), 953.</i>	In double circle شاه اسلام سلطان ابن شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه <i>Margin</i> جلال الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر سريفاباد ١٥٣ سید سلامت مساه

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Pl. XVI.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
ISLĀM SHĀH	R 1291 A ½	As on 1291. <i>Ref. E. von Zambaur, 'Contributions à la numismatique orientale', 1905, Pt. I, p. 73, no. 221.</i>	As on 1291.
	1292	Sharīf- ābād 953	In double square, the Kalima. ۛor in lower left corner. <i>Margins</i> Top ابا بكر صديق Right عمر خطاب Bottom عثمان عفان Left على المرتضى Wt. 174.5. S. 1.05.	In double square شاه سلطان اسلام شیر شاه * خدا الله ملكه شیرسلामساہی M.m. 97 at *. Margins Bottom ابو المظفر Left ضرب شیرکوة Top [جلال الدنيا] Right [و الدين] Pl. XVI.
1293	" 955	but " ۛۛۛ Bottom and left margins only visible. Wt. 171.6. S. 1.05.	but m.m. 43 in area.
1294	" 956	but " ۛۛۛ and m.m. 33 in curve of ۛ of رسول Traces of right and bottom margins. Wt. 173.5. S. 1.15. <i>Dates observed: 952, 955, 956.</i>	" Traces of marginal legends only.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p>AR 1294 A $\frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>[Shergarh] 956</p>	<p>As on 1294, but m.m. 9. Wt. 83-8. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.</p>	<p>In square شاه بن اسلام سلطان شاه شير خلد الله ملكه श्रीरसलमसा M.m. 15 over سلطان <i>Margins</i> Top جلال الدنيا Left و الدين Right ابو المظفر Bottom missing. Pl. XXIV.</p>
<p>1295</p>	<p>Sherghadh Bakkar 952</p>	<p>In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Bottom [ابا بكر صديق] Left عمر الخطاب Top عثمان العفان Right على المرتضى Wt. 174-9. S. 1-1.</p>	<p>In square شاه بن اسلام ن شاه ساطا شير خلد الله ملكه श्रीरसलमसाह M.m. 15 over خ <i>Margins</i> Left جلال الدولت Top و الدين ابو المظفر Right ضرب شيرگده Bottom عرف شق بكر Pl. XVI.</p>

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1296	Shergadh Bakkar 953	As on 1295. Wt. 177.7. S. 1.1.	As on 1295, but ۱۳r (<i>sic</i>) in top left corner of area and m.m. 60 over ۲ In Nāgarī सहा
1297	" 953	" Wt. 174.5. S. 1.12.	As on 1296, but ۱۰r and m.m. 15 over ۲
1298	" 954	" Wt. 174.7. S. 1.08.	" but ۱۳r (<i>sic</i>) and m.m. 43 over ۲
1299	" 955	" Wt. 173.2. S. 1.1.	" but ۱۳r (<i>sic</i>) and m.m. 43 over ۲ M.m. 14 under ۱۱
1300	" 959	" Wt. 177. S. 1.1.	As on 1295. but ۱۰r and m.m. 16 over ۲ and m.m. 14 under ۱۱ Pl. XVI.
1301	" 960	" Wt. 178. S. 1.07.	As on 1300, but ۱r. (<i>sic</i>).
1302	" 962	" Wt. 177.7. S. 1.02.	" but ۱rr (<i>sic</i>). No m.m. 14 under ۱۱

Dates observed : 952, 953, 954, 955, 958 (H. R. N. as on 1300), 959, 960, 962.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1303	Shergarh Dehli 952	<p>In square, the Kalima. M.m. 9 in lower left corner.</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Bottom ابا بكر الصديق Left عمر الفاروق Others missing.</p> <p>Wt. 172 (worn). S. 1-1.</p>	<p>In square</p> <p>شاه بن اسلام سلطان شير شاه خلد الله ملكه</p> <p>श्रीइसलामसाह</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Right الدين ابو المظفر Bottom ضرب شيركوه دهلي Others missing.</p>
1304	" 953	<p>As on 1303, but margins Top عثمان ابو النورين? Right على المرتضى</p> <p>Wt. 176.7. S. 1-07.</p>	<p>As on 1303, but ۱۰۳ In Nāgarī सह and left margin السلطان بن السلطان?</p> <p>Pl. XVI.</p>
1304 A	Fathābād 952	<p>In a circle, the Kalima. M.m 9 to left of الله The ل of رسول in last line.</p> <p><i>Margin</i> ابا بكر عمر عثمان على السلطان العادل</p> <p>Wt. 177.1. S. 1 16.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> N.S. xlii, p. 19 (now in I.M.).</p>	<p>In a circle</p> <p>شاه اسلام ابن شاه لله شير سلطان خلد ا ملكه و سلطا و اعلى (۱) مرة نه</p> <p><i>Margin</i> reading counter clockwise—except Nāgarī ضرب فتحاباد ۱۰۳ جلال الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر Nāgarī ends at 6 o'clock.</p>

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1304 B	Fathābād 952	As on 1304 A. Wt. 177.36. S. 1-19. <i>Ref.</i> N.S. xlii, p. 19 (now in I.M.).	As on 1304 A, but m.m. 65 between ۱۰۴ and جلال in rev. margin which starts at 12 o'clock.
1304 c	„	„ Wt. 177.46. S. 1-21. <i>Ref.</i> N.S. xlii, p. 19 (now in I.M.).	As on 1304 B, but margin starts at 6 o'clock.
1305	Kālpi 952	In square, the Kalima, ۱۰۴ in lower left corner. M.m. 4 over الله <i>Margins</i> Bottom ابا بكر الصديق Left على المرتضى Others missing. Wt. 173.6. S. 1-07.	In square شاه بن اسلام شيره ن شا سلتا خلد الله ملكه श्रीरसलमसहि <i>Margins</i> Top [جلال الدنيا و] Right (traces of) الدين ابو المظفر Left [السلطان ابن السلطان] Bottom (traces of) ضرب كالپي

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1306	Kālpī 952	As on 1305, but m.m. 4 in lower left corner and no date. Margins defective. Wt. 175. S. 1-12.	In square شاه بن اسلام سلطان شیر شا خلد الله ملكه श्रीइसलामसहे <i>Margins</i> Left السلطان بن السلطان Bottom (traces of) ضرب كالپی Others missing.
1307	„ 953	In square, as on 1306. <i>Margins</i> Bottom ابا بكر الصديق Left عمر الغاروق Top عثمان العفان Right على المرتضى Wt. 177.2. S. 1-12.	As on 1306, but ۱۰۱ <i>Margins</i> Left السلطان ابن السلطان Top جلال الدنيا و Right الدين ابو المظفر Bottom ضرب كالپی Pl. XVI.
1308*	„ 956	In square, as on 1306. Right margin missing, others as on 1307. Wt. 173. S. 1-05. <i>Dates observed:</i> 952, 953, 954 (<i>I.M.C.</i>), 955 (<i>Bod.</i>), 956, 960 (<i>H. R. N.</i>).	As on 1306, but ۱۰۱ Top margin missing, others as on 1305.

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*Note to 1308. H.R.N. has this coin with right and top margins of rev. interchanged.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1309	Gwāliar 952	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Bottom [ابا بكر الصديق] Left عمر الفاروق Top عثمان العفان Right [على المرتضى] Wt. 175.1. S. 1.1.	In square شاه بن اسلام شاه سلطان شير خلد الله ملكه श्रीरसलमसाह M.m. 66 over خ <i>Margins</i> Left [ابن السلطان] Bottom ضرب گوالير Right [جلال الدنيا و] Top الدين ابو المظفر Pl. XVI.
1310	„ 955	As on 1309, but margins Bottom ابا بكر الصديق Right على المرتضى Wt. 176.1. S. 1.2.	As on 1309, but ۹۵۵ and m.m. 67 over خ <i>Margins</i> Top (traces of) جلال الدنيا و Right الدين ابو المظفر
1311	„ 956	As on 1309. Wt. 172.5. S. 1.05.	As on 1309, but ۹۵۶ and only bottom margin legible. M.m. 68 over خ
1312	„ 957	„ Left and top margins miss- ing. Wt. 171.3 (worn). S. 1.05.	As on 1309, but ۹۵۷ and only bottom margin legible. M.m. 69 over خ

Dates observed : 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960. Various marks appear in the lower left corner of obv.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1313	„ 958	As on 1309. Left and top margins defective. Wt. 176.4. S. 1.05.	As on 1309, but ۹۵۸ M.m. 9 over خ
1314*	Närnol 960	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Bottom [ابا بكر الصديق] Left [عمر الفاروق] Top عثمان العفان Right على المرتضى Wt. 177.2. S. .95.	As on 1306, but ۹۶۰. <i>Margins</i> Left السلطان بن السلطان Top [جلال الدنيا و] Right [الدين ابو المظفر] Bottom ضرب نارنول Pl. XVI.
UNASSIGNED MINT.			
1315*	? 956	In square, the Kalima in two lines. Below =====	In square
		(sic) غوس الاسلام و الملك	اسلام شاه سلطان
		Bottom margin ضرب	بن شير شاه سلطان
		Wt. 163. S. .95.	خلد الله ملكه
		<i>Dates observed:</i> 956, 957 (B.M.C.).	و سلطانه ۹۵۶
			Below, Nāgarī characters meant for
			श्री इस्लाम सा ?
			Pl. XVI.

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*Note to 1314. A square rupee of the same year in the cabinet of H.R.N. is probably of this mint.

*Note to 1315. From its weight and type this coin probably issued from a Bengal mint. See note to I.M.C., 814 (a).

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
ISLĀM SHĀH	AR 1315A*	? 956	
		As on 1285, but ۱۰۱	As on 1285, but m.m. 100 to left of شاه
		<i>Margins</i>	M.m. 35* over خ of خلد
		Top ابا بكر	<i>Margins</i>
		Right عمر	Right ابو المظفر
		Bottom عثمان	Left جلال الدنيا و الد
		Left على	Top . . . ضرب
		Wt. 175.1.	Bottom missing.
		<i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	
WITHOUT MINT NAME.			
<i>A. Jahānpunāh type.</i>			
1316	— 956	In square, the Kalima. ۱۰۱ in lower left corner.	In square شاه سلطان
		<i>Margins</i>	اسلام
		Top ابا بكر الصديق	شير شا
		Right عمر خطاب	خلد الله ملكه
		Bottom عثمان عفان	श्रीरसलमसाह
		Left على المرتضى	M.m. 70 to left of شاه
		Wt. 175.	<i>Margins</i>
		S. 1-2.	Bottom ابو المظفر
		<i>Dates observed :</i>	Left جهانپناه
		955 (<i>I.M.C.</i> , 793), 956.	Top جلال الدنيا
			Right و الدين
			Pl. XVI.
1317	— 956	„	As on 1316, but m.m. 71
		Wt. 175.7.	
		S. 1-18.	

* Note to 1316 A. For this m.m. see 1083. Possibly from the Chunār Mint.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1318	— 953	<p><i>B.</i> ۱۴۷۷ type.</p> <p>In square, the Kalima.</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Bottom ابا بكر الصديق Left عمر الفاروق Top عثمان العفان Right على المرتضى</p> <p>Wt. 170.5 (worn). S. 1.3.</p>	<p>In square</p> <p>اسلام شاه ابن شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه ۹۵۳</p> <p>سید سلیمان شاہ</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Right جلال الدنيا Bottom و الدين ابو المظفر Left السلطان العادل Top ۱۴۷۷</p> <p>M.m. 25 in top margin.</p>
1319	— 954	<p>As on 1318.</p> <p>Wt. 175.7. S. 1.3.</p>	<p>As on 1318, but ۹۵۴ and in Nāgarī हसलाम</p>
1320	— 955	<p>”</p> <p>Wt. 174.3. S. 1.2.</p>	<p>”</p> <p>but ۹۵۵</p>
1321	— 956	<p>”</p> <p>Wt. 167.8 (worn). S. 1.3.</p>	<p>”</p> <p>but ۹۵۶</p> <p>PL. XVII.</p>
1322	— 957	<p>”</p> <p>Wt. 168.5 (worn). S. 1.2.</p>	<p>”</p> <p>but ۹۵۷</p>
1323	— 958	<p>”</p> <p>Wt. 175. S. 1.28.</p>	<p>”</p> <p>but ۹۵۸</p>

Dates observed : 952 (I.M.C.), 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1324	— 959	As on 1318. Wt. 173.8. S. 1.3.	As on 1319, but ۱۰۱
1325	— 960	” Wt. 172.2. S. 1.3.	but ” ۱۶.
<i>C. Circular areas type.</i>			
1326*	— 954	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margin</i> ابا بكر عمر عثمان * على السلطان العادل * M.m. 9 at * * Wt. 175. S. 1.32.	In circle شاه اسلام ابن شير شاه سلطان و سلطانه خلد الله ملكه و اعلى امره <i>Margin</i> * جلال الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر شاه اسلام M.m. 25 at * PL. XVII.
1326A*	— 954	” Wt. 176. S. 1.25. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 803.</i>	” but ۱۰۴ سنة inverted.

**Note to 1326.* Mr. Stapleton in N.S. xlii gives a coin of this type without the m.m. in reverse margin. He reads فتحاباد instead of اعلى امره. But this reading cannot, I think, be accepted.

**Note to 1326 A.* Mr. Stapleton (N.S. xlii, p. 21) gives a coin of this type without m.m. in obverse margin. (Wt. 176.7 grs.)

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1327	— 956	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type D.</i></p> <p>In square, the Kalima. ۱۵۶ in lower left corner. M.m. 9 over و of رسول</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Top ابا بكر صديق Right عمر خطاب Bottom عثمان عفان Left على مرتضى</p> <p>Wt. 177.2. S. 1.1.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">ISLĀM SHĀH</p> <p>In square شاه بن اسلام سلطان شاه شير خلد الله ملكه</p> <p>M.m. 4 over ط</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Top جلال الدنيا Left و الدين Right ابو المظفر Bottom ?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XVII.</p>
			1328	— 956	” Wt. 162.5 (worn). S. 1.1.	As on 1327, but below area श्रीरसलमस . . .
1329	— 953	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type E.</i></p> <p>In square, the Kalima. M.m. 72 over و of رسول ۱۵۶ (sic) in lower left corner.</p> <p><i>Margins</i> Top ابو بكر Left عثمان Others missing.</p> <p>Wt. 172.5. S. 1.1.</p>	<p>In square شاه سلطان اسلام شير شاه خلد الله ملكه श्रीरसलमसाह</p> <p>Margins defective. Bottom ? و الدين M.m. 72 over خ</p>

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1330*	— 956	In square, the Kalima. ۱۰۱ in lower left corner.	In square, as on 1329, but بن (inverted) to left of سلطان.
		<i>Margins</i> Top [ابو بكر] Bottom ? عمر العادل Right على المرتضى Left missing.	Nāgarī reads हसलम and appears to be continued into the bottom margin with the word सलता . . . The other margins are too defective to be read with any certainty.
1330A	— 959	As on 1309. Wt. 176. S. .95. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 813.</i>	As on 1309, but ۱۰۱ over the خ of خلد as well as to left of ملكه
		COPPER	
1331- 1332	Alwar 954	في عهد الامير الحامض الدين الديان ۱۰۱۴ M.m. 14 over مير	[ابو المظفر] شاه اسلام سلطان بن شير شاه خلد الله ملكه ضرب الور
1333- 1335	" ?	" " but date uncertain. M.m. 3 over مير Wt. 308 (2). S. .85.	"

Pl. XVII.

*Note to 1330. A peculiarity of this type is the manner of writing محمد. The bottom obverse margin needs to be read through a looking-glass.

Pl. XVII.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1335 A	Awadh 957	<p>فے عہد <u>المیر (sic) الخامس</u> الدين الديان ضرب اودہ ۹۵۷</p> <p>Wt. 311. <i>Ref.</i> B. M.</p>	<p>ابو المظفر اسلام شاہ سلطان شیر </p> <p>M.m. 97 above شاہ</p>
1335 B $\frac{1}{2}$	" 957	" <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	" PL. XXIV.
1336	? Badāon ?	<p>فے عہد <u>الامیر الخامس</u> الدين الديان ? بداون</p> <p>Wt. 317. S. -95.</p>	<p>ابو المظفر بن اسلام شاہ شیر شاہ سلطان خلد اللہ ملکہ</p> <p>PL. XVII.</p>
1336A* $\frac{1}{2}$	Chunār 954	<p>[العادل] السلطان فے عہد <u>الامیر الخامس</u> الدين الديان ۹۵۴</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.</p>	<p>..... اسلام شیر شاہ خلد اللہ ملکہ ضرب چنار</p>
1336B*	Rāisen —	<p>As on 1331, but no date. M m. 3 over Wt. 317·7. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.</p>	<p>ابو المظفر اسلام شاہ شیر شاہ سلطان خلد اللہ ملکہ راسین</p>

* Note to 1336 A. Cf. Type L below.

* Note to 1336 B. H.R.N. has a second specimen with جلال before الدين in the last line of obv.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1337	Sambhal ?953	<p>في عهد الامير الحامع</p> <p>الدنيا و الدين ضرب سنه ٩٥٣</p> <p>Wt. 318. S. .85.</p>	<p>?المظفر ابو شاه شير اسلام شاه بن ? سلطان خلد ملکه ٩٥٣ . . .</p> <p>Pl. XVII.</p>
1338	Shahgarh ?	<p>في عهد الامير الحامع (sic)</p> <p>الدين الديان شاه گره ضرب</p> <p>Wt. 323. S. .85.</p>	<p>ابو المظفر اسلام شاه بن سلطان شاه شير خلد الله ملکه</p>
1339 $\frac{1}{2}$	“ 959	<p>“</p> <p>but ٩٥٩ to left of mint.</p> <p>Wt. 155. S. .55.</p> <p><i>Dates observed : 957, 958 (H. R. N.). Half paisa 959.</i></p>	“
1339A $\frac{1}{2}$	“ 959	<p>As on 1339, the top half of the legend being off the coin.</p> <p>S. .7. <i>Ref.</i> Berlin.</p>	“ but in place of شير the figure of a lion !
1340	“ 959	<p>As on 1339.</p> <p>Wt. 316. S. .85.</p>	“ but m.m. 73 to left of اسلام
1340A $\frac{1}{2}$	“ 959	<p>“</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.</p>	“

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1341 1½ paise	Shahgarh 960	<p>في عهد الامير الحامص الدين الديان شاه ٩٦٠ [گڑہ]</p> <p>Wt. 461.1. S. 1.1.</p>	<p>ابو المظفر اسلام شاه سلطان شير شاه خلد الله</p> <p>M.m. 74 between اسلا and م Pl. XVII.</p>
1342- 1344	" 960	<p>"</p> <p>Wt. 316; 321; 315. S. .85.</p>	"
1345- 1346 ½	" 960	<p>"</p> <p>Wt. 152.2; 155. S. .75.</p>	"
1347 ½	" 960	<p>امير المومنين شاه گڑہ ٩٦٠ ضرب</p> <p>Wt. 64.2. S. .55.</p>	" Pl. XVII.
1348*	Shergarh Qanauj 953	<p>في عهد الامير الحامص ٩٥٣ ن الدين الديان</p> <p>Wt. 310. S. .9.</p>	<p>[ابو المظفر] بن اسلام شاه شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه شير گڑہ قنولج ضرب</p>

* Note to 1348. There is a half paise in the B.M. of this year and type.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1348A*	Shergarh Qanauj 953	[في عهد] الامير الحامص ----- ٩٥٣ ... الدين الـ ٩٥٣ M m. 9 is formed by the double lines in the centre. Wt. 276 (worn). S. .9. <i>Ref.</i> B.M. اسلام شاه سلطا خلد الله ف كوه عر شير قوليچ (sic)?
1349*	" 954	" but ٩٥٤ and m.m. 9 in the line made by the ع of ع Wt. 309. S. .9.	" Bottom half of coin indis- tinct and apparently no خلد الله in the legend.
1349A	" 955	As on 1348, but ٩٥٥ and double line across centre inter- sected by m.m. 9. Wt. 318. S. .9. <i>Ref.</i> R. (Lāhor, Pt. I, p. 40. 60).	ابو المظفر اسلام شاه سلطان ضرب شير كوه عرف قنوج
1349B	" 955	" but single line and knot. Wt. 319. S. .9. <i>Ref.</i> R. (Lāhor, Pt. I, p. 40. 62).	"

* Note to 1348 A. The double date on this coin is remarkable.

* Note to 1349. H.R.N. has this with double lines and knot on obverse.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1349 ^c Æ	Shergarh Qanauj 955	As on 1348 A, but سنه in place of lower date. Wt. 317.3. S. .95. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 825.</i>	ابو المظفر اسلام شاه بن شير... سلطان ضرب شيرگره عرف قنوج ملکه خلد الله ISLĀM
1349 ^d	" 955	" but single line. Wt. 315.5. S. .95. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 826.</i>	"
1349 ^e $\frac{1}{2}$	" 955?	" Wt. 152. S. .55. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 827.</i>	"
1349 ^f $\frac{1}{2}$	" 955	As on 1349 A. Wt. 140. S. .75. <i>Ref. R. (Lāhor, Pt. I, p. 41. 68).</i>	اسلام شاه خلد الله ملکه گره شير قنوج
1349 ^g $\frac{1}{2}$	" 955	الامير الخا في عهد (sic) <hr/> ٩٥٥ الد ... Knot in centre of line. S. .75. <i>Ref. B.M.</i>	اسلام شير شاه شاه سلطان ضرب شيرگره

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
ISLĀM SHĀH	Æ 1349 ^H ½ Shergarh Qanauj 955	في عهد الأمير الجامع ٩٥٥ الدنيا الدين Wt. 148. S. .75. <i>Ref.</i> P. T.	..... اسلام شاه سلطان شير شاه ضرب گڑھ عرف [شير قنوج]
1350	956	but ٩٥٦ and double line across centre intersected by m.m. 9. Wt. 315. S. .75.	ابو المظفر م شاه اسلام شير سلطان گڑھ قنوج شير Pl. XVII.
1351	”	” Wt. 321. S. .75.	ابو [المظفر] اسلام شاه بن گڑھ شير سلطان شير ضرب عرف قنوج Pl. XVII.
1351A	”	” but with single line and knot. Wt. 315.5. <i>Ref.</i> I.M.C., 828.	ابو المظفر اسلام شاه سلطان خلد الله گڑھ ملکه شير قنوج
1351B*	”	” but date below الدين and double line. Wt. 317. S. .95. <i>Ref.</i> I.M.C., 829 (fig.).	ابو المظفر اسلام شاه شير [شاه] سلطان گڑھ قنوج ضرب شير

* Note to 1351 B. B.M. has a half *paisa* of this type but with date below knot.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 1351 C	Shergarh Qanauj 956	As on 1350. Wt. 309. S. .95. <i>Ref. L.M.C., 948.</i>	. . . . . م ? بن اسلا سلطان گڑھ ضرب شیر	ISLĀM SHĀH
1351 D	„	As on 1351 B. Wt. 313. S. .95. <i>Ref. L.M.C., 949.</i>	ابو المظفر م شہا اسلا شاه شہیر شیرگڑھ سلطان عرف قنوج	
1351 E	„	As on 1350. Wt. 318. S. .95. <i>Ref. R. (Lāhor, Pt. I, p. 41. 63).</i>	ابو المظفر اسلام شاه گڑھ شیر سلطان شیر ضرب عرف	
1351 F	„	„ Wt. 318. S. .95. <i>Ref. R. (Lāhor, Pt. I, p. 41. 64).</i>	„ گڑھ to left of قنوج but	
1351 G	„	„ Wt. 315. S. .95. <i>Ref. B.M.</i>	بو المظفر اسلا شاه شیر بن سلطان شیر [گڑھ قنوج	
1351 H	„ 957	As on 1351 B, but ۹۵۷ Wt. 312. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 830.</i>	As on 1351 B	

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1352 ½	Shergarh Qanauj 95-	As on 1349, but unit of date missing. Wt. 150.5. S. .7. اسلام شاه شیر شاه ضرب شیر گزّه
1353*	Kālpī 952	في عهد الأمير الجامع ٩٥٢ ن الدين الدنيا Wt. 312. S. .9.	ابو المظفر بن م اسلا شاه شیره ن شا سلطا ضرب کالپی
1354	" 954	" but ٩٥٢* and the line forming a central m.m. 9. Wt. 311. S. .9.	"
1355- 1356	" 955	" but ٩٥٥ and no central knot. Wt. 306; 316. S. .9.	"
1357* 1358	" 956	" but ٩٥٦ Wt. 317; 312. S. .9. <i>Dates observed: 952, 955, 956, 957 (H. R. N.).</i>	"

PL. XVII.

* Note to 1353. There is a half *paisa* of this year and type in the B.M., and one of 953—
with m.m. 9 over the ٥ of the date—in the cabinet of H R.N.

