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XVIII.

SOME COINS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS.

(See Plates XIII., XIV., and Map.)

THE first authoritative and exhaustive catalogue of the coins of the Mughal Empire was that of the splendid collection of the British Museum published in 1892. This catalogue described over 1,400 coins: in many respects the collection is unrivalled, and it is likely to remain so. But its publication, by furnishing a standard of comparison, has been instrumental in bringing to light a great number of hitherto undescribed coins, and in illustrating the apparently inexhaustible variety of this series. The late Mr. C. J. Rodgers was for some years the chief labourer in this field, and his catalogues of the Mughal coins in the Lahore Museum (the collection made by himself and purchased by the Panjāb Government) and of the collection in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, which were respectively published in 1893 and 1894, went far to supplement the deficiencies of the National Collection, especially in the department of the copper coins. This branch, relating especially to the copper coins of Akbar's time, was further very exhaustively dealt with by him in his article on Mughal copper coins in the *Journal of the*

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Bengal Asiatic Society, 1895, and another entitled "Rare Mughal Coins," in the same journal in 1896. Several Mughal coins are also included in Captain Vost's article in the *J. A. S. B.*, 1895, "On some rare Muhammadan Coins"; and in 1896 appeared in the *Numismatic Chronicle* "Some Novelties in Mughal Coins," by Mr. L. White King and Capt. Vost, in which several interesting coins from Mr. White King's cabinet were described.

The *Lahore Museum Catalogue* is especially full and interesting, and it is much to be regretted that it is without illustrations. The *Indian Museum Catalogue* is also very inadequately illustrated, only thirty-one coins being given (in Plates I. and II., Part II). Mr. Rodgers' other articles are fully illustrated with outline lithographs from his own drawings. Capt. Vost's article is accompanied by two plates in photo-etching, which are not very clear, while Mr. White King's is illustrated by two excellent autotype plates.

The coins described in this paper are all from my own cabinet. With the exception of Nos. 16, 17, 23, 26, 42, 68 and 70 they are, as far as I can ascertain, unedited, and none of them have been figured with the exception of Nos. 42 and 68.

New mints will be found under the names of most of the Kings from the time of Aurangzeb onwards. Nothing illustrates more remarkably the extraordinary extent and variety of the Mughal coinage than the number of new mints which have been brought to light since the publication of the *British Museum Catalogue*. On pp. xlvii to l of the introduction of that catalogue, Mr. S. Lane-Poole gave a statement showing the mints represented under the name of each sovereign from Bābar to Bahādur Shāh II, and it will be interesting to supplement that

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statement by a further list derived from the authorities quoted above, showing the mints since added.[1]

	No. of Mints in B. M. C.	Mints since added.	
Bābar . . .	1	Agra, Urdū, Jaunpūr, Kābul .	4
Humāyūn . .	1	Agra, Dehlī, Kābul, Qandahār .	4
Kāmrān . . .	0	Kābul, Qandahār . . .	2
Akbar . . .	24	Ajmer, Akbarpūr, Audh, Aṭak-Banāras, Bandar-Shāhī, Bangāla, Bhakhar, Chitor, Hiṣār, Kālpī, Lakhnau, Bahrāich, Jalālpūr, Lahrī-Bandar, Qanauj, Sahāranpūr, Sherpūr, Sītpūr, Srīnagar, Sūrat, Ujjain, Alwar, Govindpūr, Dewal, Mānghīr, Gorakhpūr, Kalānūr, Chunār, Amīrkot	29
Jahāngīr . .	14	Ahmadnagar, Elichpūr, Jalair, Bairāt, Mandū, Ẓafarnagar, Panjnagar	7
Shāh Jahān I .	20	Bairāt, Bhīlsa, Ahmadnagar, Khambāyat, Lakhnau, Nārnol, Ujjain	7
Aurangzeb . .	27	Ahmadābād, 'Azīmābād, Bhakhar, Haidarābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Jahāngīrnagar, Kashmīr, Kulbarga, Makhṣūṣābād, Muhammadābād, Murādābād, Murshidābād, Sarhind, Sholāpur, Bandar-Mubārak (Sūrat), Ujjain, Mailāpur, Aḥsanābād, Ḥasnābād (probably the same as Aḥsanābad with initial letter omitted), A'aẓamnagar, Islāmābād	21

[1] In this article the following abbreviations have been used :—

L. M.—*Lahore Museum Catalogue.* 1894.
I. M.—*Indian Museum Catalogue.* 1894.
B. M.—*British Museum Catalogue.* 1892.
R.—Mr. C. J. Rodgers. Various articles in *J. A. S. B.*
V.—Capt. W. Vost in *J. A. S. B.* 1895.
K.—Mr. L. White King and Capt. W. Vost in *Num. Chron.* 1896.
E. D.—*History of India.* Elliott and Dowson. 1867-1877.