* Note to 1357. H.R.N. has a half *paisa* of 956 of this type.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1359 $\frac{1}{2}$	[Kālpī] 957	As on 1353, but ۱۰۷ Wt. 152. S. .75.	As on 1353, but mint name wanting. ISLĀM SHĀH
1360 $\frac{1}{2}$	” ?	” but date illegible. Wt. 149.5. S. .8.	As on 1353.
1360A*	Gwāliar 955	في عهد الامير الحامع ۱۰۰ الدين الديان Wt. 297.5. S. .9. <i>Ref. R. (Lāhor, Pt. I, p. 35. 13).</i>	[ابو المظفر] اسلام [شاه] سلطان شاه شير ضرب گوالير
1360B	”	..... مير الحامع الدين الديان ۱۰۰ Wt. 316. S. .95. <i>Ref. R. (Lāhor, Pt. I, p. 43 78).</i>	..... سلطان شير خلد الله ملكه ضرب گوالير
1360c $\frac{1}{2}$	” 95-	في عهد [الامير الحامع ؟ الدين ۱۰۰ الدين و؟ S. .7. <i>Ref. B. M.</i>	ابو المظفر اسلام شاه شير شاه ضرب گوالير

* Note to 1360 A. H.R.N. has a half *paisa* of this type and date.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
ISLĀM SHĀH Æ 1361*	Malot ?	<p>في (a) عهد الامير الحامص الدين الدينان ضرب ملوت [date] M.m. 16 at (a). Wt. 319. S. 1. <i>Date observed:</i> 956 (B.M.).</p>	<p>ابو المظفر اسلام شاه بن شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه . . . M.m. 4 over م of اسلام Pl. XVII.</p>
1361 A	” 952	<p>في عهد (sic) الامير الحامص الدين ن ملوت ٩٥٢ الديو S. 1. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N. <i>Dates observed:</i> 952, 953 (H. R. N.).</p>	<p>ابو المظفر اسلام شاه بن سلطان شاه شير ملكه خلد الله M.m. 16 over second شاه</p>
1362	Nārnoł 9--	<p>. مير الحامص الدين الدينان ٩-- Wt. 319. S. .85.</p>	<p>[ابو المظفر] [اسلام شاه] شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه ضرب نارنول Pl. XVII.</p>

* Note to 1361. M.m. 16 or 4 is sometimes placed above the مير.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1363	[Nārnol] 956	As on 1362, but ۹۵۶ Wt. 305 (worn). S. .9.	As on 1362, but showing second line and mint name missing. ISLĀM SHĀH
1364	” 960	but ” ۹۶۰ Wt. 315. S. .85.	”
UNASSIGNED MINT.			
1365	?Būdhā- nadih 956	دار الضرب عهد الملك في العدل اسلام بودهاندیه ۹۵۶ M.m. 76 under ع of عهد Wt. 317. S. .95.	الوائق بتائید الرحمن ابو شاه المظفر اسلام سلطان خلد الله ملکه و سلطانه Pl. XVII.
<i>Dates observed:</i> 955 (R. Lāhor), 956, 957 (B.M.—without m.m.).			
1366- 1367	?	As on 1365, but date missing. Wt. 313; 319. S. .95.	As on 1365.
1368 $\frac{1}{2}$	?	” Wt. 159. S. .7.	”

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
ISLĀM SHĀH			
WITHOUT MINT NAME.			
<i>Type A.</i>			
Æ 1369*	953	<p style="text-align: center;">في عهد امير الحام ... (sic) جلالدين و الد ١٥٣ [سنه]</p> <p>Wt. 310. S. .95.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ابو المظفر بن اسلام شاه شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه</p>
Pl. XVIII.			
1370	955	<p style="text-align: center;">but ” ١٥٥</p> <p>Wt. 315. S. .95.</p>	”
<i>Dates observed: 952 (I.M.C., 837), 953, 954 (H. R. N.), 955.</i>			
<i>Type B.</i>			
1371- 1373	952	<p style="text-align: center;">في عهد الامير الحام الدين الديان ١٥٢ سنه</p> <p>M.m. 3 over مير</p> <p>Wt. 318; 314. S. .95.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ابو المظفر بن اسلام شاه شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه</p> <p>M.m. 3 over س of اسلام and m.m. 66 over خ of خلد</p>
1374- 1376	953	<p style="text-align: center;">but ” ١٥٣</p> <p>Wt. 314; 315. S. .95.</p>	”
Pl. XVIII.			

* Note to 1369. I.M.C., 845, is a half paise of 953 of this type.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1377- 1379	954	As on 1371, but ۹۵۴ Wt. 315; 316. S. .95.	As on 1371.
			ISLĀM SHĀH
1380	955	but " ۹۵۵ Wt. 309. S. .95.	"
1381	956	but " ۹۵۶ Wt. 314. S. .95.	"
		<i>Dates observed: 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958 (I.M.C.), 959 (B.M.), 960 (I.M.C.).</i>	
1382 $\frac{1}{2}$	957	" Wt. 153. S. .8.	" but the ۹ of شیر شاه is replaced by a —
		Var. (a).	
1383	952	As on 1371, but ۹۵۲ Wt. 307. S. .9.	As on 1371, but اسلام بن شیر شا — شاه خلد الله سلطان ملکه
		Type C.	
1384*	960	(sic) فد (a) ند الامير الحا لى الدين الد ... ۰۲۹ (sic) M.m. 77 at (a). Wt. 320. S. .9.	ابوم ا اسلا لمظفر شاه شا شیر سلطان M.m. 16 in ن of سلطان Pl. XVIII.

* Note to 1384. A *svāstika* sometimes replaces m.m. 16 on reverse. H.R.N. has a half *paisa* of 959 of this type, which is probably from a Mālṡā mint.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
ISLĀM SHĀH	1385 $\frac{1}{2}$	As on 1384. Wt. 152.5. S. .75.	As on 1384.
	1386 $\frac{1}{2}$	” but without ند in first line and date wanting. Wt. 159.2. S. .7.	”
	1387	95 - but ٩٥ - Wt. 322. S. .9.	” but سلطان to left of شاه and below خلد الله ملكه
<i>Dates observed :</i>			
952 (<i>L.M.C.</i> , 846 with m.m. 15 at (a)).			
954 (H. R. N. with m.m. 15 on obv. and 60 on rev.)			
959 (H. R. N. as no. 1384), 960.			
<i>Type D.</i>			
952?		في عهد الامير الحامع الدين الديان ٩٥٢? Wt. 309. S. .95.	ابو المظفر شاه اسلام سلطان شهير [شاه] [بن] [خلد الله ملكه] [و سلطانه] Pl. XVIII.
<i>Dates observed : 952, 953 (L.M.C., 967), 954, 955 (B.M.).</i>			
1389	?	” but date wanting. M.m. 14 over مير Wt. 312. S. .95.	” but شاه to left of شير and below خلد الله ملكه

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1390*- 1391	953	<p>ف ع عهد الامير الحامع ٩٥٣ يان الدين الد مير م.م. 3 over</p> <p>Wt. 309; 319. S. .95.</p>	<p>ابو المظفر اسلام شاه سلطان ة شير شا بن [الله خالد ملكه</p> <p>PL. XVIII.</p>
1392 $\frac{1}{2}$	956	<p>but " ٩٥٦</p> <p>Wt. 147.3 (worn). S. .75.</p>	"
1393- 1394	957	<p>but " ٩٥٧ and m.m. 78 over مير</p> <p>Wt. 317; 315. S. .95.</p>	<p>" One coin shows the بن</p>
1395 $\frac{1}{2}$	957	<p>"</p> <p>Wt. 153.1. S. .7.</p>	"
1396 $\frac{1}{2}$	959	<p>but " ٩٥٩</p> <p>Wt. 152. S. .65.</p> <p><i>Dates observed:</i> 952 (<i>L.M.C.</i>, 970), 953, 954 (H. R. N.), 955, 956 (<i>I.M.C.</i>), 957, 958 (<i>I.M.C.</i>). Half <i>paisa</i>: 955 (H. R. N.), 956, 957, 959, 960 (H. R. N.).</p>	<p>" First three lines only on coin.</p>

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* Note to 1390. In the B.M. a *paisa* of 958 has a *swastika* between the ن and ة in the third line of the reverse; and a *paisa* of 955 has m.m. 5 over مير on obverse.

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No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1397	952	<i>Type F.</i>	
		في عهد الامير الحامع الدين الديان ١٥٢ سنة Wt. 310. S. 1.	As on Type E.
1398	953	but ١٥٣	"
		Wt. 316. S. .9. <i>Dates observed :</i> 952, 953, 954 (H. R. N.). <i>Half paisa :</i> 952 (L.M.C., 980), 953 (L.M.C., 981).	Pl. XVIII.
		<i>Type G.</i>	
1399	952	As on Type F, but سنة wanting.	ابو المظفر اسلام شاه سلطان بن شير شاه خلد الله ملكه
1400	95-	but ١٥-	but 9 to left of سلطان
		Wt. 316. S. .9. <i>Dates observed :</i> 952, 954, 955 (H. R. N.). <i>Half paisa :</i> 953 (L.M.C., 984 with m.m. 9).	Pl. XVIII.
1401	"	"	"
$\frac{1}{2}$		Wt. 144.7 (worn). S. .75.	

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		<i>Type H.</i>	
Æ 1402	952	As on Type F, but سنة wanting. Wt. 316. S. .9.	As on Type G, but بن in second line and m.m. 15 to left of سلطان
1403	959	but " " ٩٥٩	"
		Wt. 314. S. .9.	Pl. XVIII.
1404	95-	but " " ٩٥-	"
		Wt. 320. S. .9.	
1405* $\frac{1}{2}$	?	but date wanting. Wt. 153.8. S. .7.	" First three lines only on coin.
<i>Dates observed: 952, 957 (L.M.C., 989*), 959.</i>			
		<i>Type J.</i>	
1406	953	في عهد (sic) الامير الحاملع الدين الديان ٩٥٣ Wt. 310. S. .85.	ابو المظفر اسلام شاه [بن سلطان شاه شير [خلد الله ملكه] M.m. 97 over شاه in second line.

ISLĀM
SHĀH* Note to 1405. On this coin and L.M.C. 990 (half *paisa*) there is the word श्री above the date.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
ISLĀM SHĀH	Æ 1407 $\frac{1}{2}$	As on 1406. Wt. 153.5. S. .7.	As on 1406, but showing بن in second line.
	1408	954? but " ١٥٤? Wt. 307. S. .85.	but ن follows سلطان Pl. XVIII.
	1409 $\frac{1}{2}$	956 but " ١٥٦ Wt. 152.4. S. .7.	"
<p><i>Dates observed</i> : 952 (H. R. N.), 953, 954?, 955 (L.M.C., 991), 957 (B.M.). <i>Half paise</i> : 953, 955 (I.M.C., 857), 956.</p>			
<i>Type K.*</i>			
1410 $\frac{1}{2}$	?	في عهد الامير الحامع ين ا لد Wt. 139.5. S. .75.	ابو المظفر اسلم شاه (sic) سلطان شبير M.m. 4 in ن of سلطان Pl. XVIII.
1411 $\frac{1}{2}$	?	" Wt. 134.2. S. .7.	" but m.m. 4 under م of اسلام

* Type K of the I.M.C., (No. 859) is a coin of the Kālpī mint. The light weight and rather crude fabric of Nos. 1410-1411 suggest that they may be contemporary imitations.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1412	953	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type L.*</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">د العال السلطان في عهد <u>الامير الحام</u> ين و [٥٦] (sic) الديان ? الحا M.m. 5 above Wt. 310. S. .9. <i>Dates observed: 953, 956</i> (B.M.).</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">ISLĀM SHĀH</p> <p style="text-align: right;">شاه ابو المظفر اسلام سلطان شير شاه خاد الله ملكه</p>
1413- 1414 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p>On one m.m. 14 is over هد</p> <p>Wt. 154; 158. S. .75.</p>	"
1415	?	<p>No m.m. "</p> <p>Wt. 308. S. .95.</p>	"
1416 $\frac{1}{2}$	?	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p>Wt. 152.3. S. .65.</p>	"

Pl. XVIII.

* These may be of Chunār mintage. Cf. 1336 A.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
ISLĀM SHĀH	Æ		
	1416A	953	
			<i>Type M.</i>
		In square في عهد الامير الحام الدين الدين (sic) Bottom margin ۱۰r Wt. 316. S. .9. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 862; halfpaise</i> H. R. N.	In square شاه ن اسلام سلطا شير شاه خلد الله Bottom margin ابو المظفر
			<i>Type N.</i>
			Var. (a).
	1417	953	
		In square في عهد الامير الحاكم (sic) الدين الدين (sic) Traces of left and top margins. [Bottom margin ۱۰r] Wt. 311. S. .85. <i>Date observed:</i> 953 (H. R. N.).	In square (a) اسلا مشا شاه ن بن شير سلطا خلد الله ملكه M.m. 43 at (a). Margins wanting.
	1418	?	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
		Wt. 147.8. S. .65.	
	1419	?	
	$\frac{1}{3}$	"	"
		Wt. 107. S. .7.	

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1420	?	<p>As on 1417.</p> <p>Wt. 304 (worn). S. .85.</p>	<p>Var. (b).</p> <p>As on 1417, but m.m. 4 over اسلا</p>
1421- 1423	959	<p>As on 1417, but in third line الدين ا ١٥٩</p> <p>Wt. 316; 313. S. .95.</p>	<p>Var. (c).</p> <p>As on 1417, but m.m. 43 over اسلا</p> <p>Pl. XVIII.</p>
1424 $\frac{1}{2}$	960	<p>but ١٦.</p> <p>M.m. 4 under unit figure of date.</p> <p>Wt. 146.6. S. .7.</p> <p><i>Dates observed: 959, 960</i> (B.M.); half <i>paisa</i> 960.</p>	<p>”</p>
1425 $\frac{1}{2}$	952	<p>في عهد الامير الحامع الدين الدريان ١٥٢ سنة</p> <p>Wt. 163.1. S. .7.</p>	<p>Type O.</p> <p>ابو المظفر اسلامشا بن شير شاه سلطان ? خلد ملكه</p>
1426	953	<p>but ١٥٣</p> <p>Wt. 317. S. .85.</p> <p><i>Dates observed:</i> 952 (H. R. N.), 953; half <i>paisa</i> 952.</p>	<p>”</p> <p>Pl. XVIII.</p>

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
ISLĀM SHĀH			
Æ			
1427	952	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type P.*</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">في عهد الامير الحامى</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">بن و بن الد [٩٥٢</p> <p>Barbaric lettering.</p> <p>Wt. 307. S. .95.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ابو المظفر اسلام (a) شاه سلطان شاه شير (b)</p> <p>M.m. 79 at (a). M.m. 14 at (b).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XVIII.</p>
1427 A $\frac{1}{2}$	953	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type Q.</i></p> <p>As on Type E.</p> <p>Wt. 157. S. .75.</p> <p><i>Ref. I.M.C., 870.</i></p> <p><i>Dates observed:</i> 953 (I.M.C.), 960 (II. R. N.).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ابو المظفر اسلام شاه [بن شير شاه [سلطان خلد الله [ملكة</p>
1427 B	953 (?)	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type R.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">في عهد الامير الحامى</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">لد و الد ٩٥٣?</p> <p>Wt. 300. S. .9.</p> <p><i>Ref. I.M.C., 871.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ابو المظفر اسلام شاه بن شير شاه سلطان ملكه خلد الله</p>

* Type P of I.M.C. (No. 866) merges naturally into Type N. Another type has been therefore introduced as P.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1427 c	952 ?	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type S.</i></p> <p>الحا</p> <p>.. عهد مع</p> <p>ن ٩٥٢ (?)</p> <p>الدين الدنيا</p> <p>S. .95.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> B.M.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">ISLĀM SHĀH</p> <p>.....</p> <p>م</p> <p>اسلا شاه</p> <p>شاه ن</p> <p>شير سلطا</p> <p>خلد الله ملكه</p>
1428- 1431 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	<p>شاه</p> <p>اسلام</p> <p>شير شاه</p> <p>سلطان</p> <p>Wt. 39.4; 39.1.</p> <p>S. .55.</p>	<p>الزمان</p> <p>خليفه</p> <p>العادل</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XVIII.</p>
1432 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	<p>”</p> <p>”</p> <p>but the ن of زمان cuts the ا</p> <p>Wt. 38.3.</p> <p>S. .45.</p>	<p>”</p> <p>”</p> <p>but the ن of زمان cuts the ا</p>
1433 $\frac{1}{10}$	—	<p>In circle</p> <p>فى عهد مع</p> <p>الحا</p> <p>Wt. 27.6.</p> <p>S. .5.</p>	<p>ابو المظفر</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>اسلام</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XVIII.</p>

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUHAMMAD 'ĀDIL SHĀH			
		A.H. 960-964.	A.D. 1552-1556.
GOLD			
MUḤAM- MAD 'ĀDIL	A		
1434*	Jhūsī? 964	In triple square, the centre one of dots, the Kalima. ۛۛۛ (sic) in lower left corner. <i>Margins defective.</i> Wt. 165.3. S. .9.	In triple square, the centre one of dots سلطان محمد عادل شاه خلد الله ملكه ضرب جهوسی ? Below سليمهمد [ساح Other margins defective. Pl. XVIII.
SILVER			
A			
1434 A	Āgrah? 962	In square, the Kalima. M.m. 43 in lower left corner. <i>Margins</i> Left عمر الفاروق Wt. 173. S. .95. <i>Ref. I.M.C.</i>	In square سلطان محمد شاه عادل خلد الله ملكه <i>Margins</i> Left السلطان Bottom ضرب آگره ?
1434 B	Āgrah 963	" but without m.m. <i>Margins</i> Bottom ابا بكر الصديق Right على المرتضى <i>Ref. H. R. N.</i>	" but ۛۛۛ vertical to right of خلد and سليمهمدساح below area. <i>Margins</i> Right ابو المظفر Bottom ضرب آگره Pl. XXIV.
<i>Dates observed:</i> 962?, 963, 964 (H. R. N.)—The latter coin has ابو المظفر in the left reverse margin and السلطان in the right and العادل in the top margins.			

* Note to 1434. Probably a copy from the rupee No. 1434 D.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1434c $\frac{1}{2}$	(Āgrah) 964	As on 1434 B but margins missing. Wt. 77 (worn). S. .75. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	As on 1434 B but margins missing. MUḤAM- MAD ĀDIL Pl. XXI.
1434D	Jhūsī 964	In square, the Kalima. In lower left corner ۹۶۴ <i>Margins</i> Top ابا بكر الصديق Right عمر الغاروق Others missing. Wt. 170. S. .95. <i>Ref.</i> I.M.C., 877 (fig.).	In square سلطان محمد عادل خدا الله ملكه ضرب جهوسي سليمحمدساهد M.m. 9 over ۹ of خلد Margins missing.
1434E	Chunār 963	In square, the Kalima. ۹۶۳ in lower left corner. <i>Margins</i> Top ابا بكر صديق Right على المرتضى Bottom عثمان عفان Left missing. Wt. 176-3. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	In square سلطان محمد عادل خدا الله ملكه و سلطانه على (sic) امرة سليمحمدساهد <i>Margins</i> Top مبارز الدنيا Left و الدين Bottom ضرب چنار Right [ابو المظفر]

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUḤAM- MAD 'ĀDIL	AR 1434 F	Shergadh [Bakkar] —	In square شاه ن سلطا محمد خلد الله ملكه ش्रीमहमदसाह M.m. 80 over سلطان of سن
	1435*	[Kālpī] (96)3?	In square شاه ن محمد سلطا خلد الله ملكه سमहमदस (sic) M.m. 14 over خ
	1435 v	Kālpī 963	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Bottom ابا بكر الصديق Left [عمر الفاروق] Top عثمان العفان Right على المرتضى Wt. 173. <i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.	In square شاه ن محمد سلطا خلد الله ملكه سमहमदس M.m. 14 over خ Margins Left السلطان? Top العادل? Right ٩٦٣...? Bottom كاله... .

* Note to 1435. This may be definitely assigned to Kālpī.

* Note to 1435 A. H.R.N. reads left rev. margin as مبارز الدنيا and in right rev. margin الدين و but cf. No. 1435.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
MUḤAM- MAD 'ĀDIL	AR 1439	— 961?	As on 1438. Wt. (ringed). S. 1-3.	In square سلطان محمد (sic) عادل خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه سید سلطان محمد <i>Margins</i> Bottom محمد عادل Right ۹۶۱ ? سنه Others as on 1438. Pl. XIX.
	1440	? 963	In square, the Kalima. M.m. 15 in left lower corner. <i>Margins</i> Left عمر الفاروق Top ... عثمان Others missing. Wt. 170. S. 1.	In square ۹۶۳ ن سلطان شا محمد خلد الله ملكه سید محمد عادل Margins defective. In the bottom margin are traces of what may be ضرب كالبی Pl. XIX.
	1440A	? 960	In square, the Kalima. M.m. 47 in lower left corner. <i>Margins</i> Bottom ابا بكر الصديق Right على المرتضى Wt. 166.4-176.5. <i>Ref.</i> B. M. (two coins).	In square as on 1440, but ۹۶۰ ن سلطان شا <i>Margins</i> Right ابو المظفر Top الدين

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1441* R	? 963	In square, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Left عمر الفاروق Top عثمان العفان Others missing. Wt. 174.4. S. 1.	In square سلطان محمد شاه عادل خلد الله ملكه سليم محمد . . . <i>Margins</i> Left السلطان Top العادل Right ابو المظفر Bottom missing. Pl. XIX.
1442*	? 964	In square, the Kalima. ۹۶۴ in lower right corner. <i>Margins</i> Top ابا بكر صديق Left على المرتضى Others missing. Wt. 173.5. S. .95.	In square ن عادل سلطان محمد خدا * لله ملكه و سلطانة على (sic) امرة سليم محمد سही Margins missing. M.m. 60 at * Pl. XIX.
1443* sq.	? 961?	In square, the Kalima. Margins missing. Wt. 168.5 (worn). S. .7.	In square as on 1436. Margins missing.

* Note to 1441. Probably of the Āgrah mint. Cf. No. 1434 b.

* Note to 1442. This is probably a coin of the Chunār mint. Cf. No. 1434 a and 1447.

* Note to 1443. Probably of Nārnol mintage. Cf. No. 1436.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUḤAM- MAD 'ĀDIL	Æ	COPPER	
1444- 1446	Jaunpūr 963	في عهد الامير الحامص الدين الديان ٩١٣ جونپور Wt. 315. S. .8.	ابو المظفر بتائيد الرحمن عا محمد (a) شاه دل سلطان M.m. 60 at (a). Pl. XIX.
1447	Chunār 964	[في عهد] الامير الحامص الدنيا الدين چنآر ٩١٤ Wt. 307. S. .85.	..... سلطان محمد خدا (a) لله ملكه [و] سلطانه M.m. 60 at (a). Pl. XIX.
1448- 1449 $\frac{1}{2}$	” ?”	” but date wanting. Wt. 156.5; 149.5. S. .7	..... سلطان عا محمد (a) شاه M.m. 60 at (a).
1450- 1453	Shahgarh 961	As on 1444, but شاه گره ٩٦١ ضرب Wt. 318. S. .85. <i>Dates observed: 961, 962.</i> (H. R. N.)	As on 1444. Pl. XIX.
1454- 1455 $\frac{1}{2}$	” ?”	” but date and mint name wanting. Wt. 143.5 (worn); 155. S. .65 <i>Date observed:</i> 961 (L.M.C., 1022).	”

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1456	Shāhgarh 961	As on 1450. Wt. 312. S. .85.	[أبو المظفر] بتأيد الرحمن محمد شاه عادل سلطان M.m. 60 over ط of سلطان and below ى of شاه MUHAM- MAD 'ADIL
1457	" ?	" Wt. 314. S. .85.	" but m.m. 60 between شاه and ى Pl. XIX.
1458 $\frac{1}{2}$	" ?	" Wt. 155.8. S. .7. <i>Date observed:</i> 961 (<i>L.M.C.</i> , 1017).	As on 1456. The ى of عادل is clear.
1458 A	Kālpī 962	As on 1459. S. .9. <i>Ref.</i> Berlin.	أبو المظفر محمد (a) شاه سلطان ضرب كالمپی M.m. 73 at (a). Pl. XXIII.
1459- 1461	Gwāliar 962	في عهد الامير الحامص ن ۹۶۲ الدين الدنيا Wt. 315; 313; 321. S. .95.	أبو المظفر محمد (a) شاه سلطان ضرب گوالیر M.m. 74 at (a). Pl. XIX.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse	
MUḤAM- MAD 'ĀDIL	Æ 1462	Gwāliar ?	In square سلطان محمد شاه ضرب گوالير Margins illegible. On other specimens these read Bottom الدين Left الديان Top العادل Right ٩١٢ Wt. 314 (worn). S. -85. <i>Ref.</i> B.M.	In square سلطان محمد شاه ضرب گوالير Margins illegible. On other specimens these read Top ابو المظفر Right خلد الله Bottom ملكه Pl. XXI.
	WITHOUT MINT NAME. <i>Type A.</i>			
1463- 1465	961	في عهد الامير الحامع ٩٦١ ن الدين الدنيا Wt. 320; 317. S. -9; -85.	ابو العجايد سلطان محمد شاه خلد الله ملكه Pl. XIX.	
1466- 1467	962	" but ٩٦٢ Wt. 312; 313. S. -9; -85.	"	
1468	963	" but ٩٦٣ Wt. 308. S. -9, -85.	"	

Dates observed: 960 (B.M.), 961, 962, 963, 964 (I.M.C., 888).