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No. of Mints in B. M. C.		Mints since added.	
Bahādur Shah I	11	Sarhind, Ẓafarābād, Tatta, Etāwā, Chīnāpatan, Bareli, Khambāyat, Narnol, Elichpūr, Kābul, Lakhnau, Murshidābād, Karīmābād, Ahmadnagar, Kulbarga	15
Jahāndār	4	Mustaqarru'l-Mulk, Khambāyat, Lakhnau, Lahore, Burhānpūr, Kulbarga	6
Farrukh-siyar (Including Jahāngīrnagar (No. 903) which is omitted in the list on p. lxix.)	21	Khujista-bunyād, Tatta, Sarhind, Lakhnau, Mustaqarru'l-Mulk, Etāwā, Ujjain, Islāmābād, Elichpūr, Mailapūr, Bankāpūr, Kābul	12
Rafī'u'd-darjāt (Including Kora (No. 942) not given on p. xlix.)	6	Kābul, Multān, Gwāliār, Zīnatu'l-bilād, Etāwā, Murshidābād	6
Shāh Jahān II	8	Islāmābād, Tatta, Indarpūr	3
Muhammad Shāh	20	Ajmer, Gwāliār, Sarhind, Burhānpūr, Akhtarnagar-Audh (given in B. M., but described as Akbarnagar-Audh, No. 985), Ahmadābād, Peshāwar, Multān, Dera, Atak, Khambāyat, Arkāt, Jahangīrnagar, Chīnāpatan, Muhammadābād, Qamarnagar, Firoznagar, Elichpūr, Hāfizābād, Mustaqarr-u'l-Khilāfat (Bodleian)	20
Ahmad Shāh	7	Sarhind, Lahore, Islāmābād, Kālpī, Jodhpūr, Burhānpūr, Khambāyat, Multān, 'Azīmābād, Katak, Arkāt	11
Shāh Jahān III	5	Murshidābād, Sūrat	2
'Ālamgīr II (Including 'Azīmābād, No. 1088, not given on p. l.)	8	Sarhind, Burhānpūr, Kashmīr, Muhammadābād-Banāras, Najībābād, Arkāt, Baroda, Khambāyat, Jodhpūr, Hāfizābād	10
Shāh 'Ālam (Including Arkāt; see Cat. p. 239, not given on p. l.)	16	Indarpūr, Aoṇla, Murādābād, Muhammadnagar, Dīn-gaṛh, Kora, Dāru'l-barat Kāndī, Jammūṇ, Najafgaṛh, Barelī, Sahāranpūr, Hardwār, Mo-	

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No. of Mints in B. M. C.		Mints since added.	
		minābād, Muẓaffargaṛh, Maheswar (Mysore), Mulhārnagar, Gwāliār, Nāgpūr, Gokalgaṛh, Akbarpūr, Ḥusainābād, Mustafābād, Jhānsī, Dāmlā, Nāhan, Farrukhnagar . .	26
Akbar II . .	1	Ahmadābād, Ājmer, Indarpūr, Jaipūr, Fīrozpūr, Jaunpūr .	6
Bedār-Bakht .	2	Muhammadābād . . .	1
Bahādur Shāh II .	1	None.	

To the above list I am now able to make the following additions from the coins here described.

Aurangzeb . .	Ilāhābād, Katak, Gūtī, Mu'azzamābād	4
Bahādur Shah I .	Akbarnagar, Bījāpūr, Ahmadābād .	3
Jahāndār . .	Etāwā, Sarhind, Ahmadābād . .	3
Farrukh-siyar .	Ājmer, Ahmadābād, Barelī, Khambāyat	4
Rafī'u'd-darjāt .	Burhānpūr, Patna, Sarhind . .	3
Muhammad Shāh	Haidarābād (Farkhanda-bunyād), Bālāpūr	2
Ahmad Shāh .	Shāhābād-Qanauj	1
'Ālamgīr II. .	Islāmābād, Murādābād, Gwāliār . .	3
Shāh 'Ālam .	Burhānpūr	1
Akbar II . .	Haidarābād	1
Bahādur Shah II.	Haidarābād, Najībābād . . .	2

A very good idea of the expansion of the Mughal Empire may be obtained from the accompanying Map, which shows the mint-towns of the Mughal Emperors at different periods. The decline of the Empire is not so accurately reflected in the mints, as many of the new states, which were formed from its ruins, continued to use the name of the reigning emperor to give colour to their usurpations. It must not, for instance, be supposed that coins struck in the name of 'Ālamgīr II or Shāh 'Ālam at Indore (Indarpūr), Gwāliār, Baroda, Mulhārnagar or Nāgpūr were really struck under their authority. They

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merely represent the desire of the Mahratta chiefs to take advantage of the prestige still attaching to the name of Bādshāh. The abstraction of the north-west frontier province by Nādir Shāh and Ahmad Shāh Durrānī, and the rise of the Sikh power are, however, accurately reflected in the coinage, and the mints of Peshāwar, Lahore, Multān, Bhakhar, and Tatta, so common on the coins of the earlier kings, disappear altogether. None of them, except Lahore, are found after Muhammad Shāh. Lahore and Sarhind last till 'Ālamgīr II, but after Ahmad Shāh's conquest of the Mahrattas they are found no more as Mughal mints. The Sikhs remained in possession of them, while Peshawar, Atak, Dera, Multān and Bhakhar became mints of the Durrānīs. Kashmīr ceases to be represented about the same time, and also becomes a Durrānī mint.

Sarhind.

The history of the Sarhind mint may be said to have been completely brought to light since the publication of the *British Museum Catalogue*, which shows only one coin of that mint, a mohar of Akbar. Mr. Rodgers in his various publications gives coins of Aurangzeb, Bahādur Shāh I, Farrukh-siyar, Muhammad Shāh, Ahmad Shāh and 'Ālamgīr II, and I can now add Jahāndār and Rafī'u'd-darjāt, thus completing the chain from the revival of the mint by Aurangzeb to the disappearance of the Mughal power. The earliest coin of Aurangzeb given by Mr. Rodgers (L. M. p. 189) is dated 1108. I have one of 1106, which corresponds to A.D. 1694-95, the year in which Guru Govind Singh commenced his active career. The revival of the mint may perhaps be connected with this event, as Sarhind was always a centre of Sikh influence,

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and was captured by the Guru Banda in Farrukh-siyar's reign.