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Type B.</i>			
Æ 1469- 1470	962	As on 1463, but m.m. 9 above ^{میر}	MUḤAM- MAD ĀDIL
		Wt. 304; 312. S. .9.	ابو المظفر (a) محمد شان سلطا خلد الله ملكه M.m. 82 at (a).
1471	"	" but without m.m.	" but arranged
		Wt. 320. S. .9.	(a) [or شاه] محمد سلطا الله خلد ملكه M.m. 82 at (a). Pl. XIX.
1472- 1473	964	As on 1469 (m.m. 9). but ^{۹۶۴}	"
		Wt. 317 (2). S. .9.	
1474- 1475 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	" Wt. 153.5; 158.5. S. .75.	"
<i>Dates observed: 962, 963 (B.M.), 964; half paisa 962 (H. R. N.), 964.</i>			
<i>Type C.</i>			
1476- 1477	963	As on 1463, but ^{۹۶۳}	ابو المظفر محمد (a) شاه
		Wt. 315; 311. S. .9.	السلطان M.m. 74 at (a). Pl. XIX.
<i>Dates observed: 963, 964 (H. R. N.); half paisa 962, 963 (H. R. N.).</i>			

MUḤAM-
MAD
'ADIL

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1478	962	<p>في عهد الامير الخامع الدين الديان ۱۲۲</p> <p>Wt. 301.4. S. .9.</p>	<p><i>Type D.</i></p> <p>ابو الجهاد محمد شاه سلطان الله خلد ملكه</p> <p>Pl. XIX.</p>
1479*	9--	<p>As on 1478.</p> <p>Wt. 311. S. .9.</p>	<p><i>Type E.</i></p> <p>ابو الجهاد? ن شاه د سلطان محمد عال خلد الله ملكه</p> <p>Pl. XIX.</p>
<i>Date observed: 963 (I.M.C., 889); half paisa 963 (R.M.).</i>			
1480*	965	<p>As on 1463, but ۱۱۵</p> <p>Wt. 318. S. .9.</p>	<p><i>Type F.</i></p> <p>ابو المظفر محمد شا (sic) عاد [ل] (a) سلطان خلد ملكه</p> <p>M.m. 66 at (a). Pl. XIX.</p>

* Note to 1479. A variety (B.M.) has ^{الله ملكه} خلد with m.m. 48 to left of الله.

* Note to 1480. Cf. R. (Lāhor, Pt. I, p. 48-20) where مبارز is read to the right of الدين on the obverse.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUHAM- MAD ĀDIL			
<i>Type G.</i>			
Æ 1480A	—	<p>In square</p> <p style="text-align: center;">الامير الحامع في عهد</p> <p>Margins obliterated.</p> <p>Wt. 316. S. .85.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> L.M.C., 1038.</p>	<p>In square</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ن سلطا عادل شا</p>
<i>Type H.</i>			
1480B	964	<p style="text-align: center;">في عهد الامير الحامع الدنيا الدين مبارز ١٦٣</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> H. R. N.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">سلطان محمد خدا (a) لله ملكه</p> <p>M.m. 60 at (a).</p>
<i>Dates observed: Paisa 964 (H. R. N.); half-paisa 963 (H. R. N.)</i>			
<i>One-eighth of a paisa.</i>			
1480c $\frac{1}{8}$	—	<p style="text-align: center;">عادل محمد شاه سلطان</p> <p>Wt. 39.5; 37. S. .5.</p> <p><i>Ref.</i> R. I. Pl. VI. 18 (Lāhor, Pt. I, p. 49. 27/28).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">الزمان خليفه</p>

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
IBRĀ- HĪM III		IBRĀHĪM SHĀH SŪR	
		A.H. 962.	A.D. 1554.
		SILVER	
AR			
1480D	? Banāras 962	In square غازي ابراهيم سلطان ابو المظفر سيد M.m. 4 over ابر	In square خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه و اعلى امرة و شانه ٩ ٣ (a) ٥٠. M.m. 9 at (a).
		<i>Margins</i> Right ابو بكر Bottom عمر Left عثمان Top على	<i>Margins</i> Bottom بدار الضرب Left مو Top missing. Right ? بنارس
		Wt. 167. S. 1-1. <i>Ref.</i> R. VI. 13 (B.M.).	Pl. XXI.
1480E	" 962	" " Margins missing.	" " Margins missing.
		Wt. 88. S. .85. <i>Ref.</i> R. IV. 17 (B.M.).	Pl. XXI.
		COPPER	
AE			
1481	" 962	في عهد الامير الحامد ٩٦٢ ن الدين الدنيا	ابو المظفر سلطان ابراهيم شاه خلد الله ملكه
		Wt. 317. S. .85.	Pl. XIX.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
1481A* Æ ½	„ 962	As on 1481. (parts of) Wt. 158. S. .7. <i>Ref.</i> R. VI. 6.	As on 1481. IBRĀ- HĪM III
1482* R	Lāhor 962	In square, the Kalima. هو to left of الله. <i>Margins</i> Left (<i>sic</i>) عثمان بن عفان Top على المرتضى Right ابا بكر . . . Bottom missing. Wt. 169.5. S. 1.1.	In square ن شاه سلطا سكندر سور اسماعيل ۹۶۲ M.m. 83 over ن M.m. 97 in ل of اسماعيل <i>Margins</i> Left المتوكل على Top الله Right (traces of) خاد الله ملكه Bottom (ضرب) لاهور هو over الله in top margin. PL. XIX.
1482A ? B	— 962	[في عهد] الرحمن امير خلدت خلافته ۹۶۲ Wt. 130. S. .75. <i>Ref.</i> Berlin.	? BILLON المتوكل كل على الرحمن سكندر شاه اسماعيل ساور سلطان PL. XXIII.

* *Note to 1481 A.* B.M. has a second specimen.* *Note to 1482.* Some coins are without m.m. 83 and have m.m. 80 in the ل of اسماعيل —cf. *I.M.C.*, 898. Others have both m.m. 83 and m.m. 80.

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
SIKAN- DAR III	Æ	COPPER	
1483	— 962	<p>في عهد الامير الحامص الدين الديان ٩٦٢</p> <p>Wt. 305. S. .9.</p>	<p>كل على الله المتوشاه سكندر ن هـ سلطان شا</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XIX.</p>
1483 A	— 962	<p>As on 1483, but ٩٦٢ above الدين</p> <p>Wt. 316. S. .85. <i>Ref. I.M.C., 899.</i></p>	<p>كل على الرحمان المتو سكندر ن هـ سلطان شا</p>
1483 B	— 962	<p style="text-align: center;">”</p> <p>Wt. 311.8. S. .9. <i>Ref. B.M.</i></p>	<p>الله المتوكل على شاه سارور سكندر سلطان</p>
1483 c	— 962	<p>In square الزمان خليفة د العال سلطان Margins cut.</p> <p>Wt. 320. S. .95. <i>Ref. Berlin.</i></p>	<p>In square سكندر ن هـ سلطان شا اسما سور ٩٦٢ عيل M.m. 85 above the ر of سور Margins cut.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXIII.</p>
1483 D	— $\frac{1}{2}$ 962	<p>As on 1483 A. Wt. 158.4. S. .75. <i>Ref. B.M.</i></p>	<p>As on 1483 A.</p>

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
SMALLER PIECES.			
Æ 1483E* $\frac{1}{8}$	—	<p style="text-align: center;"> ۴ ن شا سلطا <hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> سکندر </p> <p>Wt. 34.9. S. .5.</p> <p>Ref. B.M.C., 641.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> سلطان سکندر </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXI.</p>
1483F $\frac{1}{10}$	— 962	<p style="text-align: center;"> سلطان سکندر شاه ۹۶۲ </p> <p>Wt. 30. S. .48.</p> <p>Ref. R. I. Pl. VI, 14 (Lāhor, Pt. I, p. 50. 8).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> الزمان خلیفہ ۹۶۲ (a) </p> <p>M.m. 101 at (a).'</p>

**SIKAN-
DAR III**

* Note to 1483 E. The attribution of B.M.C. 642 to this Sikandar Shāh is doubtful.

SŪRIS

SHER SHĀH SŪR

**SHER
SHĀH**

Catalogue

Nos.

1030 c-

1281

Pages

263-325

In any collection of the coins of the Sultāns of Dehli it will be found that the coins of the Sūrī dynasty predominate in numbers. In the present collection out of 1483 coins, 453 are of the Sūrī period. The reason is that Sher Shāh, when he remodelled the coinage on lines which were destined to leave their mark on the currency even up to the present day, extended the privilege of striking coins to the more prominent cities as and when they were brought under his sway. This practice, which was resorted to by some of his predecessors, but only to a very limited extent, was subsequently further developed by the Mughals. The coins in a great many instances bear the names of the mint-town from which they issued and are thus of considerable interest and value in showing the extent and influence of the Dehli empire. Thus a representative collection of Sūrī coinage must contain not only coins of each metal, denomination, type and date but also a comprehensive series of the issues from each mint.

Sher Shāh lost no time in abandoning mixed metal coinage and his instinct was, as the future showed, correct, for this time the change came to stay. Tradition had frustrated an earlier attempt in this direction but Sher Shāh hailed from Bihār where the billon tradition did not obtain. Moreover, in the course of his rise to power he must have amassed considerable resources and the state treasury was, therefore, in a more solvent position than it had been for the last century and more of Dehli rule. Sher Shāh was, therefore, able to translate his imbibed principles into practice without difficulty.

The currency of the Bengal kingdom consisted mainly of silver *tankahs* of the old style, cowries taking the place of copper. Only a sprinkling of gold *tankahs* can have been issued, for they are comparatively very rare. Accordingly Sher Shāh made his silver rupee the standard measure of value. Gold coins were struck by him but as with the Bengal *ashrafis* are so rare as to be almost negligible. There are, however, numerous fabrications.¹ Copper was extensively mined and used as coin north of Bengal and Sher Shāh would naturally therefore retain that metal for the lower exchange values. Cowries indeed still find

¹ Th. No. 341 is one that is commonly met with.

a place in the *bāzārs* for trivial purchases and were doubtless so used in Sūrī times.

**SHER
SHĀH**

The official weight of *Sher Shāh's* silver coins, now definitely known as *rūpaiya* (rupees)—for the *tankah* had been degraded to a humbler value—is not established. Thomas (*Chron.*, p. 406) says that it 'ought to have weighed 178.25 grains' on the assumption that Akbar's *rupee*, which is known to have weighed $11\frac{1}{2}$ *māshas* 'was avowedly based on that of *Sher Shāh*' (*ib.* p. 405), the weight of the Dehli *māsha* being 15.5 grains ($11\frac{1}{2} \times 15.5 = 178.25$). But the above dictum appears to be a little arbitrary. Abū'l Faẓl's¹ statement, when speaking of the rupee, is that it was first introduced in the time of *Sher Khān* but was 'perfected' in Akbar's reign. This scarcely warrants the definite nature of Thomas's statement.

The choice seems to lie between two alternatives. One is that the rupee of *Sher Shāh* was a coin of 96 *ratīs* = 12 *māshas* = 1 *tolah*, the *tolah* in this case being equivalent to 180 grains, which, it has been suggested, was the official rate fixed by Muḥammad bin Farīd. The other is that Akbar imitated *Sher Shāh*, as Thomas thought, in fixing the weight of his rupee at $11\frac{1}{2}$ *māshas* of 15.5 grains which would make *Sher Shāh's* rupee equivalent to 178.25 grains. Against this latter view a strong argument is found in the weights of the coins themselves. A cursory glance through this catalogue reveals the fact that there is an appreciable number of *Sher Shāh's* rupees from several mints and of several types whose weights exceed 178.25 grains—the maxima being 179.2 and 179.5 grains for the mintless types A and I² and 179 grains for the mints of Āgrah, Kālpi, and Gwāliar. That would rule out a rupee of $11\frac{1}{2}$ *māshas* with a *tolah* of 185.5 grains. It may be said, too, that the general weight average of *Sher Shāh's* rupees is slightly higher than that of the rupees of Akbar. On the other hand, until we get definite evidence to the contrary, we are entitled to assume that *Sher Shāh* continued for his principal silver coin the *tolah* standard which had apparently become a tradition in Delhī since the reforms of Īltutmish and it may well be that he found in force the *tolah* of 180 grains which, we think, was initiated by Muḥammad V, prior to the billon currency of the Lodis. The evidence of the coins themselves supports a rupee of 180 grains.

In addition to the rupee, *Sher Shāh* introduced a new copper coin which also Akbar retained in his monetary system and which was in his reign known as a *dām*. What it was called in *Sher Shāh's* time we do not know for certain. Abū'l Faẓl in speaking of the *dām* says:—
نخست آنرا پیسه گفتی
'formerly they called it *paisa*' and that name has been given to *Sher Shāh's* coin in this catalogue.

¹ *Ā'in-i-Akbarī*—Blochmann's translation published for the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1873, vol. I, p. 81.

² *I.M.C.*, No. 676.

**SHER
SHĀH**

An instructive passage in the *Tārīkh-i-Khān Jahān Lodi* and *Makhzan-i-Afghānī*¹ speaks of the payment made for each stone of Sher Shāh's new fort of Ruhtās being fixed first at an *ashrafī* then falling to a rupee and ten *tankahs* 'until it reached as low as a *bahlūli*', thus showing what were the denominations of coin current at the time. These *tankahs* were doubtless Sikandari *tankahs*, still a popular and useful coin. Twenty, as we have seen, were regarded as equivalent to a rupee, and one *tankah* was probably equal to two of Sher Shāh's copper *paisa*. We know that in Akbar's time 40 *dāms* went to the rupee, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the same value attached to the copper piece of Sher Shāh. In this case Sher Shāh and Akbar were but carrying on the scale established by Muḥammad bin Farīd under which 40 *jūtal*s of 360 grains of copper went to the silver piece of 180 grains, the lower weight of the Sūri *paisa* and Akbarī *dām* being due to the appreciation of copper. The *paisa* was in fact the direct representative in copper of the old billon *jūtal* and Sher Shāh merely revived in a new form a coin which for a long period had disappeared from the currency and been treated as money of account. The weights of Sher Shāh's *paisa* vary to such an extent, that it is difficult to say what the official weight was. For example, Nos. 1202-3 of this catalogue from the Nārnol mint weigh 329 and 328 grains, and Thomas quotes a coin of Ḥiṣṣār of 329 grains, whereas No. 1119 of this catalogue, a coin of Chunār, weighs only 304 grains, though in very fine condition. The Akbarī *dām*, of which 40 exchanged for a rupee of 178 grains, weighed, we are told, 167 *ratīs*, equivalent, with a *ratī* of 1.9375 grains, to 323.5625 grains. The *paisa* of Sher Shāh therefore, of which 40 went to a rupee of 180 grains, might be expected to be rather heavier. But without any knowledge of the copper-silver ratio then prevailing any attempt to fix its weight can only be conjectural.

It is perhaps sufficient merely to say that forty of Sher Shāh's *paisa* went to the rupee, irrespective of weight.² Mr. John Allan, of the British Museum, suggests that the mint employees paid no special regard to the weight of individual coins, so long as a certain quantity of metal yielded a fixed number of coins. Similar variations in the weights of coins of the same denomination are, as he points out, observed in the imperial large brass of Rome, and the same explanation is given to account for this. Incidentally, it is of some interest to note that the coins of Nārnol are generally of higher weight than those of other mints. In the Nārnol district were situated copper mines, and the value of copper would naturally be less there than at more distant mints. This

¹ E. D. V., 115 and note. Cf. also Dorn's *History of the Afghāns*, p. 181.

² Cf. *Āin-i-Akbarī* (Blochmann), vol. i, p. 81. 'Although the market price (of the rupee) is sometimes more or less than 40 *dāms*, yet this value is always set upon it in payment of salaries.'

suggests a query whether the weight of the *paisa* was uniform throughout the kingdom, or whether it did not differ in different localities and in different issues in accordance with the distance from a copper source or the market-value of copper at the time and place of striking. Generally speaking we cannot attach too much importance to the weights of the individual coins as a guide to the official weight of the Sūri *paisa*. Forty to the rupee was doubtless, as Abū'l Faḏl suggests, the rough and ready rate of exchange in the bāzārs independently of the market price of copper.

Sher Shāh's rupees are known of the following mint-towns—Ujjain, Āgrah, Panduah, Chunār, Ranthambhor, Satgāon, Sharīfābād, Shergarh, Shergarh *alias* Bakkar, Shergarh *alias* Dehlī, Fathābād, Kālpī, Gwālīar, and Malot, in addition to three which cannot be considered certain readings, viz. Bhānpūr, Ḥaḏrat Rasūlpūr *alias* Patna and Qil'a Tānda.

A valuable note on the mint-towns of the Dehlī Sultān by Mr. H. R. Nevill is to be found in the *J.A.S.B.*, 1921, N. S. xxxv, article No. 219. In it all the above mints—except Panduah and Tānda—are dealt with. Panduah was situated in what is now the Mālḍa district of Bengal, about 20 miles from Gaur. Tānda was also in the immediate neighbourhood of Gaur and was 'the capital of Bengal after the decadence of Gaur'.¹ Sher Shāh was crowned in Gaur.

Besides the coins bearing the name of their mint there is a large class which records no mint name. Among these has been included what may be called the *jahānpanāh* class—coins on which the word *jahānpanāh* is found on the reverse. Thomas (*Chron.*, p. 399) thought the word was an 'abrupt and irregular insertion of the name of the mint' and concluded that the mint was in the 'Jahānpanāh', one of the towns comprising Dehlī founded by Muḥammad Tughluq. But, as Mr. Nevill has pointed out, Sher Shāh did not get possession of Dehlī till A.H. 947, whereas coins with *jahānpanāh* on them occur of A.H. 946. The word invariably follows the Sultān's honorific title ابوالمظفر and precedes his name, which might indicate that it was a title adopted by Sher Shāh, and this seems to be corroborated by the coins of Ujjain mint on which both the name of the mint and the word *jahānpanāh* occur (on opposite sides of the coin). Thus it might be assumed that ordinarily the term *jahānpanāh* represents a title rather than a mint. But a word of caution is necessary, for the coins Nos. 1070 and 1070 A read unmistakably *ḡarb jahānpanāh*—a fact of which Mr. Nevill was not cognizant at the date of his paper in N. S. xxxv. An explanation that suggests itself is that *jahānpanāh* represents rather the Sultān's immediate precincts than his title and that the coins bearing that word were struck

¹ Cf. Imperial Gazetteer of India, vol. xxiii, p. 221.

SHER SHĀH in the Court or Camp mint of Sher Shāh in the same way that Akbar had a camp-struck currency (ضرب اردو).

It will be noticed that the coins catalogued under the unqualified mint name Shergarh consist of two distinct series—those with single lined areas (Nos. 1040 A–1042 A) and those with double lined square areas (Nos. 1043–1048). The former—including specimens of Qil'a Shergarh—may be assigned to the fortress built by Sher Shāh in the Shāhābād district. The latter, beginning as they do in A.H. 948, may have been struck at Qanauj to which, as later copper coins attest, the name of Shergarh was given.

Special interest attaches to the two rupees Nos. 1040 A and 1040 B and the small copper coins Nos. 1257 and 1270 A. These are all dated A.H. 945, and show that Sher Shāh had already assumed the title of Shāh before and not after the battle of Chaunsā in A.H. 946 as Professor Qānūngo asserts.¹ Thomas is more probably correct when he states (*Chron.*, p. 393) that Sher Khān assumed the title as king of Bihār, when Humāyūn was isolated in Bengal and Hindal Mirzā in revolt at Āgrah.

The unique coin No. 1041 A of Qil'a Shergarh helps to confirm the reading of No. 1042.

The scarce coins of Ranthambhor commemorate the surrender of that fortress, just south of Jaipūr, in A.H. 949. It is to be noted that no coins of either Āgrah or Dehlī are known of A.H. 947, although both fell into Sher Shāh's hands that year. The extension to Hindūstān of the practice of striking coin at important centres, seems to have been an afterthought. The year A.H. 947 was a period of constant movement and consolidation and during it Sher Shāh was content to issue for use in his northern territories the 'mintless' coins—both silver and copper—of which numerous types are found bearing the date in question. In A.H. 948 silver coins recording mint names outside Bengal begin to make their appearance and these are followed in A.H. 949 by similar coins in copper. But even of this date copper coins with a mint-name are recorded only of Kālpi—evidently, from the number and variety of its coins, regarded as an important mint.

The fractional silver coins are of the greatest rarity, and, except for one coin which must have been a sixteenth of a rupee, those known are limited to a few half rupees and a single quarter rupee (No. 1031 D). Unfortunately the unique one-sixteenth which originally formed part of this collection fell to pieces on the journey to England. It has been described in *J.A.S.B.*, N. S. xxvii, p. 132-6.

Sher Shāh's copper coinage was minted at Abū, Āgrah, Alwar, Awadh

¹ Sher Shāh by Qānūngo, pp. 205-208.

(Ajudhia), Biāna, Chunār, Hīṣṣār, Sambhal, Shergarh (Qanauj?) Shergarh (Fort), Shergarh (Dehli), Kālpī, Gwāliar, Lakhnau, Malot, and Nārnol.¹ Rodgers read the mint name on one coin as نو (Nau)—No. 1211 A—but its similarity in type with No. 1103 c indicates that the mint was Abū, if indeed both نو and ابو are not blundered renderings of الور, to the coins of which mint they closely correspond. The collection is particularly rich in the coins of Chunār.

There is a very large series of 'mintless' types, which, it is suggested, formed Sher Shāh's copper currency during the early period of conquest and consolidation. But in many cases they continued to be struck after the practice of recording mint names on the coins had become established and may thus have been issues from Sher Shāh's moving camp.

Some of the rarest of Sher Shāh's copper coins are the quarters, fifths, and tenths of a *paisa*—Nos. 1150, 1224, 1257, 1270, and 1270 A. The coinage was comprehensive, for sixteenths and twentieths are also well known.

ISLĀM SHĀH

ISLĀM SHĀH

The currency of Islām Shāh follows in style that of his more able predecessor. His gold coins, as those of Sher Shāh, are of the greatest rarity and of the two listed, one, No. 1282 A, is possibly not genuine. In silver the mints Biāna, Raisen, and Nārnol have to be added. Others—Ujjain, Panduah, Ranthambhor, Fathābād, and Malot—disappear. There are, as in the preceding reign, several types of mintless coins, among which is one (No. 1316) on which occurs the expression *jahānpanāh* (see *ante* p. 385). On another (No. 1318 et seq.)—the commonest of the series—occur the mysterious figures ۱۳۷۷ of which no explanation has yet been afforded. They may represent some title in *abjad*, or even perhaps the name of a mint.

Catalogue
Nos. 1282-
1433
Pages
326-365

Fractions of the rupee are still extremely scarce. Three half-rupees only can be recorded. One is mentioned by Thomas (*Chron.*, No. 360 A) but in such a way as to preclude its insertion in this catalogue. Nor is the present whereabouts of the coin traceable. The other two are Nos. 1291 A and 1294 E.

In copper the additional mints are Badāün (?), Raisen, Shāhgarh, and Shergarh Qanauj.

The issues from the Shāhgarh mint are particularly numerous and include one of the most remarkable of the Sūrī copper coins in No. 1341 which weighs as much as 461 grains. This is the only coin known of this weight and was presumably intended to represent $1\frac{1}{2}$ *paisa*. No. 1347 of 64 grains, i.e. one fifth of a *paisa*, is also a very rare, if not unique

¹ See Mr. Nevill's paper on the Mints of the Dehli Sultāns in N. S. xxxv.

ISLĀM coin. It has been suggested that Shāhgarḥ may be Shergarḥ Qanauj,
SHĀH renamed to reduce the multiplicity of Shergarḥs. Its issues commence
 in A.H. 959 while those of Shergarḥ Qanauj cease in A.H. 957. Also we
 know that Shāhgarḥ was an *alias* of Qanauj in the reign of Akbar.

Some coins (No. 1365 *et seq.*), issued from a mint reading ? بودماندیہ *بودماندیہ* which has not been identified with certainty. The suggestions mentioned by Mr. Nevill (N. S. xxxv, p. 118)—*Lūdbhāna* and *Būd Hāndia*—are not very convincing. There is a *Budhāna* of some antiquity in the *Muzaffarnagar* district of the United Provinces but the type of the coin suggests Bengal and the mint may perhaps be *Sāsārām*, the cradle of the *Sūrī* kings, or even the ancient *Lakhnauti*.