One of the Gurus, when killed by the Muhammadans, is said to have prophesied that Sarhind should be scattered from the Jamna to the Satlaj, and the Sikhs claim that this prophecy was fulfilled when the railway was constructed by the English, and some bricks from the ruins of Sarhind were used in ballasting the line. The remains, however, are still extensive.

Mr. Rodgers has already pointed out that this mint always appears on the coins in the form سهرند Sahrand, and not Sarhind. The usual modern form is no doubt due to a false etymology, the Persian words Sar-hind meaning "head of India," a very inapplicable name for a place situated in no commanding situation.

With regard to the mints of the Dekkhan and Southern India, the following points may be noted in extension of the remarks on p. lviii. of the B. M. C. :—

HAIDARĀBĀD.—First struck by Aurangzeb in A.H. 1099. Last by Muhammad Shāh in A.H. 1141. Later coins issued by the Nizāms in the name of the Emperors. See remarks under Nos. 44 and 61 below.

SHOLĀPŪR.—Aurangzeb in A.H. 1096, as well as Bahādur Shāh.

IMTIYĀZGARH (ADONI).—Appears on the silver coinage of Aurangzeb in addition to the later diminutive gold coinage.

GŪTĪ.—Also appears on the silver coinage of Aurangzeb (A.H. 1107) in addition to Farrukh-siyar's small gold coins.

AHSANĀBĀD, KULBARGA, HASNĀBĀD.—The mint of Ahsanābād, given by K. under Aurangzeb (A.H. 1115), and that of Hasnābād, given in I. M., p. 38, of the same date, are probably identical. For its identity with Kulbarga see Tārīkh-i Irādat Khān in E. D. p. 584, vol. vii.

AKBARPŪR.—This mint is given by Rodgers in L. M. under Akbar in both silver and copper, and by K. under

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Shāh ʻĀlam II, in copper. It has not yet been found in any of the intervening reigns, and the mint has not yet been identified as far as I am aware. It seems to be the place on the Narbadā, not far from Mandū, which is found on some modern maps, and is described by Khāfī Khān as an important ford (E. D. vii. 218, 451).

Islāmābād.—This place was given in *B. M. C.* only as a mint of Muhammad Shāh and Shāh-Jahān III. To these I have now added ʻĀlamgīr II; and Aurangzeb, Farrukh-siyar, Shāh-Jahān II, and Ahmad Shāh, have been supplied by other authorities quoted. The earliest and latest dates are those now published, 1106 and 1167. The *B. M. C.* gives Chittagong (Chātgām) as the place referred to under this name. It was conquered and called Islāmābād in A.H. 1075 (E. D. vii, 275), but Chāknā, in the Dekkhan, had already received the name in A.H. 1070, on its capture from Sivajī (E. D. vii, 268). Mr. Rodgers advocates the claims of Mathurā to be the mint, on the ground that it is nearer to the Panjāb than Chittagong, but rupees from the most distant mints are sometimes found in very remote spots. I have myself obtained a Haidarābād rupee of Kāmbakhsh at Harrand on the N.-W. Frontier. *Primâ facie* it would seem that Chāknā, as the first conquest from the infidel in the reign of Aurangzeb, was the original Islāmābād.

Mustafa-ābād.—This mint has been found only on rupees of Shāh ʻĀlam II, described by Capt. Vost and myself. There are two or three places of the name. One is in the Dekkhan, being another name for Chopra (see E. D. vii, 307). One is in the Doāb between Agra and Mainpuri, and one in what is now the Ambāla district, which was plundered by the Sikhs in A.H. 1121 (E. D. vii, 423). It is not far from Sādhaurā (wrongly spelt Shādhūra in E. D.), and will not be found on most modern maps, but is given in Rennell's map of Hindostan of 1782. This is no doubt the place which Capt. Vost mentions as between Sahāranpūr and Ludhiāna, and it seems to be a probable position for a mint in Shāh ʻĀlam's time, although the site near Agra is also a possible one.

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		BĀBAR.
Æ.		
1	929	*Obv.* Area an irregular foursided figure, continued at the angles to form a margin of four compartments. Area: لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله Margins: ... الصديق | عمر الفاروق | عثمان العادل | *Rev.* Area in ninefoil, small. ظهير الدين محمد بابر Margins: السلطان الاعظم والخاقان مكرم خلد الله ٩٢٩ Æ 1·0. Wt. 72. [Pl. XIII, 1.]
2	—	*Obv.* Area in looped quatrefoil, legends as in No. 1. *Rev.* Area in eightfoil, legends as in No. 1. Counterstruck. ضرب هند Similar to the coin in Thomas, *Chronicles of Pathan Kings of Delhi*, No. 323, Pl. V, 172, with the exception of being counterstruck. Æ ·9. Wt. 72. [Pl. XIII, 2.]
3	—	Resembles No. 1, but the obv. area is larger, and certain words unintelligible to me are added under the Kalima. Æ 1·05. Wt. 66. [Pl. XIII, 3.]

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		HUMĀYŪN.
4	Kābul	*Obv.* Area in looped eightfoil. Kalima. Margins in compartments. — يق | عمر الفاروق | عثمان العادل | — *Rev.* Area in small eightfoil. محمد همايون غازى Margin: السلطان الاعظم والخاقان امكرم (خلد الله) تعالي (ملكه) و سلطانه ضرب كابل Æ 1·0. Wt. 70. [Pl. XIII, 4.]
5	—	*Obv.* Area in plain circle, legends as in No. 4. *Rev.* Area in plain circle. غازى محمد بادشاه همايون Margin as in No. 4. No mint. A small thick coin. Æ ·85. Wt. 73.
6	—	*Obv.* Area in looped quatrefoil. Kalima margin, in segments. ابا بكر الصديق | . . . | عثمان العفان | على المرتضي *Rev.* In mihrābī. محمد همايون بادشاه Outside as in margin of No. 4. No mint. Æ ·95. Wt. 72. [Pl. XIII, 6.]