Some of the mints are known from very few coins—e.g. *Awadh*, *Badāūn*, *Chunār*, *Raisen*, and *Sambhal*. It seems likely, however, that *Chunār* was responsible for the mintless coins of type L. The great variety of the coins of Shergarḥ Qanauj is noticeable. There are no less than eighteen types of coins without any mint name but they call for no special remark.

Of the subdivisions of the *paisa* only the half and eighth are at all common. This collection provides a fifth (No. 1347) and a tenth (No. 1433). No quarters are recorded.

MUḤAMMAD 'ĀDIL

MUḤAM- With the accession of Muḥammad 'Ādil commenced a rapid decline
MAD of the *Sūrī* fortunes and this is to some extent reflected in the coins.
'ĀDIL The number of mint-names found on the silver coins falls to nine, one
 Catalogue being new to this reign—*Jhūsī* in the *Allahābād* district—and the five
 Nos. 1134–1180 c copper mints recorded indicate still more clearly the narrowed boundaries
 Pages of the *Sulṭān's* dominions.
 366–377 No undoubtedly genuine gold coins are known for No. 1434 is almost
 certainly a rather blundered copy in gold of No. 1434 D, a unique rupee
 of the *Jhūsī* mint. The mint of Shergarḥ Bakkar, which could not
 have been long under Muḥammad 'Ādil's control, is also known from
 a single coin (No. 1434 F). The acquisition by the British Museum in
 1920 of the unique half-rupee of *Āgrah* (No. 1434 c) filled a noticeable
 gap. There are now half-rupees known of all the *Sūrī* *Sulṭāns* except
Sikandar.

Of 'Ādil's copper coins those of the Shāhgarḥ mint are by far the most numerous, and their resemblance to the *Jaunpūr* coins—*Jaunpūr*, *Chunār*, and Shāhgarḥ use the same mint-mark—indicates a not very distant mint. It has been suggested elsewhere, that Shāhgarḥ is *Qanauj*.

If so, the numerous issues would indicate that Qanauj became 'Ādil's head-quarters after he had lost Dehli and Āgrah.

Eight types of coins without any mint-names are recorded. It will be noticed that Muḥammad 'Ādil adopted two 'kunyats'—Abū-l-Muẓaffar and Abū-l-Mujāhid.

The Lāhor cabinet contains two eighths of a *paisa* (1480 c). Apart from these no smaller piece than a half-*paisa* is known.

IBRĀHĪM III. SĪKANDAR III

The coins of Ibrāhīm and Sikandar Sūr, who assumed sovereignty in the parts of the Dehli kingdom which they wrested from Muḥammad 'Ādil, are naturally very scarce. The rupee and half-rupee of the former, now in the British Museum from the cabinets of Mr. G. Bleazby and General Cunningham, are still unique and probably not more than half a dozen rupees of Sikandar are known. These were struck in Lāhor while Ibrāhīm's rupee appears to have issued from Benāres, though that does not seem a very likely locality for a mint of Ibrāhīm.

Two remarkable coins of Sikandar come from the Berlin Cabinet—Nos. 1482 A and 1483 c. The former is a replica of a *tankah* of Sikandar Lodī except for the date and the substitution of *بہاول شاہ اسماعیل سور* for *بہاول شاہ*. Dr. Walther Hellige of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum writes of it: 'The piece might almost be of copper only. A faint glint of silver could, with the help of a glass, be traced on the two sides, but not on the edge.' It seems therefore unlikely that the coin is of billon. We may surmise that it was of copper with a thin plating of silver and that it may have been intended to have the same value as a Sikandarī *tankah*, i.e. a twentieth of a rupee or two Sūrī *paisa*.

A single half-*paisa* of Ibrāhīm III is known and 1482 D is one of Sikandar Sūr. Two others were, it is understood, in a private cabinet, but have been lost. Diminutive pieces are recorded of Sikandar but none of Ibrāhīm.

	IBRĀ-
	HĪM III
	SIKAN-
	DAR III
	Catalogue
	Nos.
	1480 D-
	1483 F
	Pages
	378-381

APPENDIX A

*SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE METROLOGY OF THE EARLY SULTĀNS OF DELHĪ

On pages 73 and 74 of his *Coins of India*, Mr. C. J. Brown has incorporated certain conclusions which have been arrived at by Mr. Nevill and myself in regard to the metrology of the early Sultāns of Dehli. As these conclusions are radically different from those laid down by Thomas in his 'Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli' and accepted without demur during the last fifty years, we wish to put before the Numismatic Society of India our reasons for challenging the pronouncements of that distinguished numismatist. 'Some new evidence', writes Mr. Thomas (p. 3), 'has lately come to light in the journals of western travellers in India during the first half of the eighth century of the Hijrah, which coincides in a singular manner with the data afforded by the weights and intrinsic contents of existing coins; so that we are now in a position to maintain with confidence that the scheme of coinage, adopted by Ītutmish¹ from possibly conflicting native traditions, recognized the use of gold and silver pieces of equal weights. The intentional mint standard must have ranged very closely upon the 175 grains troy, which amount can be nearly told in the balance by the better specimens to be found in modern cabinets; a definite weight also, for which there was high authority in the *sataraktika* or "one hundred *rati*" divisional term, which appears in early post-Vedic commentaries. . . . The silver *tankah* which, although it was anomalously composed of 100 Indian gunja seeds (*Abrus precatorius*), was never divided in practice by any other number than 64. The favourite subdivisional current piece, in more advanced times, seems to have been $1/8$ or $8/64$, which latter denomination it preserved in the *hasht-kānī* or "eight *kānīs*", the counterpart and correspondent of eight *jitals*, 64 of which also fell into the general total of a *tankah*. And here it would seem that more purely indigenous traditions had to be reconciled to intermediate Aryan innovations. The new *tankah* might rule and regulate its own subdivisions, but it does not seem to have been able to emancipate itself from the old silver *purāna* of 32 *ratis* of Manu's code, which maintained its own weight of 56 grains, in independent isolation, down to the time of Muḥammad bin Tughluq. So intuitive in the native mind was the idea of reckoning by *fours*, the "gunḍa" of the modern indigène, that gold and silver were supposed to conform to some such law, being estimated theoretically, whatever the current rate may have been at any given moment, at 1:8. So also the silver piece was divided into eight (or

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¹ This form is substituted throughout for Altamsh—*vide*, pp. 69-70.

primarily 8×8) and the copper exchange against silver commenced with 4 *fals* to the $1/64$ th of a *tankah*. The quaternary scale, in short, was all-pervading; there was no escaping the inevitable 4 s, 16 s, 32 s, and 64 s, which, having survived alike Aryan intrusion and Muhammadan conquest, still flourish undisturbed by the presence of British decimals.'

On p. 220, Mr. Thomas further writes: 'The retention by İltutmish, so unreservedly, of local systems of reckoning in the minor sums up to the measure of the *tankah*, would seem necessarily to imply that the latter weight itself formed a definite unit, both theoretically, and practically, in the pre-existing monetary computations. This is a concession which could not previously have been claimed, as İltutmish might have been supposed to have retained a leaning to Ghaznavi standards, and the new *tankah* might well have stood for a double *dirham*. The turning-point, however, in this identification depends mainly upon the authentic weight of the true Indian unit, the *rati*, as recognized at the period in the exact locality of the metropolitan mint, and it is not impossible that the coins themselves may aid in fixing this still indeterminate quantity. The query then presents itself as to how many *ratis* of gold and silver this *tankah* was estimated to contain. The first answer within reasonable limits suggested by the progression of *fours* in the table just given (from the *Musāliku-l-abşār* by Shaikh Mubarak) would be 96; but it is a very singular fact that the old tables of weights in Manu *do* introduce a decimal element after 32 *ratis* in the silver weight and after 320 *ratis* in the gold weighments, the latter having already felt something of the decimal action in the initial use of 5 *ratis* to a *māsha*, and finally we have an absolute silver *satamana* or 100 *māna* weight. A very important bit of collateral evidence is contributed by the subsequently devised '*adalīs*, whose weights are much more closely defined both in the beautiful silver coins of Muhammad bin Tughluq and in the better specimens of the brass tokens which were designed to replace these 50-*kānī* pieces in the general circulation. These coins, as a rule, touch very closely upon the exact 140 grains, and it is scarcely possible to doubt that this weight represents the 80-*rati* gold *suvarna* equally with the copper *karsha* of Manu's tables. . . . If the former association is conceded, my estimate of the *rati* at 1.75 grains falls in with singular evenness; for the '*adali*, $80 \times 1.75 = 140$, for the silver *tankah* or *sataraktika* $100 \times 1.75 = 175$.'

Thomas in effect lays down the following principles:—

- (a) The gold and silver *tankahs* are of equal weight.
- (b) The *tankah* weighs 100 *ratis*.
- (c) The *rati* = 1.75 grains, giving a *tankah* of 175 grains.
- (d) The *tankah* is divided into 64 parts, each part being known as a *kānī* or *jtāl*.
- (e) The ratio of gold to silver is 1 : 8.
- (f) The ratio of silver to copper is 1 : 64.

With (a) there can be no disagreement—the coins themselves supply conclusive evidence on this point.

(b) Thomas's reasons for adopting this standard appear to be that the *tankah* was a local unit found in existence by Īltutmish and adopted by him, that a 'hundred *ratī*' divisional term 'appears in early post-Vedic commentaries' and that 'the old tables of weights in *Manu do* introduce a decimal element after 32 *ratīs* in silver weights, and after 320 *ratīs* in the gold weighments, the latter having already felt something of the decimal action in the initial use of 5 *ratīs* to 1 *māśha*, and finally we have an absolute silver *satamāna* or 100 *māna* weight'.

We may admit that the *tankah* was based on an existing local standard, but the application of post-Vedic and *Manu* weights to the metrology of the thirteenth century Muḥammadan conquerors appears to us singularly fanciful and unconvincing. Nor is it consistent with the evidence of the coins themselves. In this connexion, however, it has to be remembered that Thomas had not the advantage of dealing with such an extensive series of coins as now exists. At the time he wrote the *Chronicles* there were no fractional silver pieces of the early Sultāns known to him. It is these pieces which assist us materially in disposing of the 100-*ratī tankah*. A paper published in *Numismatic Supplement*, No. XXVII (1916) gives a summary of the early small silver pieces then known and few have been discovered since. They fall very clearly into four categories:—

1. Half-*tankah* about 83 grains.
2. One-third of a *tankah* about 56 grains.
3. One-sixth of a *tankah* about 28 grains.
4. One-twelfth of a *tankah* about 14 grains.

A small gold piece of 55.7 grains in the British Museum (*Num. Chron.*, 1921, Pts. III and IV, p. 346) goes to show a similar division in the gold coinage. These indicate the introduction of division by 3s as well as by the traditional 4s, and open the way to the acceptance of a 96-*ratī tankah*, which Thomas himself admits is the standard which would first suggest itself to one inquiring into the number of *ratīs* composing a *tankah*. With a 96-*ratī tankah* the four classes of small coins would be pieces of 48, 32, 16, and 8 *ratīs*. They would not fit into a 100-*ratī* scale. Further they provide a place for the 32-*ratī* 'purāna' which Thomas's theory admittedly isolates as a concurrent piece of money, detached from the ordinary currency.

That this scale, 96 *ratīs* = 1 *tola*, was no stranger to Indian currency we know from the memoirs of Bābur, who found it in existence when he arrived in India. It is permissible to hold, when the view is corroborated by the coins themselves, and there is no evidence to the contrary, that the same scale was in force two and three centuries earlier, whether the official weight of the *ratī* had undergone any change or not in the interval. We know from Ferishta, whose evidence on this point there seems no good reason for doubting, that in the days of 'Alā'u-d-dīn Muḥammad at any rate (i.e. early in the fourteenth century) the *tankah* weighed a *tola*. We may, therefore, assume with confidence that the imperial metropolitan *tankah* weighed 96 *ratīs*. We

say 'metropolitan' advisedly, for the weight of a *tola* in *ratīs* differs largely in different contiguous districts at the present time and may well have done so in the earlier days.

(c) The translation of the weight standard of Indian coinage from *ratīs* to grains troy is of secondary importance and is mainly useful as a check. The Indian unit was a *ratī* (the red or white seed of the plant *Abrus precatorius*). The weights of the *ratī* are not constant and may vary from $1\frac{1}{4}$ grains to 2 grains. For the Dehli coinage the *ratī* weight adopted was probably the one current in the locality. To decide what this weight was in grains it will be sufficient if we can select the most convenient weight within certain limits imposed by the coins themselves. There can be little doubt that the weight adopted by Thomas for his *tankah*—175 grains—was too high. Recent experiments conducted with 68 gold *tankahs* in fine condition, covering the period A.H. 664 to 799, give an average of 168.24 grains, the highest individual weights being 170.02 grains in the case of a coin of Firūz Shāh Zafar and 170.01 grains yielded by a particularly brilliant coin of Firūz Shāh. The same weight is reached by a solitary silver *tankah* of the latter Sulṭān, which barely outweighs a *tankah* of 'Alā'u-d-dīn Muḥammad; but the average of the same number of silver coins, to all outward appearances in equally good condition and covering the same period, is only 166.63 grains. There is also a solitary gold coin of Muḥammad bin Sām in Mr. Nevill's cabinet—the earliest known gold piece of the revised Muḥammadan standard—which weighs 172.18 grains. It may be conceded that all Indian coins, owing to the absence of any milled edge and the somewhat crude methods of striking, lend themselves to sweating. It is always necessary, therefore, to allow for a small loss of weight even in coins of apparently brilliant condition. The maximum weights given above indicate that the *tankah* of 96 *ratīs* weighed something between 171 and 173 grains. Within those limits it is permissible to adopt an arbitrary *ratī* weight in grains provided that it fits in with the ascertained weights of the coins themselves. We have come to the conclusion that the weight that should be adopted is 1 *ratī*=1.8 grains, at any rate, up to the invasion of Timūr. The official weight of the present *ratī* is 1.875 grains. We know that in Calcutta in 1848 the official weight of the *ratī* was 1.796 grains. According to Prof. Hodivala the Mughal *tola* weighed between 185 and 186 grains, giving a *ratī* of 1.9375 grains. There is good reason to suppose that the imperial *tola* was raised in weight after A.H. 800, and again by Sher Shāh.¹ The weight we have chosen would give a *tankah-tola* of 172.8 grains, an 80-*ratī* piece of 144 grains, and a 32-*ratī* piece of 57.6 grains. This scale accords with known coin weights better than that adopted by Thomas. For example, a *ratī* of 1.75 grains means an 80-*ratī* piece of 140 grains, and a 32-*ratī* piece of 56 grains, and in support of his standard Thomas points to the 140-grain piece (*adalī*) of Muḥammad bin Tughluq, and the 56-grain *purānas*. Unfortunately for this view, however, we know from the coins themselves that the *adalīs* frequently weigh more than 140 grains (vide

¹ See pp. 240-241 and 383.

Num. Supp. xxxv, article 220) and similarly the *purāna* is often met with weighing over 56 grains. We know of no instances where weights of 144 grains and 57·6 grains are exceeded by these coins.¹

(d) The assumption by Thomas that there was a coin denominated *kānī* illustrates his tendency to look for some archaic derivative for his metrological standards rather than accept the explanation which lies nearest to hand.

He concluded that the *tankah* was divided into 64 *jitals* or *kānis* and adduced in support of his conclusion the fact that in Telugu and Canarese the word *kānī* means 1/64th. Professor Hodivala² has, however, pointed out that *kānī* is nothing more than a termination misread for *gānī*. Thus *yagānī* means 'a single piece', *dūgānī*, 'a double piece', *hasht-gānī*, 'a piece of eight', and so on. 'Yagānī', 'dūgānī' are ordinary Persian expressions and Persian names were chosen for the subdivisions of the *tankah*, e.g. *hasht*, *shash*, &c. The questions then are—What was the unit for which *yagānī* stood and eight of which were represented by the *hasht-gānī*? And how many of these units went to make up the silver *tankah*? The first point is settled by *Shaiḫ Mubārak* in his *Masāliku-l-abṣār*, extracts from the French translation of which are quoted by Thomas on p. 238 (n) of the *Chronicles* and later by *Shams-i-Sirāj* (*Thos.*, p. 278).

The former writes:—

'Une pièce qui est la moitié du dirhem Sultāni, se nomme yagāni (pièce d'un) et vaut un *djital*.' 'Le dirham Sultāni vaut le tiers d'un dirhem *shashgāni* . . . qui équivaut aux trois quarts du dirhem *hashtgāni*.' 'Le *tankah* d'argent comprend huit dirhems *hashtgānis*.'

It is on this last passage that Thomas relies to support his conclusion that the silver *tankah* was divided into 64 *jitals* or *kānis*, a division which had the attraction of the 'inevitable 4 s' from which he thought there was no escaping in Indian metrology. And at first glance it certainly does suggest a *tankah* of 64 *jitals*. Some colour is also given to the same view by the list of coins current in the time of *Frūz Shāh* given by *Shams-i-Sirāj* in his '*Tārīkh-i-Froz Shāhi*'. Next in the scale to the '*tankah-i-nuqra*' he mentions a '*sikka-i-chihal-o-hashtgāni*' which if the *tankah* were 64 *jitals* would be a $\frac{5}{2}$ ths-*tankā*.

It is our considered view on the other hand that the evidence when examined does not warrant the assumption of a *tankah* of 64 *jitals*.

In the first place the passage in the *Masāliku-l-abṣār* 'le *tankah* d'argent comprend huit dirhems *hashtgānis*' is definitely contradicted by another passage in the same work which runs '800 *toumans* dont chacun vaut 10,000 *dinārs* (*dinār* was the term applied to silver as well as gold *tankahs*—here silver is meant), et le *dinār* 6 *dirhems*; en sorte que cette somme se montait à 8 millions de *dinārs* courants ou 48 millions de *dirhems*'. This is very precise and the equation is doubly repeated. We are, therefore, justified

¹ One or two-32 *raṭī* pieces weighing slightly over 57·6 grs. have since come to light, but they are so scarce as to be negligible exceptions to the rule.

² See *J.A.S.B.*, *Num. Supp.* xlii, Art. 290.

in thinking it possible that either the 'huit' in the former passage was a mistake for 'six', or that the word *hashtgānī* should have been *shashgānī*. There is in Persian writing considerable similarity between *hasht* and *shash* and the suggested emendation of *shashgānī* for *hashtgānī* is not far fetched, having regard to the very definite equation given elsewhere in Shaikh Mubārak's work. It would seem, too, that the *shashgānī* was a popular coin in Muḥammad bin Tughluq's reign as well as in that of his successor; for Shaikh Mubārak goes on to say 'Ainsi les monnaies d'argent (note the metal) en usage dans l'Inde, sont au nombre de six; savoir le *shānzdagānī*, le *duāz-dehgānī*, le *hashtgānī*, le *shashgānī*, le *sultānī* et le *yagānī*. . . Ces trois espèces de dirhems (presumably he refers to the last three mentioned by him) ont cours dans le commerce et sont reçues universellement.'

The passage in the *Tārīkh-i-Firūz Shāhī* is a little more difficult to explain. The 48-gānī piece appears to be described as a coin distinct from the *tankah-i-nuqra*. There is, however, the significant addition to the word 48-gānī of *sikka*. Now سکه and تنکه in Persian manuscripts, where dots are generally omitted, are very similar and are very likely to be mistaken one for the other. Thomas himself has misread *sikka* as *tankah* on the coin No. 801 of his *Chronicles*. It is, therefore, not impossible that the word used by Shams-i-Sirāj was '*tankah-i-48-gānī*'. In the alternative, as in Persian, the word , may mean 'or' as well as 'and', the passage may perhaps be interpreted 'the *tankah* of silver, i. e. a coin of 48-gānī'.¹ It is to be noted also that while the term 'sikka' (commonly applied to the silver *tankah*) is used for the 48-gānī piece, the term applied to all the other lesser denominations is '*muhr*' مهر [query, an expression to denote billon coins of token value?]. Moreover, on the assumption of a 64-gānī *tankah* a piece of 48-gānī would be almost meaningless. It is natural enough to suppose that the first division of the *tankah* would be into halves, and it is significant that while we have the 25-gānī (Southern) and 24-gānī (Northern), there is no mention at all of a 32-gānī piece.

Ferrišta has told us, in writing of 'Alā'u-d-dīn Muḥammad's reign, that the *tankah* comprised 50 *jitals*. We get a remarkable corroboration of this in Muḥammad bin Tughluq's token coin (No. 196 of the *Chronicles*) which is described as a *tankah-i-panjāhgānī*, i. e. 50-jitals.² These coins all hail from the mint of Daulatābād in the Deccan.³ Similarly, the *nisfe*—the half-piece (No. 204 of the *Chronicles*), which would correspond to Shams-i-Sirāj's 25-gānī piece, was also struck at Daulatābād. Was then the *tankah* differently subdivided in Daulatābād and Dehli? We think that the evidence is clear that it was. Leaving aside the 48-gānī piece, Shams-i-Sirāj gives the following coins as current in Firūz Shāh's time—25-gānīs, 24-gānīs, 12-gānīs,

¹ Modified, see p. 219.

² Thomas thinks these 50-gānī pieces are meant, as shown by their weight, to represent the 'adā. But in the first place the word used on the coin is definitely *tankah* and secondly a 50-gānī piece, on Thomas's own standards of weight, could not have weighed more than 186 odd grains; 64 : 175 : : 50 : 136.7.

³ Dhār must now be added (see No. 590 A), but Dhār is near enough to Daulatābād not to affect the argument.

10 *gānis*, 8-*gānis*, 6-*gānis*, and one *jītal*. They will not all work into one scale of 50 *jītals* to the *tankah*. We cannot contemplate a currency with subdivisions of 24/50ths, 12/50ths, 8/50ths or 6/50ths. The 25-*gāni* and 10-*gāni* on the other hand clearly fit in with the 50-*jītal* scale, whereas they are highly inconvenient subdivisions of either a 64- or a 48-*jītal tankah*. Similarly the '6-*gāni*' piece will not go well with a 64-*jītal tankah*. We are therefore driven to the conclusion that there were two different scales in force in Dehli and the Deccan, the former of 48 and the latter of 50 *jītals* to the *tankah*. We have shown that Shaikh Mubārak's evidence is to the effect that under the Dehli scale the *tankah* consisted of six *dirhams*. These *dirhams* could hardly be anything but *hashtgānis*. This would lead us to a *tankah* also of 48-*jītals*. Firishṭa was a Deccani. He would therefore be likely to be more conversant with and more likely to record the scale in force in Daulatābād than the Dehli scale.¹

To sum up, we are of opinion that in the reign of Muḥammad bin Tughluq (possibly in that of 'Alā'u-d-dīn Muḥammad, though this has yet to be proved from the coins) the *jītal* was in Dehli 1/48th of a *tankah*, i.e. 2-*ratīs*, while in the Deccan 50 *jītals* went to the *tankah*.

We cannot, however, assume that on this account the *jītal* was of the same value in the time of the earlier Sultāns. On the contrary, such evidence as there is indicates that it was not. There is nothing extraordinary in the fact that Muḥammad bin Tughluq, when he—if it was he—remodelled the coinage, should adopt the term *jītal* to express a lower value than it had hitherto borne. In Akbar's time the *jītal* had fallen still further to 1/25th of a *dām*, i.e. 1/1,000th of a rupee. The *tankah* itself became a copper denomination. Such changes are not unusual. The English £. s. d., descendants of the copper *libra*, the gold *solidus*, and the silver *denarius*, are a familiar example.

The testimony in Indian histories that the *jītal* was a current coin in the seventh century A.H. and not merely a money of account is abundant, and we do not propose to elaborate this point. The nature of the frequent references to *jītals* in the extracts from the Indian historians published by Elliot and Dowson make this conclusion inevitable. The question for discussion is—what was the value of the *jītal* in the seventh century A.H.? Thomas came to the conclusion (p. 47 of the *Chronicles*) that the *jītal* was 'merely a continuation of the old Hindu *Dehliwāls*, without, however, accepting any necessary identity between the palpable coins and the money of account'. The reason for this reservation is not obvious.

We agree with the view that *jītal* and *Dehliwāl* were merely two names for the same coin,² the former being the later. As Thomas points out, the author of the *Tājū-l-Ma'āṣir*, who lived in the first half of the seventh century A.H. 'refers his money value nearly exclusively to *Dilliwāls* while Minhājū-s-Sirāj who had more extensive and later experiences reckons his totals in *jītals* and *tankahs* of silver.'³ The origin of the term *jītal* is obscure. Some

¹ See p. 220.

² Modified, see p. 72.