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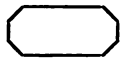
No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
7	—	Variety of B.M., 19. Circle on obv. smaller and not looped. الله بغير حساب يرزق من يشا under Kalima.) Æ ·9. Wt. 72.
8	—	Another variety of B.M. 19. Words differently arranged. Æ ·95. Wt. 64.
		KĀMRĀN.
9	—	*Obv.* Area in square, with knots at corners. Kalima, etc., as in L.M. 1, p. 14. *Rev.* Area in oblong, with corners cut off.  محمد كامران بادشا غازي Margins as in L.M. 1. The shape of the area differs from the L.M. coin. Æ 1·1. Wt. 69. [**Pl. XIII, 9.**]
		AKBAR.
10	Urdū Ẓafar-qarīn 1000	*Obv.* Kalima in area formed by the tails of the final letters of names of Khalīfas. Inscriptions as in B.M. 66, but the coin is round, not square, and the Kalima is inserted perpendicularly, not diagonally. اصبيه علي instead of علم علي. For the word here read as اصبيه, the meaning of which has not yet been explained, *cf.* B.M.C., Miscellaneous Index, p. 373, with its references to Nos. 24 and 30. *Rev.* Inscriptions as in B.M. 73, but round, in dotted square. Æ ·85. Wt. 162. [**Pl. XIII, 10.**]

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
11	Lahore Year 48, month Ardī-bihisht	Resembles B.M. 171, but ilāhī date ۴۸ and month اردي بهشت. *Æ* ·75. Wt. 168.
12	972	Resembling B.M. 90, but *obv.* as well as *rev.* enclosed in eightfoil, and the lines enclosing areas double on both sides. M.M. ☒ on *obv.* Date ۹۷۲ on *rev.* *Æ* 1·05. Wt. 174.
13	Allāhābād Year 49	*Obv.* ماه رائج باد / مهـــرو / ۴۹ / همـــچو / همیشه *Rev.* اله اباد / ســـکه / ق جهان / شـــر / د غرب و The couplet is the same as that in B.M. 254 and L.M. 158, 159, but differs in omitting the word زر over همچو and substituting the date ۴۹. *Æ* ·7. Wt. 174. [Pl. XIII, 13.]
14	1001	Square Kalima type. No mint. Date ۱۰۰۱ over اکبر. *Æ* ·7. Wt. 175.
15	1001	Square Kalima type. Loop attached. Date الف / احد over اکبر. Shroff-marked on edges. *Æ* ·7. Wt. 177. [Pl. XIII, 15.]

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		See remarks of C. J. Rodgers in J.A.S.B., 1896, p. 221. I do not think either of the rupees there mentioned has been edited.
16	? Bangāla 1010	*Obv.* The Kalima. *Rev.* شاه سل[يم] ١٠١٠ اكبـــــــر كابروس ض[. ســـ[ـه .]نكاله N.B.—I publish this specimen of this very rare coin as only one has hitherto been figured, and its attribution seems doubtful. C. J. Rodgers gives two (in L.M. Cat. p. 245), and Professor Hoernle one in J.A.S.B. 1893, p. 244 (pl. ix, 24). Mr. Rodgers informed Professor Hoernle that he had another in his possession, probably the coin here described, which came from his collection. Square Æ ·7. Wt. 171. [Pl. XIII, 16.]
17	Urdū-ī Ẓafar-qarīn 1000	*Obv.* Both areas in double square with dots between lines. اكبـــــر الفـــ الله *Rev.* قرين ظفـر اردوي This four-anna piece was described in L.M. Cat. 124, p. 69, but has not been figured yet. It is remarkable from the combination of Hijri date with the words الله اكبر, which never occurs on the rupees of the year 1000 of the same mint. Quarter rupee, square. Æ ·5. Wt. 43. [Pl. XIII, 17.]

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
18	Burhānpūr Year 45, month Bahman	*Obv.* On flowery field : الله اكبر جل جلاله *Rev.* بهمن الهى ۴۵ برهانپور ضرب The only fractional coin of the Burhānpūr mint yet published. Half rupee. Æ ·65. Wt. 84. [Pl. XIII, 18.]
19	Year 44	*Obv.* الله اكبر *Rev.* ۴۴ الهى See L.M. 111, p. 67, which Mr. Rodgers states to be the only known specimen of a *dasā* or one-tenth rupee of Akbar. One-tenth rupee. Æ ·3. Wt. 16. [Pl. XIII, 19.]
20	Lahore Year 45, month Bahman	Resembles the two-anna piece of Lahore in L.M. 194, p. 78, but the legends are arranged diagonally. *Rev.* بهمن الهى ۴۵ لاهور ضرب One-eighth rupee, square. Æ ·4. Wt. 21. *Copper.*
21	Year 4–, month Khurdād	*Obv.* ضرب يكدمري *Rev.* ۴– الهى خرداد This is a different form of damṛī from that given in L.M. 247, p. 120. Damrī. Æ ·5. Wt. 33. [Pl. XIII, 21.]