³ *Chronicles*, p. 47.

light may perhaps be thrown on it by a small anonymous copper coin which has recently come to light. It came from the Kurram valley and bears the legends 'jital yagāni' and 'zarb Akarmān' in what appear to be early seventh century A.H. characters. There is also some reason on palaeographical grounds for doubting the assignation of the 'jital yagāni', figured as No. 207 in the *Chronicles*, to the time of Muhammad bin Tughluq.¹ In type as well as script this coin appears to belong to an earlier period. The possibility is indicated that the *jital* was the unit of the copper currency in the frontier regions and that the name was introduced by the Muḥammadans and applied by them to the unitary coins they found current in Hindūstan, viz. the *Dehliwāls*. When İltutmish laid the foundations of a fresh coinage with a *tankah* of 96 *ratis*, the *Dehliwāls* had become too firmly established as current coin to be ignored and had to be incorporated into the new currency, their weight of 32 *ratis* readily falling into the revised scheme. What subdivision of the *tankah* they formed cannot be laid down with any confidence; but judging from the results of an assay made by Thomas (*Chronicles*, p. 127) of 12 billion coins of Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd of the 32-*rati* class, which gave an average yield of silver per coin of nearly 12½ grains, we hazard the opinion that the *Dehliwāl* or *jital* represented one twelfth of the *tankah*, or in other words was the equivalent of a *māsha*. Thus they would correspond to the tiny silver pieces of 14.4 grains which have been already noticed.² Thomas's view seems to be that these coins of mixed silver and copper were not definite subdivisions of the *tankah*, but relied for their value in everyday use on the determination in each case by buyers and sellers of the amount of silver in the coin (*Chronicles*, p. 229). From this view we wish to record our complete dissent. Not only is it both inconceivable to European ideas as Thomas admits, and without parallel in the East, but we refuse to believe that the Indian public would tolerate a state of affairs which would be a source of perpetual confusion and place the ordinary person entirely at the mercy of the money-changer. In article 215 of the Numismatic Supplement to the *J. A. S. B.* it has been explained that homogeneity in billion pieces is practically unattainable. It need therefore be no occasion for surprise that some of the billion coins were more coppery than others of the same weight and type and vice versā. But that such coins were intended to and did pass at one and the same value appears to us incontestable. The statement made by Thomas appears to have been based on the great difference in appearance at the present day between coins of the same weight bearing identical legends, but these same coins, when newly issued, may well have had an appearance to all intents and purposes similar in colour, and the actual admixture of silver in any one specimen could not have been determined save by assay. The tables given on pp. 359 and 368 of the *Chronicles* illustrate the deceptiveness of outward appearance; for at first sight any coins of Bahlul would seem to have a larger silver content than the later issues of Sikandar Lodī, whereas the assay shows a contrary result.³

¹ See p. 170.

² Modified, see p. 79.

³ See p. 257.

(e) Thomas's views on this point are given on pp. 231 to 238 of the *Chronicles*. They are briefly that in the seventh century A.H. the normal rate of exchange between silver and gold *tankahs* was eight to one, but that owing to the influx of gold as a result of the conquests in the Deccan, the value of that metal depreciated and when Muḥammad bin Tughluq came to the throne he revised the coinage to meet this depreciation; adopting a 7 : 1 rate of silver to gold and introducing a new heavier gold coin, the *dīnār* of 200 grains, and a new lighter silver coin in the 'adli of 140 grains. In this manner eight of the old silver *tankahs* would still be required to buy the new gold *dīnār* while the latter would exchange for ten of the 'adlis. He would explain Ibn Baṭṭāḥ's definite statement that the rate in the latter part of Muḥammad's reign was 10 : 1 by suggesting that he was referring to the 'adli.

The arguments by which he seeks to establish this position are far from easy to follow, and are indeed vitiated at the outset by being based on premisses which are demonstrably incorrect. In the first place, as we have shown, the 'adli cannot have been a piece of only 140 grains. Further the weight of the old *tankah* can hardly have been as high as 175 grains. Nor is it possible to assume that the new *dīnār* weighed just 200 grains, for the simple reason that many heavier specimens are known. If it be conceded that the *tankah* consisted of 96 and not of 100 *ratīs*¹ it is probable that the new gold coin would be devised to comprise an even number of *ratīs*. Judging by the weight of the coins, this number was 112, i.e. 96 + 16 which with a *ratī* of 1.8 grains would require a coin of 201.6 grains : a figure which admirably corresponds to ascertained facts.

There is no historical information, so far as we know, as to the rate of exchange in the time of the earlier Sultāns. Ibn Baṭṭāḥ has, however, stated categorically that in the latter part of Muḥammad's reign (he came to India in A.H. 734) the ruling rate was 10 : 1. There is no sufficient reason for thinking that he had the 'adli in his mind when he made this statement. The 'adli seems to have been a short-lived coin. Specimens are very scarce and are known only of A.H. 725, 726, and 727, whereas we have silver *tankahs* of all but one of the years from A.H. 725 to 734, after which they seem to have been replaced by a billon currency. It has also to be borne in mind that 'Alā'u-d-dīn Muḥammad struck very large numbers of silver *tankahs* (they are indeed still by far the commonest of the silver coins of the Sultāns), and so added to the large stocks left by Nāsiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd and Balban, all of which must have been still doing service in Muḥammad bin Tughluq's reign. Apparently it was never the practice of the Sultāns to recall the coins of their predecessors, and the large stocks of existing *tankahs* may well be one reason for the restricted issues of silver coins by the Tughluqs, a fact supported by their rarity. We may therefore safely assume that it was 10 of the silver *tankahs*, not 'adlis, which went to a gold *tankah*. Is there then any ground for thinking that a different rate was prevalent during the early

¹ An additional reason against Thomas's adopted weight of 175 grains is that, at 96 *ratīs* to the *tankah*, it would give an unmanageable *ratī* of 1.822916 grains.

part of the reign? The reasons suggested are two:—(1) that the spoils of the Deccan must have caused a fall in the value of gold, (2) that this fall is reflected in the issue of the *dīnār* and *'adli*. That there was a preponderating increase in the stocks of gold as compared with silver in consequence of the Deccan conquests we take leave to doubt, when we consider the enormous issues of silver *tankahs* by 'Alā'u-dīn Muḥammad, whose spoil from the South probably exceeded anything acquired by Muḥammad bin Tughluq. But if there was, that increase, as Thomas himself points out, must have commenced thirty years before and we should have expected a revision of the standard long before Muḥammad bin Tughluq. A great deal of the Deccan gold went into the imperial coffers and seems to have been absorbed by lavish use in the palace itself, if we may judge by contemporaneous accounts. The Sulṭāns were absolute monarchs and absolutism plays a large part in preserving the steadiness of the ratio of gold to silver (*vide* Macdonald's *Evolution of Coinage*, 1916, p. 39). That it did remain steady during the whole of the seventh century is evident from the uniformity throughout that period of the gold and silver *tankahs*, and we can find no substantial reason for thinking that the rate was any other than 10 to 1, as stated by Ibn Baṭṭāh. Colonel Yule has accepted this as the normal rate during the seventh century. He has indeed suggested that the rate fell to 7 : 1 in Muḥammad bin Tughluq's time, and he supports his view by suggesting that the new *dīnār* and *'adli* were introduced in order to preserve the familiar ratio of ten silver pieces to one gold. This suggestion, however, relies for its plausibility on Thomas's weights of the *tankah*, *dīnār*, and *'adli* which we have demonstrated to be incorrect. Ten of the *'adlis* of 80 *ratis* would not exchange for a gold *dīnār* of 112 *ratis* at the ratio of 7 : 1. An important fact that seems to have been ignored by both Thomas and Yule is that the gold and silver *tankahs* were being issued *concurrently* with the new pieces, apart from the absence of any attempt to call in the vast mass of silver coinage not forty years old and still in common use. It is hardly conceivable that this should have been done if the ratio had been revised. It is suggested that the natural explanation of the new pieces is that they were merely additions to the series of current coins. Why then go out of the way to look for any other? Muḥammad evidently took a special interest in his coinage, as the varied character of his coins shows, and there is nothing surprising in his adding two new pieces of different values from those already in existence. They also fit readily into the currency, for, at the rate of 10 : 1, 12 *'adlis* of 80 *ratis* would be equivalent to 10 silver *tankahs* or one gold *tankah* of 96 *ratis* and fourteen to one *dīnār* of 112 *ratis*. It is true that the heavy gold *dīnār* bears no exact relation to the old silver *tankah* of 96 *ratis*, but this was probably a reason for the early disappearance of the new gold pieces.

(f) The extracts quoted at the beginning of this paper scarcely do more than imply that the ratio of copper to silver favoured by Thomas was 64 : 1, but that this was his view is clear from other passages in the *Chronicles*, e.g. p. 367. His main argument for this standard appears to be that the *tankah*

'was never divided in practice by any other number than 64'. This is in itself insufficient and has been shown to be fallacious. In the days of the SŪRĪS we get a definite ratio of 72 : 1, but it seems probable that in the earlier Muḥammadan times copper, which was extensively found in India and formed a larger proportion of the coinage than silver, was less rather than more valuable as compared with silver. We do not think that the copper coins of the early Sultāns were at any time mere tokens like the English penny. The evidence of the coins indicates that the standard adopted by the Muḥammadans was tri-metallic, i.e. that the gold, silver, and copper coins bore a true relation to each other in terms of their accepted metal value. We have found that the gold *ratī* was deemed equivalent to 10 silver *ratīs*, and it remains to ascertain how many *ratīs* of copper were taken as equivalent to one *ratī* of silver. Here we must seek for help from the coins themselves. If we take the copper coin of the highest weight we find that the type remains constant from Īltutmish to Muḥammad bin Tughluq. Presumably then the coin is a good guide to the copper standard. The weight of these coins runs from 65 to 71 grains, and if allowance is made for wear and tear, an original weight of 72 grains would be quite conceivable. This, at the rate we have given reasons for adopting, would be equal to 40 *ratīs*. Assuming, however, that copper was less valuable than in the SŪRĪ times, when possibly the currency became bi-metallic owing to the adoption of an arbitrary value for copper, the ratio 40 : 1 would be too low. A ratio of 80 : 1 would be more likely. At this rate the *ratī* of silver would be worth 144 grains of copper, a weight which is met with in the copper currency of the eighth century. An early *jītal* of 8 *ratīs* of silver¹ (12 to the *tankah*) would thus be equivalent to 1,152 grains of copper. The inconvenience of having coins of this weight would afford a good reason for the absence of any but the smallest fractions of the *tankah* in pure copper, and consequently for introducing a mixture of silver whereby the size of the *jītal* could be reduced to handier proportions. On the other hand a pure silver *jītal* would be almost equally inconvenient—except as largesse money. Later when the *jītal* became 1/48th of a *tankah* it would only be equivalent to 4 of these 72 grain coins. This fits in with the statement of Shaikh Mubārak that a *jītal* was worth 4 *fulūs* and it seems probable that it was the 72 grain copper coin to which the historian refers as the standard *fals*.²

Incidentally it is to be noted for what it may be worth, that the *Kārshāpana* which was the copper unit of ancient India, was itself 80 *ratīs* in weight. Thus a standard of 80 *ratīs* of copper to one of silver may be said to have the sanction of ancient tradition, to which Thomas attached so much value.

¹ Modified, see p. 74. The *jītal* was a forty-eighth part of a *tankah* (i. e. 2 *ratīs* = 288 grs. of copper) from the commencement.

² The 20-*ratī* piece of Muḥammad bin Tughluq which bears the designation *sikka dūgānī* should on this calculation have weighed 820 *ratīs* in copper; a fact which is of interest as illustrating the extent to which fiction was carried in the matter of the forced currency.

Our views then may be briefly summed up as follows :—

- (a) The gold and silver *tankahs* were of equal weight.
- (b) The *tankah* weighed 96 *ratis*.
- (c) The *ratis* weighed 1·8 grains, giving a *tankah* of 172·8 grains.
- (d) In the seventh century A.H. (thirteenth century A.D.) the silver *tankah* consisted of 12 *jitals*¹ otherwise known as *dehliwāls*—these *jitals* being ordinarily of billon, though a few silver *jitals* were also issued.

When the coinage was remodelled by Muḥammad bin Tughluq the Dehli *tankah* was subdivided into 48 *jitals* while the Deccan scale was 50 *jitals* to the *tankah*.

- (e) The standard of silver to gold remained constant at 10 : 1.
- (f) The ratio of copper to silver in the currency of the early Sultāns was 80 : 1.

Apart from the decimal system of the Deccan, which may be regarded merely as a provincial accident, the subdivisions of the *tankah* followed both a trinary and a quaternary notation. This was natural enough with a 48-*jital* standard, and the 24-, 16-, 8-, 6-, 4-, and 2-*gunī* pieces are only to be expected. The identification of these fractions in the form of known billon coins can be made with some degree of probability, but certainty must depend on extensive and systematic assay. Even then due allowance must be made for the wide variations in composition which are inseparable from any alloy of silver and copper. This is of special importance in the matter of distinguishing between the *hashtgānī* and the *shashgānī*, each of which attained wide popularity in their day; the distinction being of particular interest to numismatists in view of the subsequent development of the currency and the total abandonment of a trinary notation, culminating in the subdivisions of the rupee obtaining at the present time.

6th January, 1924.

H. NELSON WRIGHT.

H. R. NEVILL.

¹ Modified, see p. 73.

APPENDIX B 1

ASSAYS BY DR. S. W. SMITH, C.B.E., CHIEF ASSAYER, THE
ROYAL MINT

Catalogue Number	Sultān	No. of pieces	Weights (grains)	Fine Silver assay per 1,000	Fine Silver Contents (grains)
10	Muḥammad bin Sām	10	1 56.8	163	9.25
			2 55.0	157	8.65
			3 55.0	Nil	Nil
			4 55.0	107	5.90
			5 53.8	86	4.65
			6 53.0	164	8.70
			7 52.6	Nil	Nil
			8 51.0	Nil	Nil
			9 51.0	169	8.60
			10 50.6	167	8.45
17	„	6	1 56.1	130	7.30
			2 54.3	128	6.95
			3 54.2	128	6.95
			4 52.7	135	7.10
			5 50.4	131	6.60
			6 50.2	150	7.55
54	İltutmish	4	1 54.1	57	3.10
			2 51.2	88	4.50
			3 47.0	64	3.10
			4 45.4	108	4.90
81	„	1	51.9	163	8.45
91	„	2	1 54.7	164	8.95
			2 51.4	130	6.70
176	Bahrām	1	53.6	58	3.10
211	Mas'ūd	4	1 55.7	40	2.25
			2 54.5	46	2.50
			3 53.6	41	2.20
			4 52.6	44	2.30
228	Maḥmūd I	8	1 57.2	42	2.40
			2 55.1	66	3.65
			3 54.6	42	2.30
			4 54.3	76	4.15
			5 53.1	42	2.25
			6 51.8	81	4.20
			7 51.8	72	3.65
			8 51.2	60	3.10

Catalogue Number	Sultān	No. of pieces	Weights (grains)	Fine Silver assay per 1,000	Fine Silver Contents (grains)	
233	Mahmūd I	1	52.2	64	3.35	
244	Balban	10	1	55.0	88	4.85
			2	54.4	86	4.75
			3	54.2	94	5.10
			4	53.6	96	5.15
			5	51.9	88	4.55
			6	51.7	94	4.85
			7	50.6	100	5.05
			8	49.9	96	4.80
			9	49.2	Nil	Nil
			10	46.9	112	5.25
263	Kaiqubād	3	1	53.0	157	8.30
			2	52.3	164	8.60
			3	49.1	161	7.90
287	Firūz II	9	1	52.1	52	2.70
			2	51.7	44	2.25
			3	51.4	32	1.65
			4	51.3	45	2.30
			5	51.0	56	2.85
			6	49.7	43	2.15
			7	49.3	61	3.10
			8	49.0	36	1.75
			9	47.8	49	2.35
324	Muhammad II (Alā'u-d-dīn)	10	1	56.1	248	13.90
			2	56.1	234	13.10
			3	54.5	254	13.85
			4	53.6	245	13.15
			5	53.0	246	13.05
			6	52.3	244	12.80
			7	52.1	280	14.60
			8	50.6	234	11.85
			9	48.7	270	13.15
			10	47.1	Nil	Nil
342	„	16	1	56.1	81	4.55
			2	55.5	86	4.75
			3	55.3	81	4.50
			4	55.2	40	2.20
			5	55.1	83	4.60
			6	54.8	82	4.50
			7	54.6	79	4.30
			8	54.3	82	4.45
			9	54.3	86	4.65
			10	53.7	83	4.45

Catalogue Number	Sultān	No. of pieces	Weights (grains)		Fine Silver assay per 1,000	Fine Silver Contents (grains)
342	Muḥammad II 'Alā'u-d-dīn	16	11	53.6	79	4.25
			12	52.8	94	4.95
			13	52.4	90	4.70
			14	51.7	88	4.55
			15	50.9	85	4.35
			16	50.8	Nil	Nil
342	„	11	1	55.9	79	4.40
			2	55.6	75	4.15
			3	54.3	77	4.15
			4	53.6	79	4.25
			5	52.5	88	4.60
			6	51.6	Nil	Nil
			7	50.7	83	4.20
			8	49.1	75	3.70
			9	48.4	78	3.80
			10	46.2	81	3.75
			11	43.2	84	3.65
376	Mubārak	2	1	82.55	342 (1.2 A')	29.20
			2	82.42	343 (2 A')	29.87
379	„ (square)	8	1	55.1	Nil	Nil
			2	54.6	357	19.50
			3	54.3	308	16.70
			4	54.2	315	17.10
			5	53.2	Nil	Nil
			6	53.0	333	17.65
			7	51.9	324	16.80
			8	44.9	Nil	Nil
390	„	5	1	55.3	167	9.25
			2	54.6	160	8.20
			3	53.6	168	9.00
			4	51.8	170	8.80
			5	50.3	166	8.35
403	„	4	1	55.7	160	8.90
			2	55.6	160	8.90
			3	54.8	165	9.05
			4	48.9	Nil	Nil
408	„	1		53.9	164	8.85
413	„ (square)	4	1	56.2	217	12.20
			2	55.7	144	8.25
			3	55.3	178	9.85
			4	53.2	156	8.30

Catalogue Number	Sultān	No. of pieces	Weights (grains)	Fine Silver assay per 1,000	Fine Silver Contents (grains)
443	Tughluq I	8	1 56.4	244	13.75
			2 56.1	244	13.70
			3 56.1	243	13.65
			4 55.9	247	13.80
			5 55.8	237	13.25
			6 55.6	243	13.50
			7 52.0	Nil	Nil
			8 52.0	243	12.65
456	"	2	1 50.5	232	11.70
			2 48.9	237	11.60
464	"	3	1 56.6	81	4.60
			2 54.9	84	4.60
			3 54.2	82	4.45
467	"	2	1 56.2	242	13.60
			2 54.1	244	13.20
509	Muḥammad III	8	1 141.0	332	46.70
			2 140.8	320	45.00
			3 140.2	308	43.20
			4 139.4	321	44.70
			5 139.0	337	46.75
			6 137.7	308	42.35
			7 122.4	46	5.65
			8 121.4	Nil	Nil
522	"	4	1 56.1	220	12.35
			2 55.8	246	13.75
			3 54.6	239	13.05
			4 54.3	249	13.55
529	"	8	1 57.4	Nil	Nil
			2 57.1	403	23.00
			3 55.4	415	23.00
			4 55.3	410	22.70
			5 55.2	414	22.85
			6 54.9	426	23.40
			7 53.7	Nil	Nil
			8 48.9	435	21.30
536	"	1	59.0	358	21.15
538	"	10	1 56.9	240	13.65
			2 55.9	243	13.60
			3 55.9	247	13.80
			4 55.9	230	12.85
			5 55.8	259	14.45
			6 55.4	200	11.10
			7 53.7	235	12.65

Catalogue Number	Sultān	No. of pieces	Weights (grains)	Fine Silver assay per 1,000	Fine Silver Contents (grains)
538	Muḥammad III	10	8 53.6	Nil	Nil
			9 53.4	254	13.60
			10 51.2	239	12.25
552	„	5	1 56.3	234	13.20
			2 50.0	242	12.10
			3 46.5	152	7.05
			4 45.4	Nil	Nil
			5 44.1	Nil	Nil
629-635	„	4	1 139.2	250	34.80
			2 139.1	250	34.75
			3 131.6	Nil	Nil
			4 129.8	207	26.85
660	Firtūz III	2	1 140.5	193	27.10
			2 132.2	205	27.10
663-677	„	9	1 142.5	101	14.40
			2 138.3	185	25.60
			3 137.5	180	24.75
			4 136.8	185	25.25
			5 136.3	205	27.95
			6 134.9	194	26.15
			7 132.5	192	25.40
			8 132.3	Nil	Nil
			9 130.0	Nil	Nil
694	„	4	1 55.1	121	6.65
			2 54.9	115	6.30
			3 53.1	119	6.30
			4 49.8	120	5.95
702	„	1	1 56.5	190	10.75
706	„	5	1 55.7	97	5.40
			2 55.0	117	6.45
			3 53.6	112	6.00
			4 52.2	122	6.35
			5 50.5	135	6.80
746	Fath-Khān	3	1 138.0	206	28.40
			2 136.7	187	25.55
			3 134.9	200	27.00
751	„	3	1 142.1	210	29.80
			2 142.0	187	26.50
			3 136.6	205	28.00
757	„	1	1 53.6	196	10.50

Catalogue Number	Sultān	No. of pieces	Weights (grains)	Fine Silver assay per 1,000	Fine Silver Contents (grains)
813	Muḥammad IV	4	1 142.7	194	27.65
			2 141.7	200	28.35
			3 141.6	202	28.60
			4 134.2	199	26.75
924	Bahlūl	6	1 146.5	153	22.40
			2 145.7	177	25.80
			3 145.0	60	8.70
			4 144.3	190	27.40
			5 143.1	140	20.00
			6 142.8	162	23.10
938	„	3	1 53.8	135	7.25
			2 53.0	158	8.35
			3 57.2	130	7.43
967	Sikandar II	25	1 145.1	63	9.15
			2 145.1	64	9.30
			3 144.4	30	4.35
			4 144.3	12	1.75
			5 144.2	58	8.35
			6 143.9	61	8.75
			7 143.6	60	8.60
			8 141.9	49	6.95
			9 141.9	50	7.10
			10 140.3	44	6.15
			11 139.6	72	10.05
			12 139.3	62	8.65
			13 139.1	65	9.05
			14 138.8	38	5.25
			15 138.4	49	6.80
			16 137.8	57	7.85
			17 134.3	Nil	Nil
			18 133.4	Nil	Nil
			19 133.1	Nil	Nil
			20 132.7	23	3.05
			21 131.4	51	6.70
			22 129.7	Nil	Nil
			23 129.3	Nil	Nil
			24 128.7	Nil	Nil
			25 127.1	59	7.50

S. W. SMITH.

20th February 1929.

NOTE:—Coins of pure copper or with a disproportionate silver contents have been excluded from averages as being probable fabrications.

SUMMARY OF FOREGOING ASSAYS

Catalogue Number	Means of those which contained silver			Coins not containing Silver
	No. of Coins	Parts per 1,000	Grains	
10	7	144.7	7.74	3
17	6	133.3	7.07	—
54	4	79.2	3.90	—
81	1	163.0	8.45	—
91	2	147.0	7.82	—
176	1	58.0	3.10	—
211	4	42.7	2.31	—
228	8	60.1	3.21	—
233	1	64.0	3.35	—
244	9	94.0	4.93	1
263	3	160.6	8.26	—
287	9	46.2	2.34	—
324	9	250.6	13.27	1
342	15	81.3	4.38	1
342	10	79.9	4.06	1
376	2	342.5 ¹	29.53	—
379	5	327.4	17.55	3
390	5	166.6	8.72	—
403	3	161.7	8.95	1
408	1	164.0	8.85	—
413	4	173.7	9.65	—
443	7	243.0	13.47	1
456	2	234.5	11.65	—
464	3	82.3	4.35	—
467	2	243.0	13.40	—
509	6	321.0	44.78	1, and 1 @ 46 / ₁₀₀ = 5.65 grs.
522	4	238.5	13.18	—
529	6	417.2	22.71	2
536	1	358.0	21.15	—
538	9	238.6	13.11	1
552	3	209.3	10.78	2
629-635	3	235.7	32.20	1
660	2	199.0	27.10	—
663-677	6	190.0	25.85	2, and 1 @ 101 / ₁₀₀ = 14.40 grs.
694	4	118.7	6.30	—
702	1	190.0	10.75	—
706	5	116.6	6.20	—
746	3	197.7	27.00	—
751	3	200.7	28.10	—
757	1	196.0	10.50	—
813	4	198.7	27.84	—
924	5	164.4	23.74	—, and 1 @ 60 / ₁₀₀ = 8.70 grs.
938	3	141.0	7.68	—
967	19	50.9	7.12	6

¹ Plus 1.2 parts of gold in one and 2 parts in the other.