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		JAHĀNGĪR.
22	1015 Year 1	*Obv.* The Kalima. Over رسول the figure of a bird in outline. Over محمد : ١. Between رسول and الله a mint-mark [illegible] *Rev.* نورالدين محمد ١٠١٥ جهانگير بادشاه ضرب The figure of a bird in outline across the گ of جهانگير. A new type of Kalima rupee. Æ ·75. Wt. 175. [**Pl. XIII, 22.**]
23	Agra 1020 Year 6	*Obv.* Area, in an irregular square. اكبر شاه شا جهانگيره Margins filled with a pattern of vines. Flowers are also scattered about the area. Double square outside. *Rev.* Area in a square, with a semicircular recess on each side. The sides of the square and the semicircles prolonged so as to divide the margin into several segments. سنه ٦ اكره ١٠٢٠ ضرب Margins and area covered with flowers. Square. Æ ·85. Wt. 175. [**Pl. XIII, 23.**]

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		N.B.—This is probably the same as L.M. 45, p. 136, as to which Mr. C. J. Rodgers remarks, "This much worn rupee is unique." The coin here described is in good order.
24	Qandahār 1027 Year 13	*Obv.* اکبر شاه ۱۳ شاه سنه نگیـــــر از جها *Rev.* ۱۰۲۷ سکه قندهار ضرب Half rupee, Æ ·6. Wt. 85. New, as a half rupee of Qandahār.
		SHĀH JAHĀN.
25	1038 Year 1	*Obv.* On area, covered with flowers. The Kalima. Under it: ضرب ۱۰۳۸ *Rev.* غازی بادشاه شاه جهان سنه شهاب الدین ثانی صاحب قران Æ ·85. Wt. 175. [Pl. XIII, 25.] New variety of the rupee of the first year. سنه instead of احدی.
26	Shāhjahānābād 1066 Year 30	*Obv.* Area in small circle. Kalima. Margins: | وعدل عمر | بصدق ابي بكر ۱۰۶۶ بازرم عثمان | وعلم علي

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		Rev. Area in small circle. بادشاه غازی شاه جهان ۳۰ Margin. The couplet, سکهٔ شاه جهان اباد رائج درجهان جاودان بادا بنام ثاني صاحب قران *Æ* 1·1. Wt. 170. [Pl. XIII, 26.] A similar rupee of 1065 and year 28 has been described in L.M. 73, p. 171. It has never been figured, and that here described is in fine condition. B.M. 568 is a similar coin in gold.
27	Akbarābād Year 2	*Obv.* بصدق ابي بكر وعدل عمر لا اله الا الله محمد رسول علی بازرم عثمان وعلم *Rev.* As in B.M. 588. *Æ* ·85. Wt. 176. This differs from B.M. 588 in the arrangement of Obv., the Kalima being in the middle with names and attributes of Khalīfas above and below. Cf. L.M. 25, p. 165 (Burhānpūr).
28	Allāhābād 1037 Hijrī	*Obv.* لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ضرب الهاباد سنه ۳۷ هجر ۱۰

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		Rev. غازی شاه جهان باد شاه محمد شهاب الدین نے صاحب قران ثا Æ ·75. Wt. 175. The only coins of Shāh Jahān of Allāhābād hitherto edited are B.M. 606 and 623, which both differ from this. Compare B.M. 580 (Burhānpūr), also L.M. 1, p. 160, both of which give the word Hijrī for the year 1037. Both areas in small circles.
29	Sūrat Year 31	*Obv.* Area. Kalima. Margin: . . بازرم عثمان و علم علي . . *Rev.* Area: بادشا غازی شاه جهان Margin: شهاب الدین . . ضرب سورت Æ ·9. Wt. 175. A type of Shāh Jahān's rupees not yet figured.
30	Burhānpūr 1052	Areas in dotted squares. Date ١٠٥٢ under Kalima. ضرب برهانپور on *rev.* margin. Æ ·8. Wt. 172. Differs from the ordinary type (B.M. 616), only in that the squares are dotted, not plain.
31	1068 Year 32	A rupee of ordinary type with square areas, but with the signs ♈ over the ن of جهان and ♐ over the ش of شاه. Possibly these stand for Aries and Sagittarius. Æ ·8. Wt. 176. [Pl. XIII, 31.]

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
32	Multān Year 8	As the ordinary type of rupee with square areas, but new in this mint as a half-rupee. ^ on *obv.* beneath Kalima. ملتان on *rev.* in margin. Corroded surface. Half rupee. Æ ·65. Wt. 80.
33	Akbarābād 1049 Year 12	*Obv.* In double circle, plain and dotted. ثانی قران حب صا ۱۲ *Rev.* In double circle, plain and dotted. اکبراباد ضرب سنه ۱۰۴۹ One-eighth rupee. Æ ·40. Wt. 21. [Pl. XIII, 33.]
		Copper.
34	Kashmīr Year 2 (?)	*Obv.* ۸] محمد شاه جهان بن *Rev.* سنه ۲ کشمیر ضرب Dām. Æ ·8. Wt. 260.
35	Bairāta Year 7 (?)	*Obv.* صاحب قران ثانی *Rev.* بیراته ضرب سنه ۷ Dām. Æ ·95. Wt. 311.

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		This is a different type from the copper coins of Bairāta hitherto published, and resembles the Udaipūr coin (L.M. 13, p. 178). [Pl. XIV, 35.]
		AURANGZEB.
36	Akbarābād 1095 Year 27	Square areas similar to B.M. 733, but *obv.* area omits شاه before عالم گير. Date ۱۰۹۵ in margin after بهادر. Year ۲۷ in *rev.* margin. Æ ·85. Wt. 175.
37	Allāhābād Year 2 (or 2–)	*Obv.* Usual couplet. *Rev.* مانوس / ميمنت / ۲ سنه جلوس / ضرب الهٰ اباد. Æ ·9. Wt. 176. [Pl. XIV, 37.] A new mint of Aurangzeb.
38	Islāmābād 1106 Year 38	*Obv.* Usual couplet. ۱۱۰۶ after منير. *Rev.* At foot ۳۸ سنه / ضرب / اسلام اباد. See L.M., p. 188, Nos. 71 and 71 (both of 1107).
39	Kaṭak Year 46	Usual legends. On *rev.* ۴۶ سنه and ضرب كٹك. Shroff-marked. Æ ·85. Wt. 180. [Pl. XIV, 39.] The only rupees of the Kaṭak mint hitherto published are three of Farrukh-siyar (B.M. 907, 908, 914), and seven of Ahmad Shāh (I.M., pp. 69, 70, 71).

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
40	Gūtī 1107	*Obv.* Usual couplet. Two eight-pointed stars. *Rev.* ١١٠٧ after جلوس . * ١١ over سنه. ضر[ب] كوتي Æ ·95. Wt. 177. [Pl. XIV, 40.] This mint has hitherto occurred only on the small gold coins of Farrukhsiyar (B.M. 901).
41	Mu'azzamābād 1118 Year 50	*Obv.* Usual couplet. Date ١١١٨. *Rev.* مانوس ممنه ميمنت اباد جلوس ظم]. Æ ·8. Wt. 177. Mu'azzamābād has only been noted on a gold coin of Rafī'u'-d-darjāt (B.M. 937*a*). It is a name for Gorakhpur given in honour of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh, who bore the name Mu'azzam previous to his accession. The coin here given belongs to the last year of Aurangzeb, who was succeeded by Bahādur Shāh in A.H. 1119.
42	Akbarābād 1078 Year 12	*Obv.* عالم گيرى ١٢ نثار سنه *Rev.* اكبراباد ضر ١٠٧٨ One-sixteenth rupee, niṣār. Æ ·35. Wt. 11.
43	—	*Obv.* عالم كيرى بادشاه

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		Rev. میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب
		One-sixteenth rupee. Æ ·4. Wt. 9. [Pl. XIV, 43.]
		These two small coins are silver annas. No. 42 is a nisār or jeton, while No. 43, which unfortunately has lost the mint town, appears to belong to the ordinary coinage. A similar coin to No. 42 has been published by K. No. 28, but No. 43 appears to be new.
		KĀMBAKHSH.
44	Haidarābād 1120 Year 2	*Obv.* یاد کام بخش شاه برخورشید وماه سکه دکن زد
		Rev. مانوس میمنت جلوس حیدراباد ضرب دار الجهاد
		Æ ·95. Wt. 171. [Pl. XIV, 44.]
		Gold coins of Haidarābād mint of Kāmbakhsh have been published by J. G. Delmerick (Proc. A.S.B., May 1884), and in B.M. 852, but none in silver. This coin was found near Jehlam in the Panjāb. The appellation of Dāru'l-jihād was given to Haidarābād after the overthrow of the Kuṭbshāhī dynasty by Aurangzeb in A.H. 1098 (A.D. 1687). (See Khāfī Khān, quoted in Elliott and Dowson's History of India, vol. vii, p. 336). W. Vost, in J.A.S.B., 1895, p. 45, states that the term was applied to Haidarābād (Sind), but it

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		was evidently Haidarābād of the Dekkhan. The coin there given is attributed by him to the Tatta mint, but the letters read as Tatta are, I think, merely the strokes of the س of مانوس See his pl. iii, No. xxvii, and the coin is doubtless one of the Haidarābād mint. Aurangzeb's first published coin is dated 1099, the year after the conquest (L.M. 54, p. 187). The other dates of Aurangzeb are 1108, 1114, and one of Muhammad Shāh is dated 1144 (*infra* No. 61).
		BAHĀDUR SHĀH (SHĀH 'ĀLAM I.)
45	Akbarnagar Year 2	*Obv.* شاه غازی ... عالم باد سکه ✱ *Rev.* سنه ۲ جلوس ضرب اکبرنگر Æ ·8. Wt. 177. [Pl. XIV, 45.] New mint of Bahādur Shāh. Not hitherto noted after the reign of Aurangzeb.
46	Ahmadābād 1120 Year 3	*Obv.* بادشاه غازی شاه عالم بهادر سکه مبارک ۱۱۲۰ *Rev.* مانوس میمنت سنه ۳ جلوس ضرب احمدآباد Æ ·9. Wt. 172. A new mint of this king.

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
47	Bījāpūr Dāru' ẓ-ẓafar 1122 Year 4	*Obv.* As in No. 46. Date ١١٢٢. *Rev.* جلوس سـ ـس میمنت مانو سنه ۴ الظفر دار بیجاپور ضرب Æ ·9. Wt. 176. A new mint of this king.
		JAHĀNDĀR.
48	Etāwā 1124 Year 1	*Obv.* جهاندار شاه ے ابو الفتح غاز ١١٢۴ مهر و ماه سـ ـکه در افاق زد چون *Rev.* As in No. 46, but احد سنه ضرب اتاوا Æ ·9. Wt. 174. A new mint of Jahāndār.
49	Ahmadābād 1124 Year 1	As in No. 48, but ضرب احمداباد Æ ·9. Wt. 174. A new mint of Jahāndār.
50	Sahrind (Sarhind) 1124 Year 1	*Obv.* جهان بادشاه ١١٢۴ قران جهاندار شاه صاحب مهر زد سکه برچو[.