B 1 (a)

Catalogue Number	Sultān	No. of pieces	Weights (grains)	Fine Silver assay per 1,000	Fine Silver Contents (grains)
388	Mubārak	2	1 56.00	249	13.94
			2 56.55	251	14.19
			Average 56.27	250	14.06
394	„	2	1 55.30	168	9.29
			2 54.26	168	9.11
399	„	2	1 55.90	165	9.22
			2 52.15	170	8.87
			Average 54.40	167.7	9.12

S. W. SMITH.
9th February, 1934

B 1 (b)

Catalogue Number	Sultān	No. of pieces	Weights (grains)	Fine Silver assay per 1,000	Fine Silver Contents (grains)
552	Muhammad bin Tughluq	4	1 55.61	247	13.73
			2 56.13	246	13.81
			3 56.20	248	13.94
			4 55.02	246	13.53
561	„	1	1 56.20	82	4.61
691	Firuz III	2	1 80.80	139	11.23
			2 80.43	141	11.36
702	„	2	1 55.60	205	11.39
			2 55.61	187	10.39
709	„	2	1 55.68	172	9.57
			2 47.32	195	9.65

S. W. SMITH.
27th April, 1934

APPENDIX B 2

ASSAYS BY DR. H. J. PLENDERLEITH, OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM LABORATORY

Showing percentages of Copper and Silver

Catalogue Number	Sultān	No. of pieces	per cent. Copper		per cent. Silver
208	‘Alā’u-d-dīn Mas’ūd	3	1	91.22	4.92
			2	89.95	3.97
			3	91.77	4.76
		Average	90.98	4.55	
211	”	3	1	92.02	4.23
			2	87.72	7.10
			3	94.52	1.17
		Average	91.42	4.17	
228	Nāsiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd I	9	1	88.69	6.30
			2	88.65	7.12
			3	89.60	6.83
			4	90.67	6.43
			5	93.58	2.66
			6	90.18	4.98
			7	88.59	6.14
			8	90.42	4.92
			9	88.90	6.25
		Average	89.92	5.74	
443-463	Ghiyāsu-d-dīn Tughluq I	5	1	73.28	25.11
			2	59.73	21.60 ¹
			3	72.19	26.30
			4	74.04	25.51
			5	72.93	25.28
		Average	71.68	23.67	
656	Fīrūz III (early type)	1	1	81.38	17.84
657		1	1	77.89	18.89
660		1	1	77.62	20.14
		Average		78.96	18.96

¹ There was much lead present in this coin.

Catalogue Number	Sultān	No. of pieces	per cent. Copper		per cent. Silver
663	Fīrūz III (later type)	1	1	79.04	18.64
664	"	1	1	77.75	20.46
665	"	1	1	76.72	20.97
667	"	1	1	77.45	19.97
668	"	3	1	77.71	18.95
			2	77.93	20.52
			3	78.52	20.32
674	"	1	1	77.61	19.98
676	"	4	1	77.73	18.97
			2	78.38	19.62
			3	81.39	18.47
			4	78.47	19.14
679	"	1	1	78.41	19.55
680	"	1	1	79.12	19.53
681	"	1	1	79.98	16.90
685	"	1	1	81.34	16.55
			Average		78.60
					19.28

NOTE:—It appears that the coins all contain traces of gold—average value about 0.2 per cent. Tin is almost invariably present in small quantity and in some lead was found together with traces of mercury.










H. J. PLENDERLEITH.















17th December, 1926.















APPENDIX C

TABLE OF ORNAMENTS FOUND ON THE COINS OF THE SULTĀNS OF DEHLĪ WITH THE CATALOGUE NUMBERS OF THE COINS ON WHICH THEY OCCUR.

(*n.*) in the table below signifies *note*.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 |  | 14, 37, 48, 73, 78, 96, 103. |
| 2 |  | 17. |
| 3 |  | 19 B, 134, 986, 1180, 1181, 1212-19, 1333-5, 1336 B, 1371-83, 1390. |
| 4 |  | 20, 32, 32 A, 44, 85-7, 106-9, 122 C, 123, 123 B, 123 D, 137 A, 139 A, 163 A, 984-5, 1030 C, 1033, 1039, 1040, 1043 (<i>n.</i>), 1049, 1059 A, 1060, 1060 A, 1061, 1062, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1119, 1119 A, 1120, 1121, 1122 A, 1129, 1135 (<i>n.</i>), 1141, 1142, 1172, 1175-6, 1198-9, 1201, 1202-11, 1219, 1235-7, 1245-50, 1282 B, 1305-8, 1327-8, 1361, 1410-11, 1420, 1424, 1480 D-E. |
| 5 |  | 58 A, 62 A, 62 D, 62 E, 63, 64, 65 B, 68-72, 73, 163 B, 173-4, 178, 1134, 1390 (<i>n.</i>), 1412-13. |
| 6 |  | 56, 59, 62 C, 81, 81 A, 155. |
| 7 |  | 58. |
| 8 |  | 62 B. |
| 9 |  | 82, 491, 492 B, 626, 1031, 1033, 1039, 1042 A, 1047, 1059, 1067 A, 1069, 1078, 1090, 1091 A, 1092-3-4, 1094 A, 1095-1100, 1102, 1103 C-D, 1107, 1119, 1156-8, 1159-60, 1175-6, 1190, 1198-1200, 1202-11, 1237, 1238 (<i>n.</i>), 1282 B, 1294 A, 1303-4, 1304 A-B-C, 1313, 1326-6 A, 1327-8, 1348 A-9-9 A-9 G, 1350-1, 1351 A-H, 1352, 1353 (<i>n.</i>), 1354, 1400-1, 1434 D, 1469-70, 1472-5, 1480 D-E. |

- 10  129.
- 11  131, 1102 (n.).
- 12  175, 178 A, 1043 (n.), 1105-6, 1107-11, 1122, 1194-5, 1244 A.
- 13  176-7, 1436-7.
- 14  192-3, 207 B, 635 (n.), 706 (n.), 712, 1122, 1125-6, 1130, 1139, 1142 A, 1144, 1145, 1171, 1178, 1191, 1254, 1286, 1299, 1300-1, 1331-2, 1389, 1414, 1427, 1435, 1435 A.
- 15  238, 1031, 1032, 1050, 1051, 1075, 1089 A, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1121, 1132, 1238-43, 1294 A, 1295, 1297, 1387, 1402-5, 1440.
- 16  491, 492 B, 492 D, 505 A, 624 B, 627, 635 (n.), 636 A, 1030 D, 1067, 1092-3-4, 1198-1201, 1251, 1300-1-2, 1361, 1361 A, 1384-7.
- 17  491 A, 491 C-D, 491 H, 505 A, 621, 625.
- 18  491 C, 491 E.
- 19  491 D.
- 20  491 G.
- 21  492 B.
- 22  492 B.
- 23  624.


- 24  624.
- 25  624 A, 1074 (*n.*), 1098-9-1100, 1318-26, 1438.
- 26  625 A.
- 27  626, 1255-6.
- 28  628 A.
- 29  635 (*n.*).
- 30  635 (*n.*), 1091 A, 1482 (*n.*).
- 31  690 A.
- 32  991.
- 33  1030 D, 1073, 1078, 1091 A, 1094 A, 1218, 1294.
- 34  1074.
- 35  1033-3 A, 1315 A.
- 36  1035, 1036, 1103 A.
- 37  1043-5.



38  1043.

39  1046.

40  1046.

41  1047.


42  1047, 1291.


43   1068, 1091, 1135-8, 1140, 1221-4, 1282, 1293-4, 1298-9, 1384 (*n.*), 1390 (*n.*), 1417-19, 1421, 1434 A, 1479 (*n.*).




44  1068.


45  1069.















46  1089.














47  1089 A, 1282 B, 1440 A.














48  1090, 1091.












49    1092-3-4.

50  1095-6-7.

- 51  1102.
- 52  1102 (n.).
- 53  1103.
- 54  1104.
- 55  1124.
- 56  1067.
- 57  1120.
- 58  1121, 1123, 1129.
- 59  1124.
- 60  1296, 1387, 1442, 1444-6, 1447-8-9, 1450-8, 1480 B.
- 61  1149.
- 62  1172 A, 1182.
- 63  1282 B.
- 64  1287 A.

- 65  1030 D, 1077-7 A-8, 1304 B-C.
- 66  1063-4-5-6, 1309, 1371-81, 1480.
- 67  1310.
- 68  1311.
- 69  1312.
- 70  1316.
- 71  1317.
- 72  1329.
- 73  1340-40 A, 1458 A.
- 74  1341-7, 1459-61, 1476-7.
- 75  1339 A.
- 76  1365.
- 77  1384-7.

- 78  1393-4-5-6.
- 79  1427.
- 80  1434 F.
- 81  1435 B.
- 82  1469-75, 1480 D-E.
- 83  1482.
- 84  1041 A, 1042, 1480.
- 85  1483 c.
- 86  1032.
- 87  173.
- 88  175.
- 89  64, 176.
- 90  193-4.

- 91  784, 875.
- 92  995-6-7, 1031.
- 93  628 B.
- 94  628 C.
- 95  68.
- 96  827.¹
- 97  835 (n.), 1112-13, 1244-44 A, 1292, 1335 A, 1406-8, 1482.
- 98  698
- 99  1123.
- 100  1315 A.
- 101  1483 F.

¹ No. 96. This m.m. also occurs on some specimens of Cat. No. 134 (R.B.).

APPENDIX D

PHRASES AND TITLES FOUND ON THE COINS OF THE SULTĀNS OF DEHLĪ WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

ابو الفتح	Father of victory.
ابو الغازى	Father of the champion (of the faith).
ابو العجّاد	Father of the warrior (in the cause of religion).
ابو المعامد	Father of laudable qualities.
ابو المظفر	Father of the conqueror.
اسكندر الثانى	A second Alexander.
اسكندر الزمان	The Alexander of the age.
اشهد ان	I testify that.
اطيعوا الله و اطيعوا الرسول و اولى الامر منكم	Obey Allah and obey the prophet and those in authority among you (Qur'ān IV. 62).
اعنى	That is to say (see No. 484).
اقليم — اقليم الشرق	Country (climate) — the eastern province.
الاعظم	The supreme.
الامام	The Imām or religious leader.
الحامى الدين الديان	The protector of the religion of the requiter of good and evil (Allah).
الدرهم الشرعى	The legal dirham.
الراجى رحمة الله الكريم	Hoping (client) for the mercy of Allah the beneficent.
الربعى	The quarter (piece).
السعيد الشهيد	The fortunate, the testifier.
الشرفه	Nobility (a name applied to a silver coin of Laknauti (No. 52 A).
العاذل	The just.
العبد الراجى رحمة الله	The servant hoping for the mercy of Allah.
الغازى	The champion (of the faith).
الفضة	Silver (coin).

الله الكافي و الخليفة المستكفي	Allah the perfect (sufficient) and the Caliph al-Mustakfi. ¹
المتوكل على الله	Trusting in Allah.
الجهاد في سبيل الله	The warrior in the path of Allah.
المعظم	The great.
الملك و العزة لله	The kingdom and the glory belong to Allah.
الملك و العظمة لله	The kingdom and the greatness belong to Allah.
المويّد	The strengthened.
الوائق بالله	Confiding in Allah.
الوائق بنصر الله	Confiding in the assistance of Allah.
الوائق بنصر الرحمن	Confiding in the assistance of the Merciful.
الوائق بتأييد الرحمانى	Confiding in divine support.
الوائق بتأييد يزدانى	Confiding in divine support.
امير المومنين	Commander of the faithful.
انار الله برهانه	May Allah illumine his proof.
أَنَا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُبِينًا ²	Verily we have won for thee a manifest victory (Qur'an XLVIII. 1).
بامر الله	By the decree of Allah.
برهان امير المومنين	A prince of the commander of the faithful.
بلاد هند (بلاد الهند)	The country of India (بلاد is plural of بلدت).
بلدت	Town.
تختگاه	Capital (lit. throne-place).
جَلَّ اللهُ ظلالَ جلاله	May Allah glorify the shadows of his glory.
حسبى رتبى	My sufficiency is my lord.
حضر	Capital (lit. 'presence'—an honorific title).
خالد الله ملكه و سلطانه	May Allah perpetuate his kingdom and his power.
خلدت خلافته	May his empire endure for ever.
خلدت ملكه	May his kingdom endure for ever.
خليفة الزمان	The Caliph of the age.
خليفة الله فى العالمين or العالم	Vicegerent (Caliph) of Allah in the world—the two worlds.

¹ Al-Mustakfi means 'one who seeks sufficiency in Allah'.

² In the Qur'an the last two words are فَتْحًا مُبِينًا. The coin legend is grammatically incorrect.

دار الخلافه	The abode of the Caliphate.
دار الصرب	The abode of the mint.
دار الملك	The abode of the kingdom—capital.
دامت سلطنته	May his empire (or majesty) endure.
درّه (دهار)	The pass of (Dhār).
ذی الفتح و الباذل	Endowed with victory and munificent.
ذی الفيض و الاحسان	Endowed with liberality and beneficence.
رائج در روزگارِ (عهدِ) بندہ	Current in the time of the hopeful servant.
امیدوار	
ربّ العالمین	Lord of the two worlds.
ساحتِ سند	The plain of Sind.
سیف الملك	The sword of the kingdom.
شلیفہ	Shalifa —the Nāgarī equivalent of خلیفہ— Caliph.
شہنشاہ باذل	Munificent king of kings.
ظلّ اللہ	The shadow of Allah.
ظہیر امیر المومنین	Supporter of the Commander of the faithful.
عبدہ	His servant.
عرصت ستگاؤن	The plain of Satgāon.
عضدِ خلیفہ اللہ	The arm (helper) of the vicegerent of Allah.
غوس (غوث) اسلام و الملك	The help of Islām and the kingdom.
فی شہور	In the year (lit. months).
(or زمان) زمن	In the time (of).
آفی عہد	
قبہ الاسلام	The vault or arch of Islām.
قلعہ	Fort.
— گانی — دو — شش — ہشت — پنجاہ	گان is a term indicating quantity. Thus دوگانہ = a piece of two (<i>jūtalas</i>); ششگانہ = a piece of six; ہشتگانہ = a piece of eight; and پنجاہگانہ = a piece of fifty.
لا الہ الا اللہ و محمد رسول اللہ	There is no deity but Allah and Muḥammad is the Apostle of Allah.
لولا السلطان لاکل الناس بعضهم بعضاً	If there were no Sultān verily the people would devour one another.

محيى سنن خاتم النبيين	Reviver of the laws of the 'seal of the prophets' (Muhammad).
من خراج قنوج و كفر	See p. 72.
من اطاع السلطان فقد اطاع الرحمن	He who obeys the Sulṭān, truly he obeys the Merciful one (Allah).
ناصر امير المومنين	Helper of the Commander of the Faithful.
نصرة امير المومنين	Help of the Commander of the Faithful (fem.).
نائب	Deputy.
हमीर:	Nāgarī equivalent of امير
هو الذى ارسل رسوله بالهدى و دين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله	He it is who hath sent his Apostle with guidance and the religion of truth to make it victorious over all religions.
و اعلى امره و شانه	And may (Allah) exalt his rule and dignity.
و الله الغنى و انتم الفقراء	And Allah is the rich and ye are the poor (Qur'ān XLVII, 40).
ولى امير المومنين	Trustee of the Commander of the Faithful.
يمين الخلفه	The right hand of the Caliphate.
يمين خليفه الله	The right hand of the Vicegerent of Allah (Caliph).

APPENDIX E

THE 'ABBĀSID KHALĪFAS IN EGYPT

FROM A.H. 659 TO A.H. 779¹

	A.H.
Abū-l-Qāsim Aḥmad <i>al-Mustanṣir</i>	659
Abū-l-'Abbās Aḥmad <i>al-Ḥākīm I</i>	661
Abū-Rabī'a Sulaimān <i>al-Mustakfī I</i>	701
Abū-Ishāq Ibrāhīm <i>al-Wāṣiq I</i>	740
Abū-l-'Abbās Aḥmad <i>al-Ḥākīm II</i>	740
Abū-l-Fatḥ Abūbakr <i>al-M'utaṣid I</i>	753
Abū 'Abdallah Muḥammad <i>al-Mutawakkil I</i>	763

¹ With acknowledgments to Colonel E. von Zambaur, *Manuel de Généalogie et de Chronologie pour l'histoire de L'Islam*, 1927.

APPENDIX F

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRA AND OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA

FROM A.H. 589 TO A.H. 964

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
589	1193, Jan. 7	627	1229, Nov. 20	665	1266, Oct. 2
590	1193, Dec. 27	628	1230, „ 9	666	1267, Sept. 22
591	1194, „ 16	629	1231, Oct. 29	667	1268, „ 10
592	1195, „ 6	630	1232, „ 18	668	1269, Aug. 31
593	1196, Nov. 24	631	1233, „ 7	669	1270, „ 20
594	1197, „ 13	632	1234, Sept. 26	670	1271, „ 9
595	1198, „ 3	633	1235, „ 16	671	1272, July 29
596	1199, Oct. 23	634	1236, „ 4	672	1273, „ 18
597	1200, „ 12	635	1237, Aug. 24	673	1274, „ 7
598	1201, „ 1	636	1238, „ 14	674	1275, June 27
599	1202, Sept. 20	637	1239, „ 3	675	1276, „ 15
600	1203, „ 10	638	1240, July 23	676	1277, „ 4
601	1204, Aug. 29	639	1241, „ 12	677	1278, May 25
602	1205, „ 18	640	1242, „ 1	678	1279, „ 14
603	1206, „ 8	641	1243, June 21	679	1280, „ 3
604	1207, July 28	642	1244, „ 9	680	1281, April 22
605	1208, „ 16	643	1245, May 29	681	1282, „ 11
606	1209, „ 6	644	1246, „ 19	682	1283, „ 1
607	1210, June 25	645	1247, „ 8	683	1284, Mar. 20
608	1211, „ 15	646	1248, April 26	684	1285, „ 9
609	1212, „ 3	647	1249, „ 16	685	1286, Feb. 27
610	1213, May 23	648	1250, „ 5	686	1287, „ 16
611	1214, „ 13	649	1251, Mar. 26	687	1288, „ 6
612	1215, „ 2	650	1252, „ 14	688	1289, Jan. 25
613	1216, April 20	651	1253, „ 3	689	1290, „ 14
614	1217, „ 10	652	1254, Feb. 21	690	1291, „ 4
615	1218, Mar. 30	653	1255, „ 10	691	1291, Dec. 24
616	1219, „ 19	654	1256, Jan. 30	692	1292, „ 12
617	1220, „ 8	655	1257, „ 19	693	1293, „ 2
618	1221, Feb. 25	656	1258, „ 8	694	1294, Nov. 21
619	1222, „ 15	657	1258, Dec. 29	695	1295, „ 10
620	1223, „ 4	658	1259, „ 18	696	1296, Oct. 30
621	1224, Jan. 24	659	1260, „ 6	697	1297, „ 19
622	1225, „ 13	660	1261, Nov. 26	698	1298, „ 9
623	1226, „ 2	661	1262, „ 15	699	1299, Sept. 28
624	1226, Dec. 22	662	1263, „ 4	700	1300, „ 16
625	1227, „ 12	663	1264, Oct. 24	701	1301, „ 6
626	1228, Nov. 30	664	1265, „ 13	702	1302, Aug. 26

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HIJRA AND CHRISTIAN ERAS 427

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
703	1303, Aug. 15	756	1355, Jan. 16	809	1406, June 18
704	1304, " 4	757	1356, " 5	810	1407, " 8
705	1305, July 24	758	1356, Dec. 25	811	1408, May 27
706	1306, " 13	759	1357, " 14	812	1409, " 16
707	1307, " 3	760	1358, " 3	813	1410, " 6
708	1308, June 21	761	1359, Nov. 23	814	1411, April 25
709	1309, " 11	762	1360, " 11	815	1412, " 13
710	1310, May 31	763	1361, Oct. 31	816	1413, " 3
711	1311, " 20	764	1362, " 21	817	1414, Mar. 23
712	1312, " 9	765	1363, " 10	818	1415, " 13
713	1313, April 28	766	1364, Sept. 28	819	1416, " 1
714	1314, " 17	767	1365, " 18	820	1417, Feb. 18
715	1315, " 7	768	1366, " 7	821	1418, " 8
716	1316, Mar. 26	769	1367, Aug. 28	822	1419, Jan. 28
717	1317, " 16	770	1368, " 16	823	1420, " 17
718	1318, " 5	771	1369, " 5	824	1421, " 6
719	1319, Feb. 22	772	1370, July 26	825	1421, Dec. 26
720	1320, " 12	773	1371, " 15	826	1422, " 15
721	1321, Jan. 31	774	1372, " 3	827	1423, " 5
722	1322, " 20	775	1373, June 23	828	1424, Nov. 23
723	1323, " 10	776	1374, " 12	829	1425, " 13
724	1323, Dec. 30	777	1375, " 2	830	1426, " 2
725	1324, " 18	778	1376, May 21	831	1427, Oct. 22
726	1325, " 8	779	1377, " 10	832	1428, " 11
727	1326, Nov. 27	780	1378, April 30	833	1429, Sept. 30
728	1327, " 17	781	1379, " 19	834	1430, " 19
729	1328, " 5	782	1380, " 7	835	1431, " 9
730	1329, Oct. 25	783	1381, Mar. 28	836	1432, Aug. 28
731	1330, " 15	784	1382, " 17	837	1433, " 18
732	1331, " 4	785	1383, " 6	838	1434, " 7
733	1332, Sept. 22	786	1384, Feb. 24	839	1435, July 27
734	1333, " 12	787	1385, " 12	840	1436, " 16
735	1334, " 1	788	1386, " 2	841	1437, " 5
736	1335, Aug. 21	789	1387, Jan. 22	842	1438, June 24
737	1336, " 10	790	1388, " 11	843	1439, " 14
738	1337, July 30	791	1388, Dec. 31	844	1440, " 2
739	1338, " 20	792	1389, " 20	845	1441, May 22
740	1339, " 9	793	1390, " 9	846	1442, " 12
741	1340, June 27	794	1391, Nov. 29	847	1443, " 1
742	1341, " 17	795	1392, " 17	848	1444, April 20
743	1342, " 6	796	1393, " 6	849	1445, " 9
744	1343, May 26	797	1394, Oct. 27	850	1446, Mar. 29
745	1344, " 15	798	1395, " 16	851	1447, " 19
746	1345, " 4	799	1396, " 5	852	1448, " 7
747	1346, April 24	800	1397, Sept. 24	853	1449, Feb. 24
748	1347, " 13	801	1398, " 13	854	1450, " 14
749	1348, " 1	802	1399, " 3	855	1451, " 3
750	1349, Mar. 22	803	1400, Aug. 22	856	1452, Jan. 23
751	1350, " 11	804	1401, " 11	857	1453, " 12
752	1351, Feb. 28	805	1402, " 1	858	1454, " 1
753	1352, " 18	806	1403, July 21	859	1454, Dec. 22
754	1353, " 6	807	1404, " 10	860	1455, " 11
755	1354, Jan. 26	808	1405, June 29	861	1456, Nov. 29

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A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
862	1457, Nov. 19	897	1491, Nov. 4	931	1524, Oct. 29
863	1458, ,, 8	898	1492, Oct. 23	932	1525, ,, 18
864	1459, Oct. 28	899	1493, ,, 12	933	1526, ,, 8
865	1460, ,, 17	900	1494, ,, 2	934	1527, Sept. 27
866	1461, ,, 6	901	1495, Sept. 21	935	1528, ,, 15
867	1462, Sept. 26	902	1496, ,, 9	936	1529, ,, 5
868	1463, ,, 15	903	1497, Aug. 30	937	1530, Aug. 25
869	1464, ,, 3	904	1498, ,, 19	938	1531, ,, 15
870	1465, Aug. 24	905	1499, ,, 8	939	1532, ,, 3
871	1466, ,, 13	906	1500, July 28	940	1533, July 23
872	1467, ,, 2	907	1501, ,, 17	941	1534, ,, 13
873	1468, July 22	908	1502, ,, 7	942	1535, ,, 2
874	1469, ,, 11	909	1503, June 26	943	1536, June 20
875	1470, June 30	910	1504, ,, 14	944	1537, ,, 10
876	1471, ,, 20	911	1505, ,, 4	945	1538, May 30
877	1472, ,, 8	912	1506, May 24	946	1539, ,, 19
878	1473, May 29	913	1507, ,, 13	947	1540, ,, 8
879	1474, ,, 18	914	1508, ,, 2	948	1541, April 27
880	1475, ,, 7	915	1509, April 21	949	1542, ,, 17
881	1476, April 26	916	1510, ,, 10	950	1543, ,, 6
882	1477, ,, 15	917	1511, Mar. 31	951	1544, Mar. 25
883	1478, ,, 4	918	1512, ,, 19	952	1545, ,, 15
884	1479, Mar. 25	919	1513, ,, 9	953	1546, ,, 4
885	1480, ,, 13	920	1514, Feb. 26	954	1547, Feb. 21
886	1481, ,, 2	921	1515, ,, 15	955	1548, ,, 11
887	1482, Feb. 20	922	1516, ,, 5	956	1549, Jan. 30
888	1483, ,, 9	923	1517, Jan. 24	957	1550, ,, 20
889	1484, Jan. 30	924	1518, ,, 13	958	1551, ,, 9
890	1485, ,, 18	925	1519, ,, 3	959	1551, Dec. 29
891	1486, ,, 7	926	1519, Dec. 23	960	1552, ,, 18
892	1486, Dec. 28	927	1520, ,, 12	961	1553, ,, 7
893	1487, ,, 17	928	1521, ,, 1	962	1554, Nov. 26
894	1488, ,, 5	929	1522, Nov. 20	963	1555, ,, 16
895	1489, Nov. 25	930	1523, ,, 10	964	1556, ,, 4
896	1490, ,, 14				

APPENDIX G

GRAINS AND GRAMMES—A TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS¹

Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes
1	0.0648	38	2.4624	75	4.8599	169.7	11
2	0.1296	39	2.5272	76	4.9247	170	11.0158
3	0.1944	40	2.5920	77	4.9895	180	11.6638
4	0.2592	41	2.6568	77.1	5	185.2	12
5	0.3240	42	2.7216	78	5.0543	190	12.3118
6	0.3888	43	2.7864	79	5.1191	200	12.9598
7	0.4536	44	2.8512	80	5.1839	200.6	13
8	0.5184	45	2.9160	81	5.2487	210	13.6078
9	0.5832	46	2.9808	82	5.3135	216.1	14
10	0.6480	46.3	3	83	5.3783	220	14.2558
11	0.7128	47	3.0456	84	5.4431	230	14.9038
12	0.7776	48	3.1103	85	5.5079	231.5	15
13	0.8424	49	3.1751	86	5.5727	240	15.5517
14	0.9072	50	3.2399	87	5.6375	246.9	16
15	0.9720	51	3.3047	88	5.7023	250	16.1997
15.4	1	52	3.3695	89	5.7671	260	16.8477
16	1.0368	53	3.4343	90	5.8319	262.3	17
17	1.1016	54	3.4991	91	5.8967	270	17.4957
18	1.1664	55	3.5639	92	5.9615	277.8	18
19	1.2312	56	3.6287	92.6	6	280	18.1437
20	1.2960	57	3.6935	93	6.0263	290	18.7917
21	1.3608	58	3.7583	94	6.0911	293.2	19
22	1.4256	59	3.8231	95	6.1559	300	19.4397
23	1.4904	60	3.8879	96	6.2207	308.6	20
24	1.5552	61	3.9527	97	6.2855	310	20.0877
25	1.6200	61.7	4	98	6.3503	320	20.7357
26	1.6848	62	4.0175	99	6.4151	324.1	21
27	1.7496	63	4.0823	100	6.4799	330	21.3837
28	1.8144	64	4.1471	108.1	7	339.5	22
29	1.8792	65	4.2119	110	7.1279	340	22.0316
30	1.9440	66	4.2767	120	7.7759	350	22.6796
30.8	2	67	4.3415	123.4	8	360	23.3276
31	2.0088	68	4.4063	130	8.4239	370	23.9756
32	2.0736	69	4.4711	138.9	9	380	24.6236
33	2.1384	70	4.5359	140	9.0719	390	25.2716
34	2.2032	71	4.6007	150	9.7198	400	25.9196
35	2.2680	72	4.6655	154.3	10	450	29.1595
36	2.3328	73	4.7303	160	10.3678	500	32.3995
37	2.3976	74	4.7951				

¹ Extracted from the table compiled by the Keeper of Coins of the British Museum and published in 1920.