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		Rev. As in No. 48, but ضرب سهرند
		Æ ·85. Wt. 175. [Pl. XIV, 50.]
		A new mint of Jahāndār.
		FARRUKH-SIYAR.
51	Ahmadābād 1125 Year 2	*Obv.* بحروبر فرخ سیر شاه حق برسیم وزر باد سکه زد از فضل ۱۱۲۵
		Rev. As in No. 49, but سنه ۲
		Æ ·95. Wt. 172.
		A new mint of Farrukh-siyar.
52	Ajmer Dāru'l-khair Year 7	*Obv.* بحروبرفرخ سیر بادشاه حق برسیم وزر فضل سکه زد از
		Rev. دار الخیر [اجمیر] ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۷ ✱ سنه
		Æ ·8. Wt. 176. [Pl. XIV, 52.]
		The epithet Dāru'l-Khair shows that the mint is Ajmer, which has not been before recorded among Farrukh-siyar's coins.

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
53	Barelī Year 3	*Obv.* از فضل حق سیم شاه (باد) بحر و بر فرخ سیر سکه زد بر زر *Rev.* As in No. 46, but سنه ۳ and ضرب بریلي Æ ·9. Wt. 172. Barelī has not been recorded among the mints of Farrukh-siyar in silver. B.M. 893 gives it in gold, but the coin is barbarous and the mint very doubtful.
54	Kambāyat Year 7	*Obv.* and *Rev.* as in No. 51, but سنه ۷ and ضرب کنبایت Æ 1·0. Wt. 173. A new mint of Farrukh-siyar.
		RAFĪ'U'D-DARJĀT.
55	Burhānpūr 1131 Year 1	*Obv.* رفیع الدرجات هنشه شا بحر و بر ۱۱۳۱ با هزاران برکاة زد بهند *Rev.* جلوس مانوس میمنت احد دار السرور سنه ضرب برهانپور Æ ·95. Wt. 175. A new mint of this king.

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
56	Patna 1131 Year 1	*Obv.* As in 55, but differently arranged. *Rev.* مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنه ضرب پتنه *Æ* ·95. Wt. 178. [Pl. XIV, 56.] Patna is a mint not hitherto identified on the coins of Rafi'u'd-darjāt. B.M. 944 is doubtful. This is the latest recorded occurrence of this mint, as 'Azīmābād generally takes its place after Aurangzeb's time.
57	Sahrind (Sarhind) 1131 Year 1	*Obv.* and *Rev.* as in No. 56, but ضرب سهرند *Æ* ·85. Wt. 176. A new mint of this king.
		MUHAMMAD IBRĀHĪM.
58	Shāhjahānābād 1132 Year 1	As in B.M. 956, but the date ۱۱۳۲ is on the left side of the inscription over the ل of فضل. *Æ* ·85. Wt. 175.
		MUHAMMAD SHĀH.
		Gold.
59	Bālāpur	*Obv.* محمد شاه *Rev.* بالاپور *Æ* ·25. Wt. 6. [Pl. XIV, 59.] This is a gold fanam of Bālāpur in Mysore. The existence of such a fanam is mentioned by Tufnell (Hints to Coin Collectors in S. India), but none has been published as far as I am aware. Elliott and Bidie do not mention it.

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
60	Akhtarnagar 1132 Year 1	*Obv.* محمد شاه بے بادشاه غازی سکه ۱۱۳۲ مبارک *Rev.* مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنه ضرب اخترنگر Æ ·9. Wt. 176. [Pl. XIV, 60.] The mint of Akhtarnagar Oudh is given in L.M. Nos. 12 and 20 (pp. 211, 212), and the plate shows that this is the mint of B.M. 985 (given in the text as Akbarnagar Oudh). The present coin is a new variety of Akhtarnagar (without Oudh). The mint was named after Roshan Akhtar, Muhammad Shāh's name before his accession.
61	Haidarābād Farkhanda- bunyād 114– Year 14 (?)	*Obv.* As in No. 60. Date ۱۱۴— under محمد, and year ۱۴ (?) over ه of شاه. *Rev.* [مانوس] میمنت جلوس فرخنده بنیاد ضرب حیدرابادٔ Æ ·95. Wt. 176. [Pl. XIV, 61.] A new mint of Muhammad Shāh. Remarkable as giving the earliest example of the epithet 'Farkhanda-bunyād,' afterwards used on the coins of the Nizāms, and also on some coins struck in the names of the Emperors Akbar II and Bahādur Shāh. See *infra* Nos. 71 and 73. See note under No. 44 for the previous use of Dāru'l-jihād. Haidārbād is alluded to as Farkhanda-bunyād by Khāfī Khān in A.H. 1136 (E.D., vol. vii, p. 527).

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
62	Lahore Year 2	*Obv.* محمد شاه بے بادشاه غاز *Rev.* [میمنت] [دار] السلطنه لاهور ضرب

One-eighth rupee. Æ ·46. Wt. 21.

[Pl. XIV, 62.]

The fractional currency of Muhammad Shāh is very rare, and no 2-anna piece of the Lahore mint has yet been edited.

AHMAD SHĀH.

63	Shāhābād Qanauj 1166 Year 5	*Obv.* احمد شاه بهادر ۱۱۶۶ بادشاه غاز سکه مبار *Rev.* مانوس میمنت سنه ۵ جلوس ضرب شاه اباد قنوج

Æ ·9. Wt. 170.

A new mint of Ahmad Shāh. The only coins of this mint hitherto published are of Muhammad Shāh.

'ĀLAMGĪR II.