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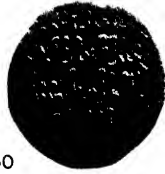
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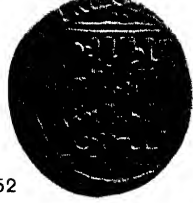
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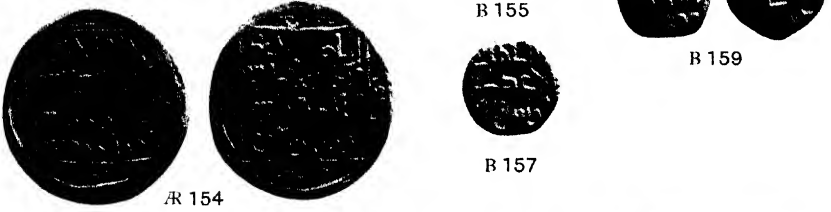
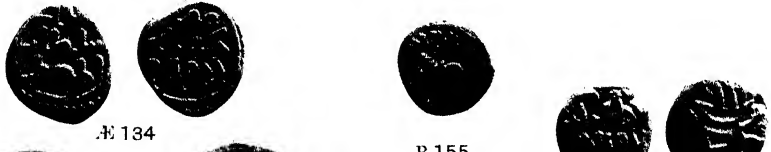
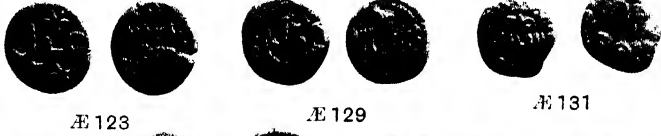
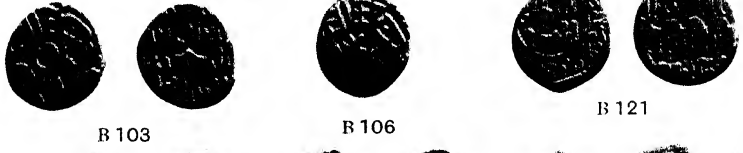
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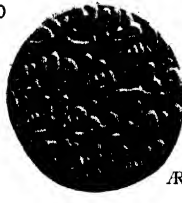
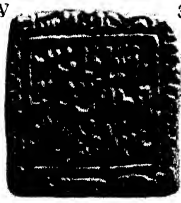


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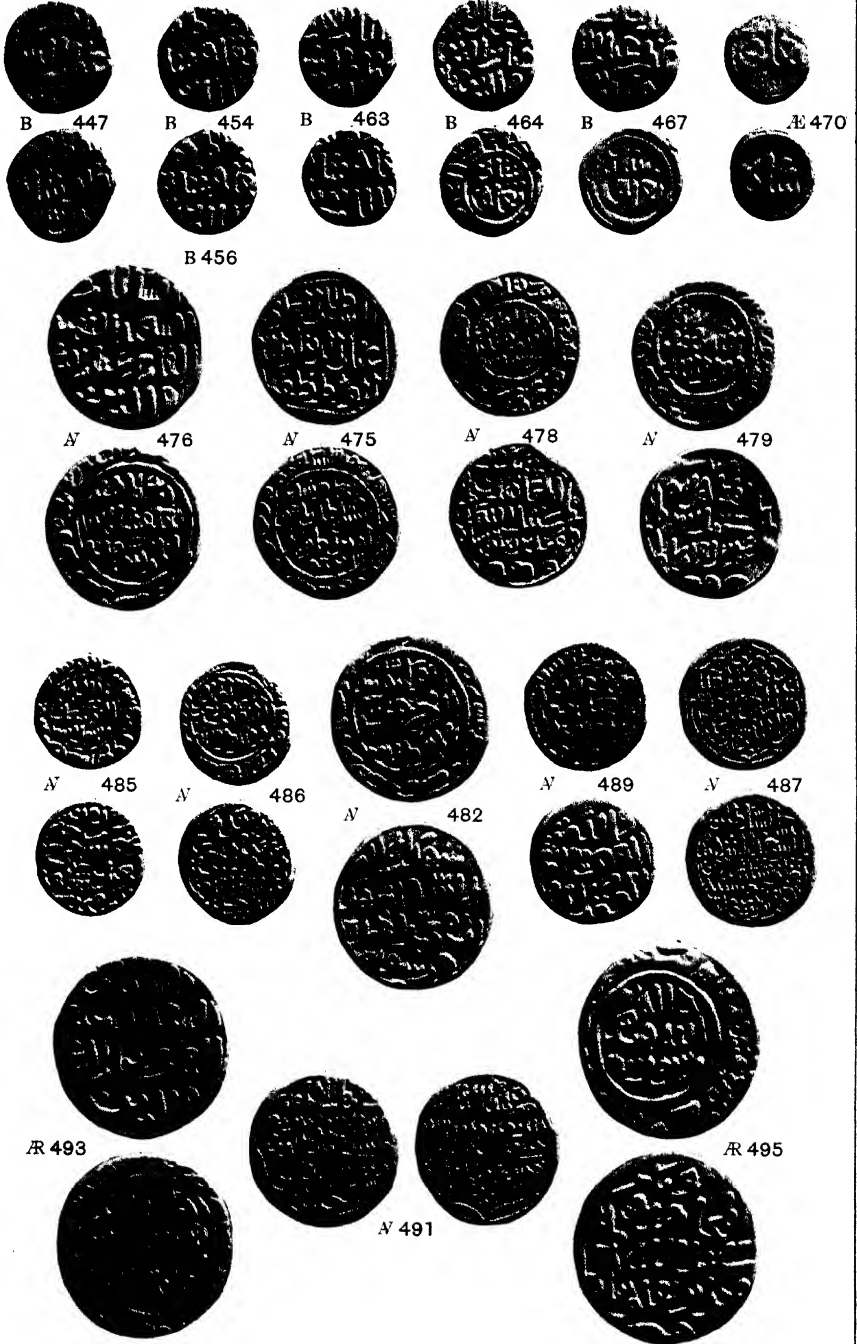


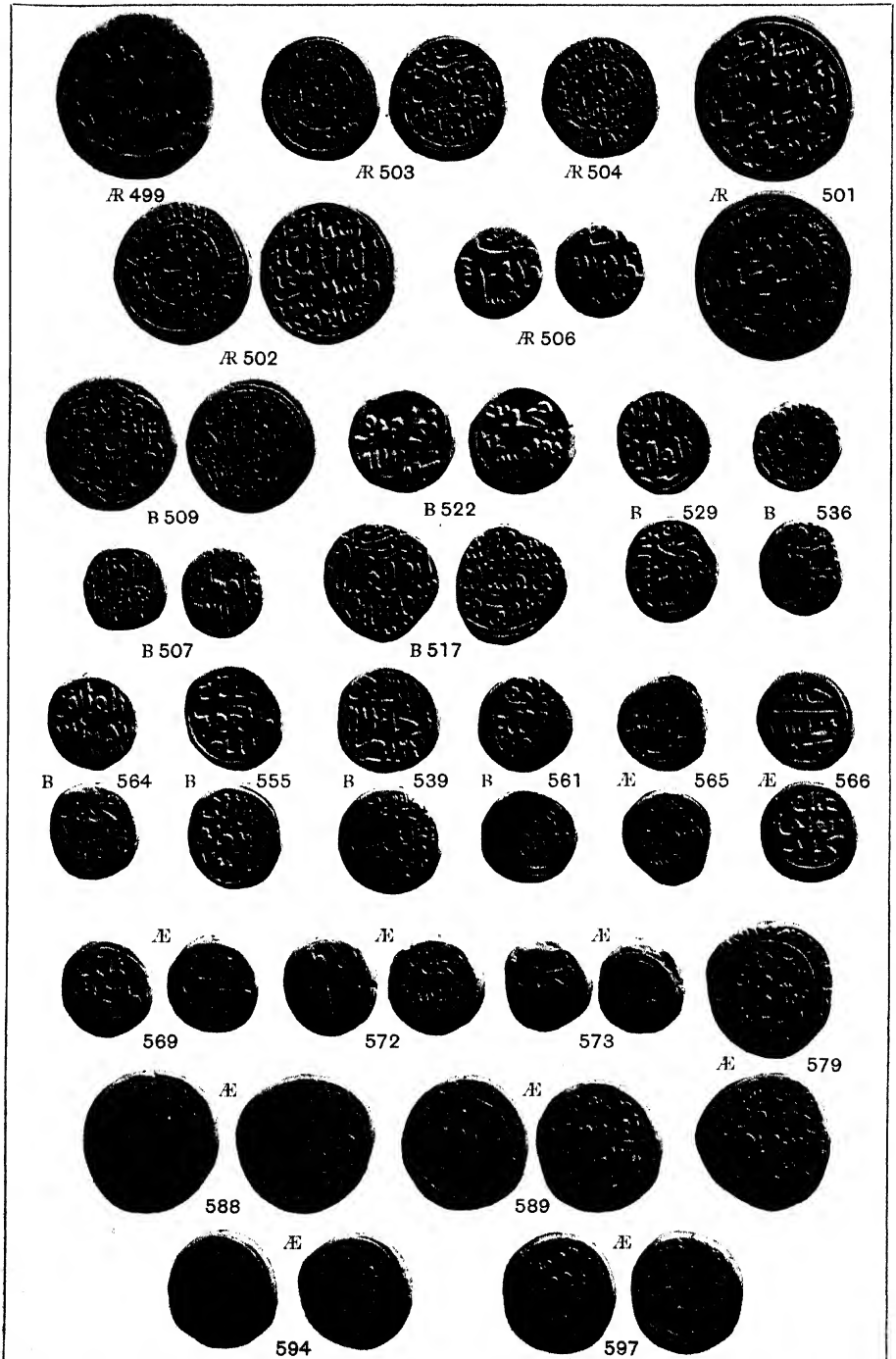
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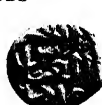
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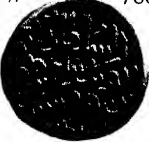
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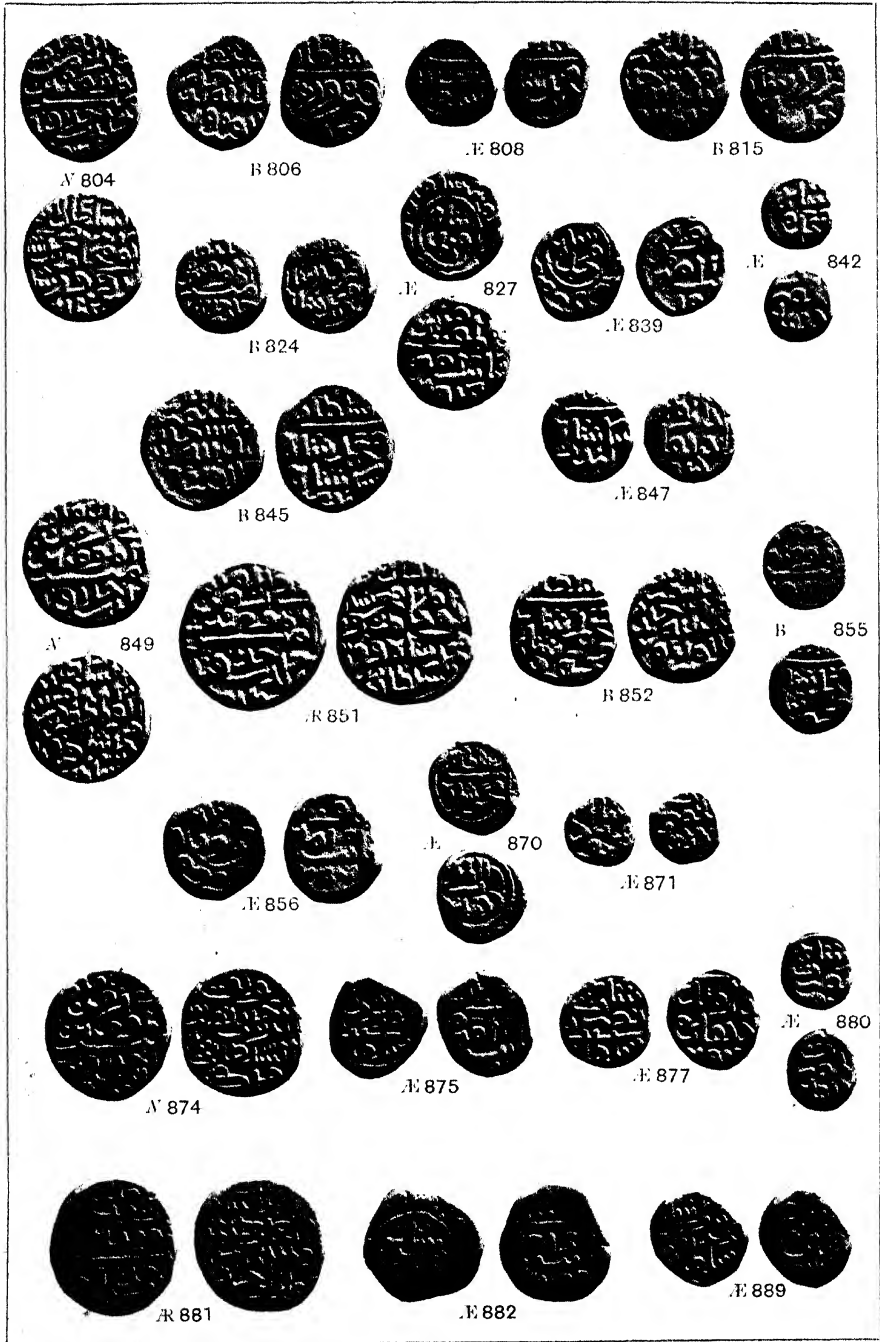


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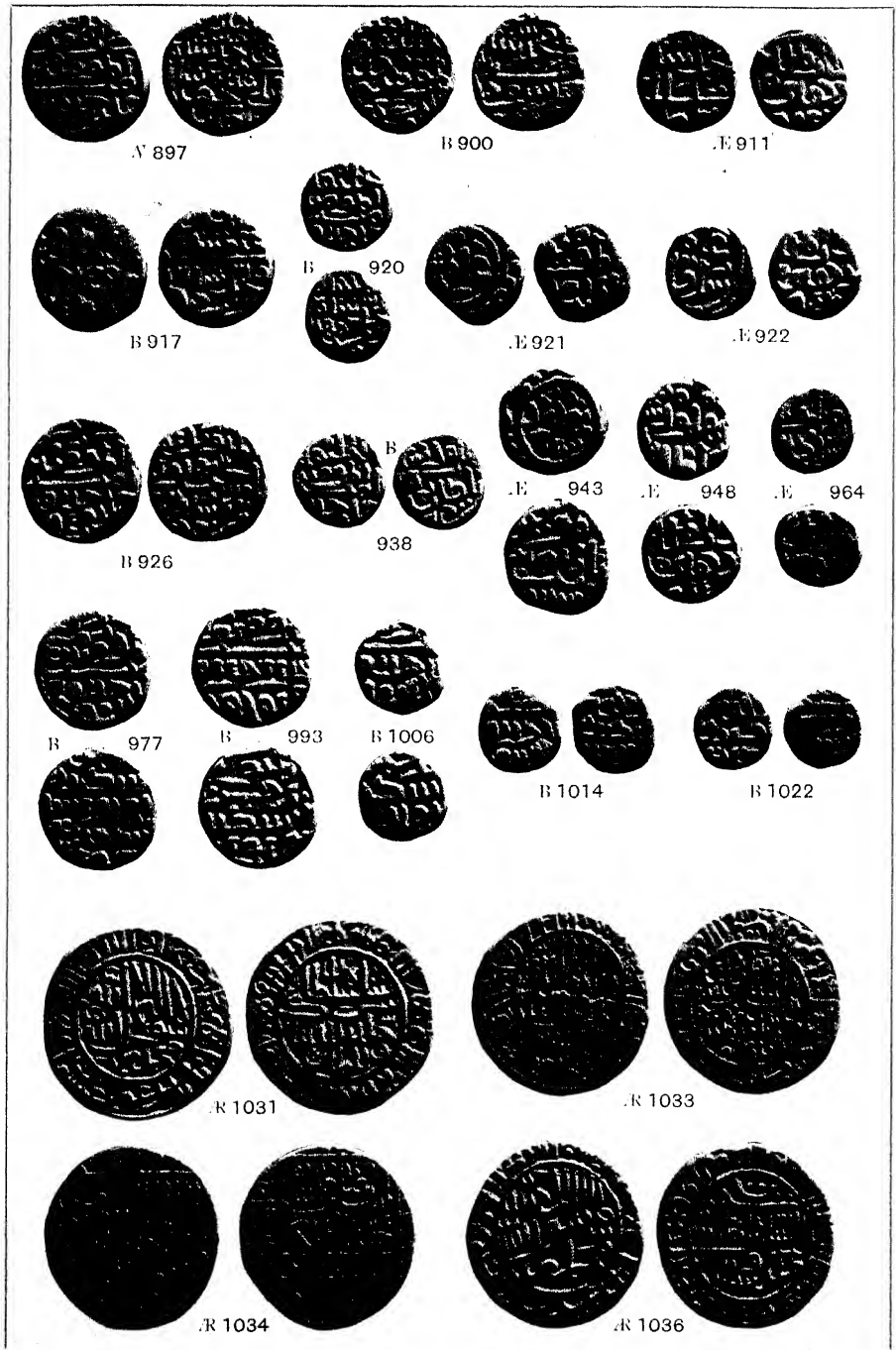


B 803





MUHAMMAD IV—SIKANDAR I—MAHMÜD II—NUŞRAT—
MUBĀRAK II



MUHAMMAD V--ĀLAM SHĀH--BAHLŪL--SIKANDAR II--
IBRĀHĪM II--SHER SHĀH



.R 1039



.R 1041



.R 1043



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.R 1048



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.R 1050



.R 1052



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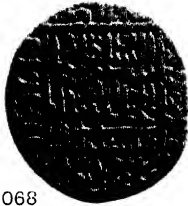


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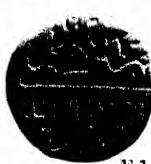
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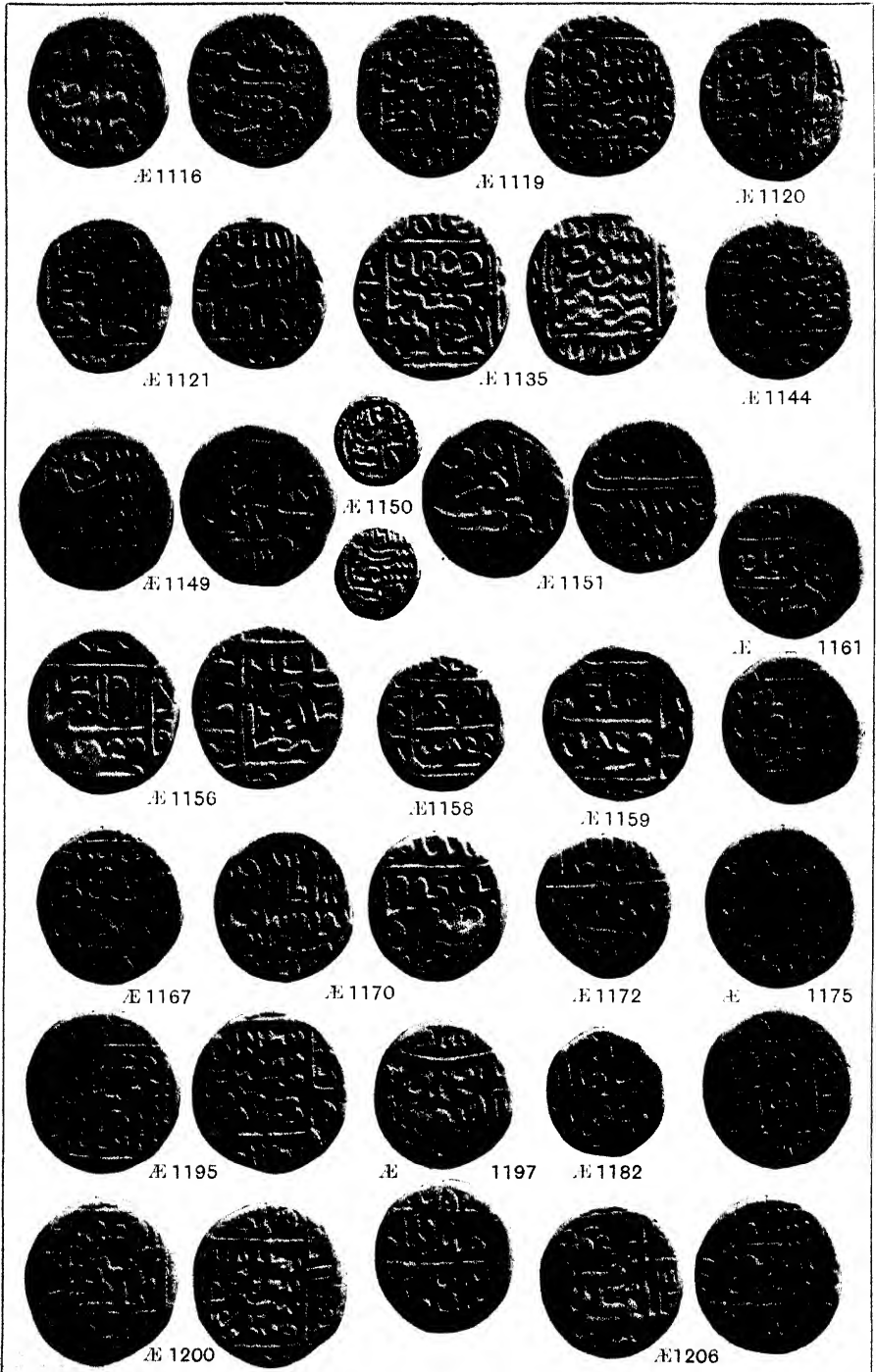


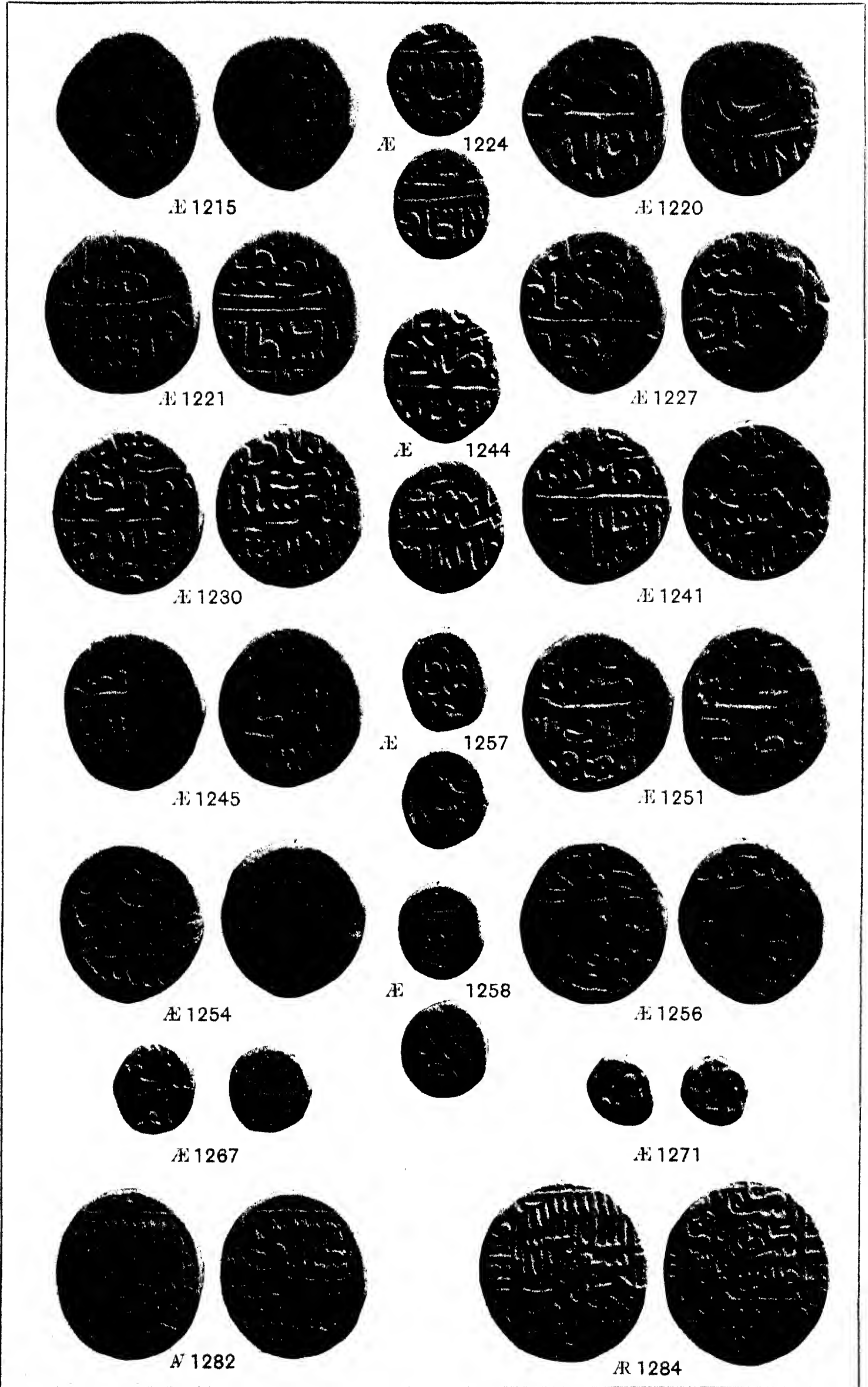
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SHER SHĀH—ISLĀM SHĀH



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R 1286



R 1287



R 1290



R 1291



R 1292



R 1295



R 1300



R 1304



R 1307



R 1309



R 1314



R 1315



R 1316





AR 1321



AR 1327



AR 1326



AR 1330



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Æ 1341



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Æ 1347



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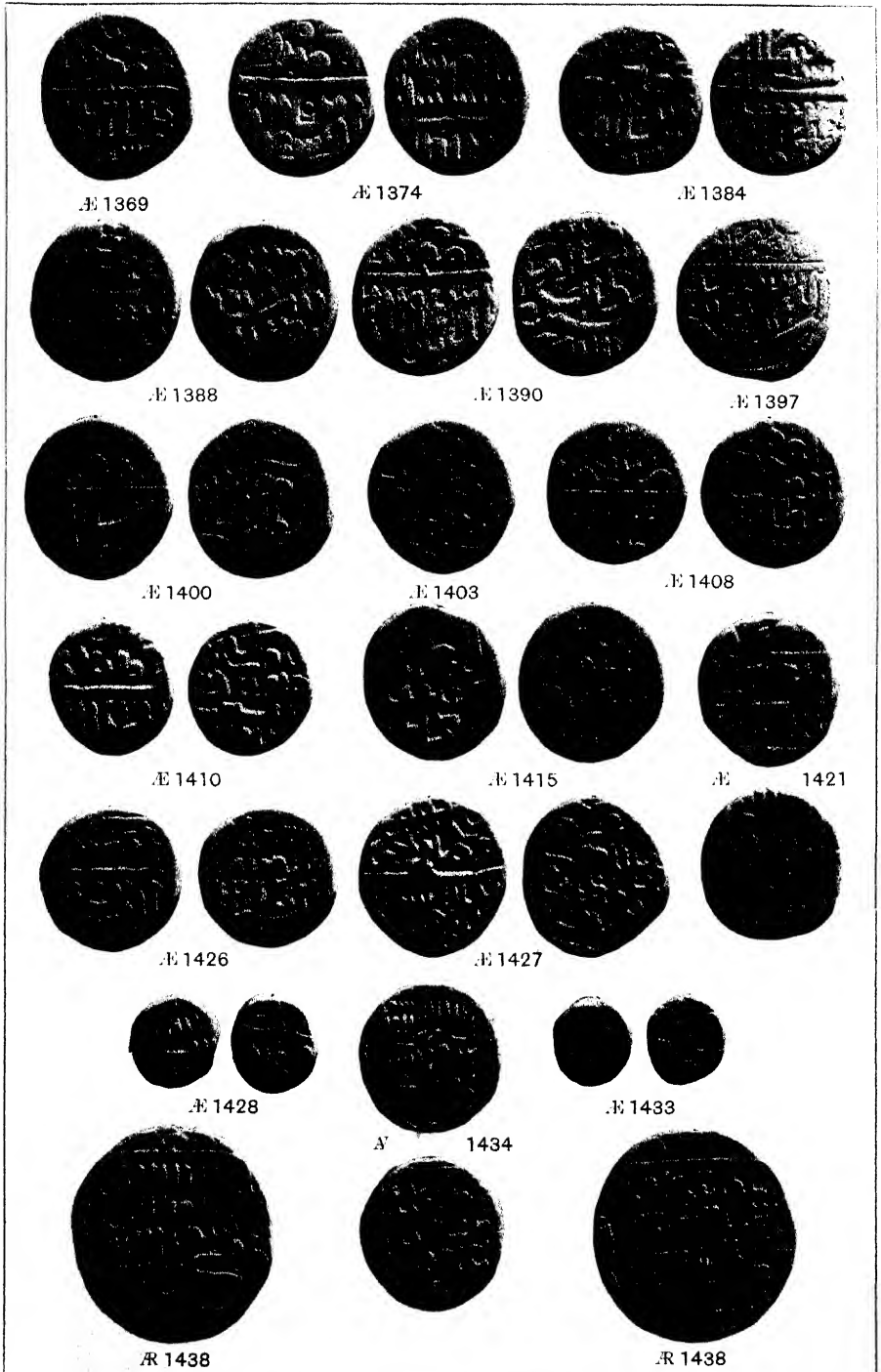


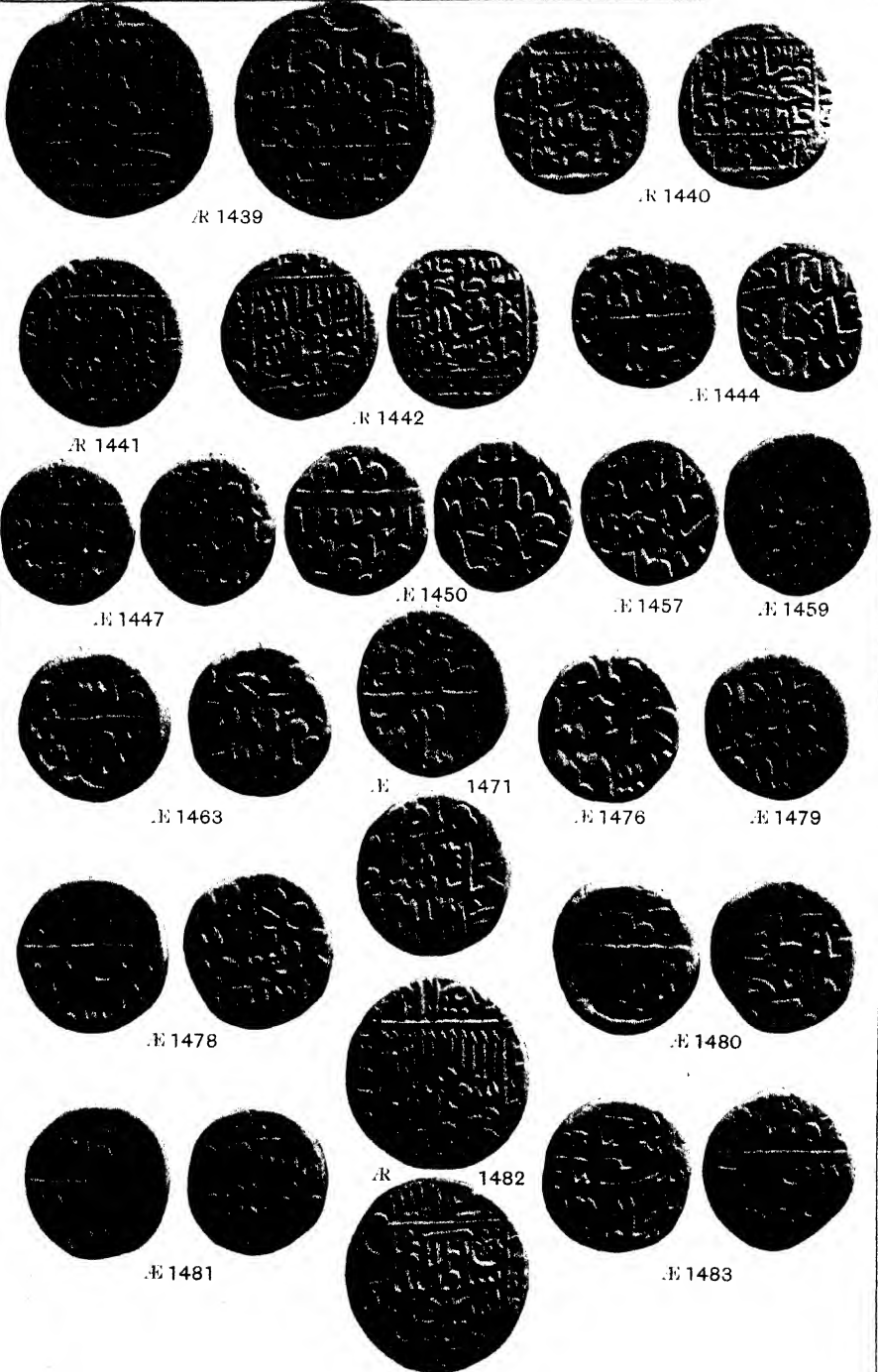
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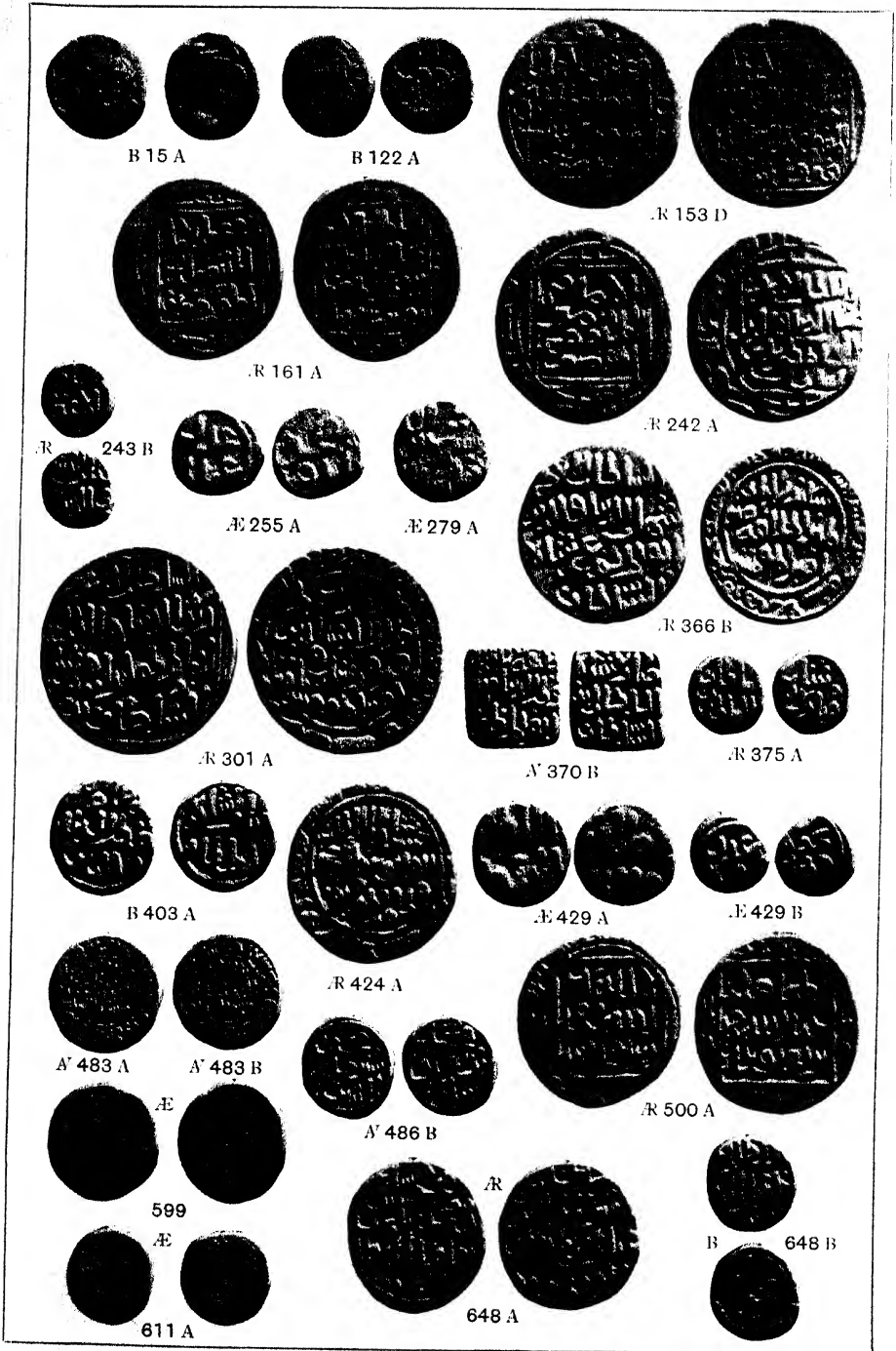


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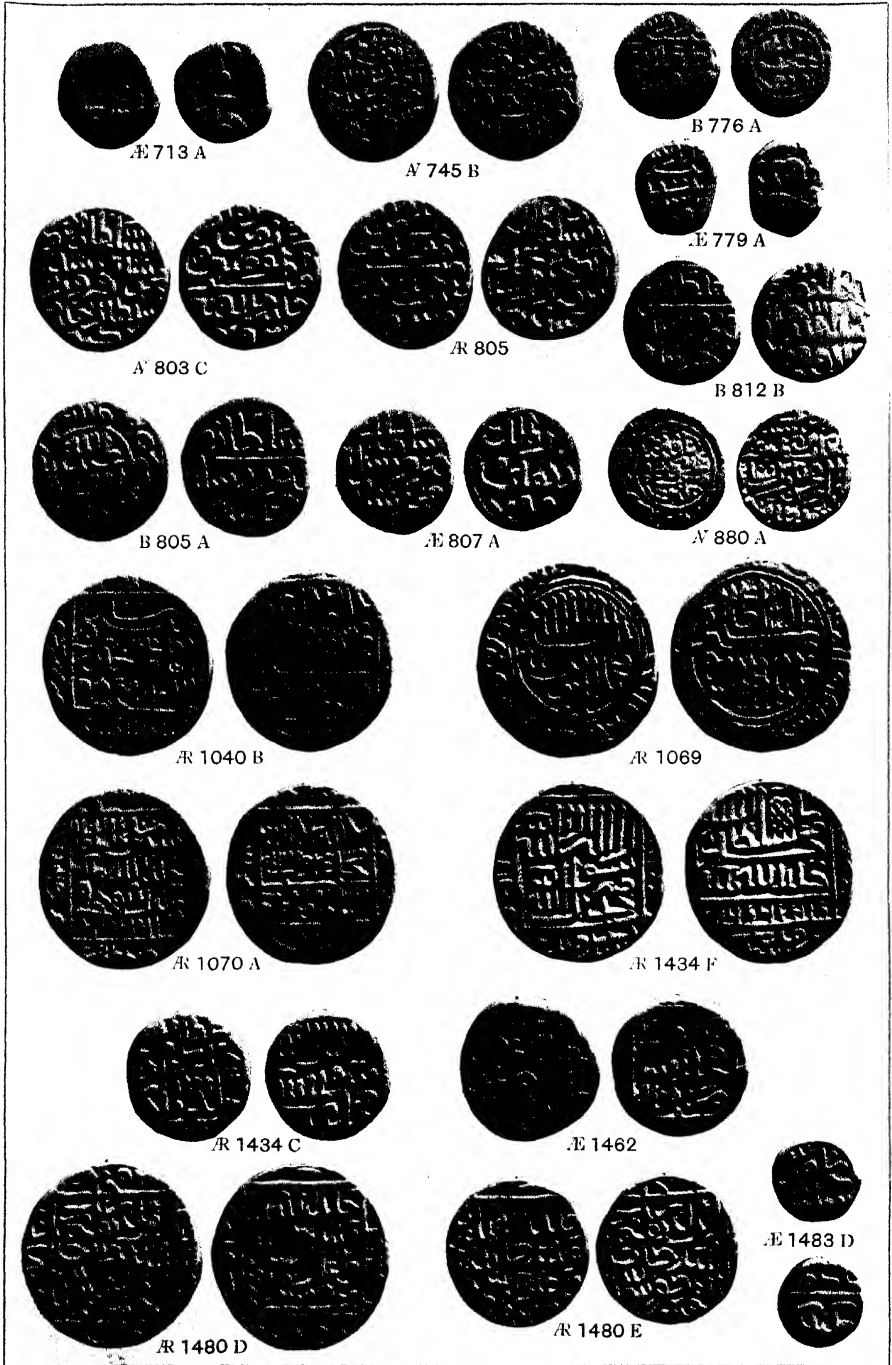




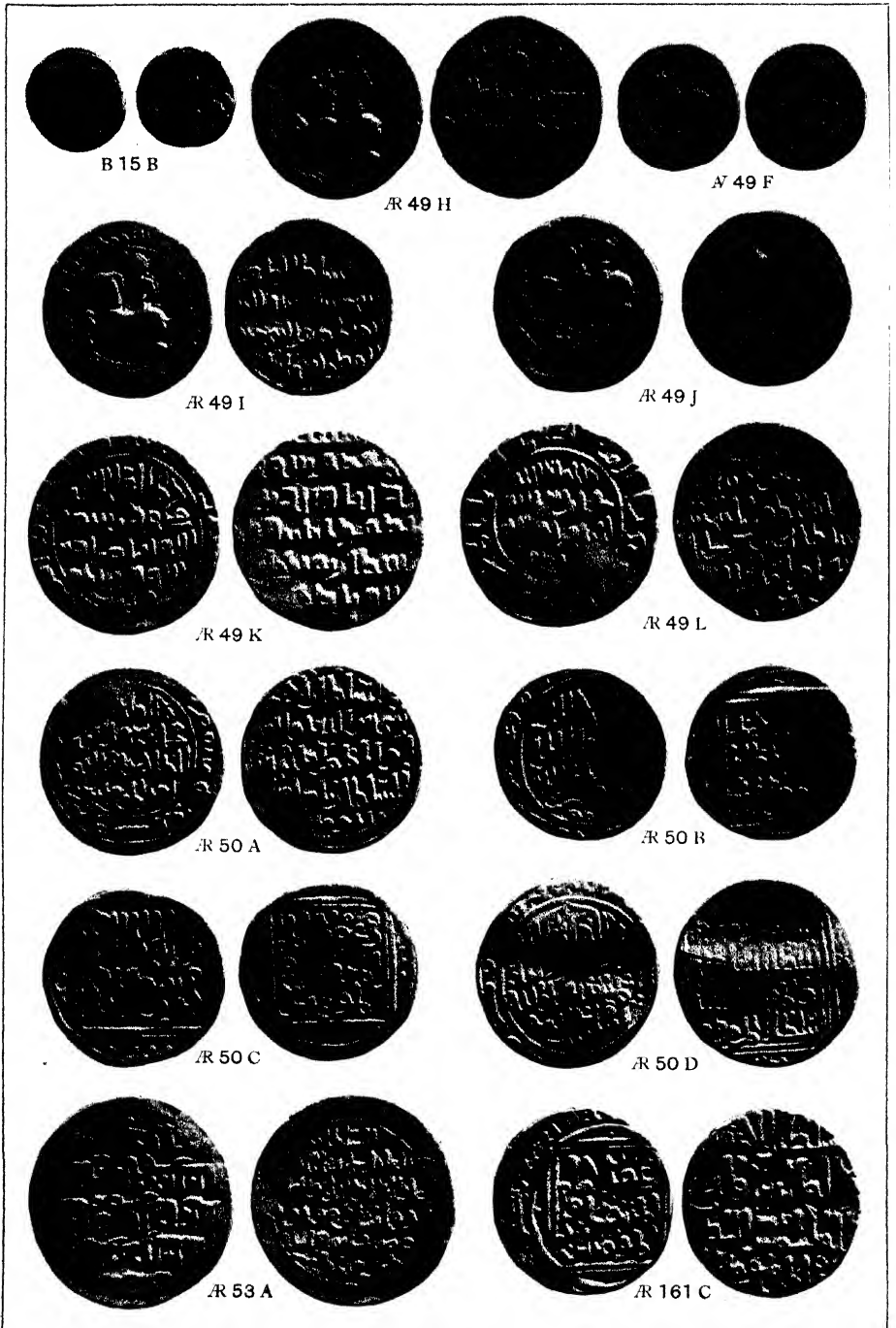




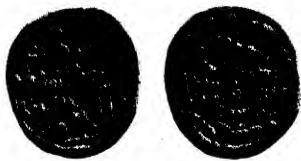
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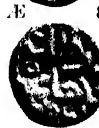
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Æ 1458 A



Æ 1483 C



Æ

848 A



B 1482 A



A' 49 G



Æ 161 B



Æ 286 A



A' 367 A



B

713



B 775 A



Æ 802 A



B 821 B



Æ 812 A

VIENNA



A' 491 H

F. M. CAMB.



Æ

262 A



A' 492 A



B 780 (bis)

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A.N

DEH



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N° 3 A

N° 293 A



N° 479 A

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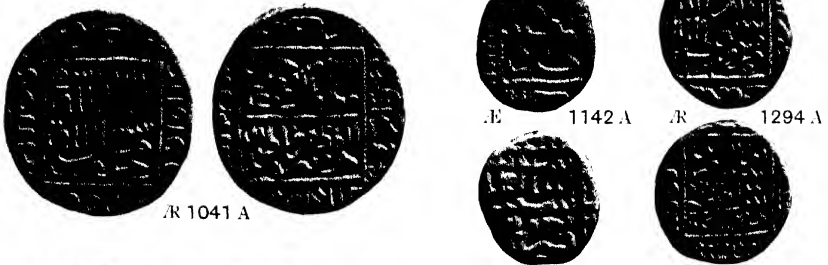
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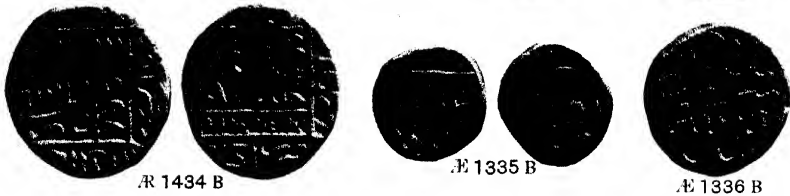
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R 1041 A

R 1142 A

R 1294 A



R 1434 B

R 1335 B

R 1336 B

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