64	Arkāt Year 3	*Obv.* عزیز الدین محمد غازی بادشاه

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		Rev. مانوس میمنت سنه ۳ جلوس ضرب ارکات *AV* ·7. Wt. 166.
		No mohar of 'Ālamgīr II's coinage of Arkāt has been published, although half mohars of the E.I.C. are known. The long stroke of the کا shows that the mint is Arkāt, as does the general style of the coin.
65	Islāmābād 1167 Year 1	*Obv.* عالمگیر ثانی ۱۱۶۷ بادشاہ غاز سکہ مبار
		Rev. اسلام اباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد سنہ *AR* ·95. Wt. 171.
		A new mint of 'Ālamgīr II.
66	Gwāliār 1167 Year 1	*Obv.* الدین عالمگیر ثانی صاحبقرا عزیز نے ۱۱۶۷ زد سکہ
		Rev. مانوس میمنت سنہ احد جلوس ضرب [گو] الیار *AR* ·95. Wt. 173.

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		No rupee, after Muhammad Shāh, has been hitherto described of this mint. For couplet see L.M., No. 3, p. 220.
67	Murādābād 1171 Year 6	*Obv.* As in No. 65, but عالم گیر ۱۱ ۷۱ *Rev.* مانوس میمنت جلوس سنه ۶ ن ضرب مراداباد Æ ·9. Wt. 173. With the exception of the unique rupee of Aurangzeb of 1097 (L.M., 49, p. 186) the issues of the mint of Murādābād seem to have been confined to a very limited period, the known coins being only of Ahmad Shāh, 1167 (B.M., No. 1057), the coin here described of 'Ālamgīr II of 1171, and four of Shāh 'Ālam of 1176 (I.M.), 1180, and 1182 (L.M.) and 1189 (No. 70*a* infra). The coinage of the invader Ahmad Shāh Durrānī of 1174 comes within the same period. The crescent mint-mark, which appears on several of these coins, including both of those here described, has not been explained.
		'ALĪ GOHAR (name of Shāh 'Ālam II previous to accession).
68	Year 2	*Obv.* ٥ علی گوهر [. بادشاه غاز

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		Rev. مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ۲ ضرب . . . .
		Æ ·9. Wt. 174. [Pl. XIV, 68.]
		Another similar coin, formerly in my possession, and given by me to Mr. C. J. Rodgers, is now in the Lahore Museum (L.M., 21, p. 227). Mr. Rodgers thought the mint might be Pūna. For a similar mint-mark see No. 72 *infra*, and one of similar fabric given by Dr. Hoernle (in J.A.S.B., 1897, p. 273, No. 76 of pl. xxxiv), which is on native authority attributed to the Peshwas.
		The coin here described is the only one on which the word گوهر appears in full, and there can be little hesitation in attributing it to Shāh 'Ālam, probably during the lifetime of 'Ālamgīr II.
		SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.
69	Burhānpūr 1188 Year 14	*Obv.* الله حامي دين فضل شاه عالم بادشاه سکه ۱۱۸۸ رد بر هفت کشور
		Rev. مانوس میمنت سنه ۱۴ دار السرور ضرب ۱۲ برهانپور
		Æ ·85. Wt. 178. [Pl. XIV, 69.]
		A new mint of Shāh 'Ālam, and the last appearance of the Burhānpūr mint on the coins of the Mughals.

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
70	Mustafa-ābād 1185 Year 12	*Obv.* شاه عالم ے بادشاه غا | ز مبار ۱۱۸۵ *Rev.* مصطفے اباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۱۲ *Æ* ·85. Wt. 170. The only coin of this mint hitherto published is that given by Captain Vost in J.A.S.B., 1895, p. 46, pl. iii, 29. That rupee is of the year 1184, and is described as unique. The mint-mark, which here appears in the curve of the س of مانوس, is not visible in the plate of Captain Vost's coin, and appears to be a new shape.
70*a*	Muradābād 1189 Year 16	*Obv.* اله حامي دين فضل شاه عالم بادشاه سکه ۱۱۸۹ زد بر هفت کشور *Rev.* As in No. 67. Year ١٦. Mint-mark, star in curve of س of مانوس and جلوس. *Æ* ·9. Wt. 168. [Pl. XIV, 70.]
		AKBAR II.
71	Haidarābād (Farkhanda- bunyād) 1244	*Obv.* محمد اکبر شاه ے ۱۲۴۴ بادشاه غاز

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		Rev. مانوس سنه میمنت جلوس فرخنده بنیاد ضرب Æ ·9. Wt. 173. A new mint of Akbar II. Bears the mint-mark of the Nizām.
72	1231	*Obv.* بادشاه غاز سکه مبار *Rev.* میمنت جلوس ۲ ضرب ۹۲۳۹ با اباد موحـ[. Æ ·85. Wt. 173. See note under No. 68. This is similar to Dr. Hoernle's coin, which is, however, of another date (1243). The date 1231 shows that it must be referred to Akbar II. It is remarkable in that the figures are Nāgarī and not Persian in both coins. The mint is illegible.
		BAHĀDUR SHĀH II. *Silver.*
73	Haidarābād 1274 Year 18	*Obv.* محمد بهادر بادشاه غاز ۱۲۷۴ [سکه مبار]

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No.	Mint and Date.	Inscription.
		Rev. جل]و ١٨ س ميمنت [مانوس]ں فرخنده بنياد ضرب حيدراباد Æ ·85. Wt. 173. [Pl. XIV, 73.] This, like the preceding coin, bears the mint-mark of the Nizām's mint. It is remarkable as being struck at Haidarābād in 1274 A.H. = 1857 A.D., the year of the Indian Mutiny.
		Copper.
74	Najībābād 1263	*Obv.* بها اس اليه ٧ [.] گبر ١٢٦٣ *Rev.* اباد مجيب ضرب ٧١ Æ ·75. Wt. 95. [Pl. XIV, 74.] A very late issue of the Najībābād mint, which had at this date (1846 A.D.) been long under the E.I.C. The only copper coin I know of Bahādur Shāh. The obverse is confused. It is possible that the letters which can be read are a blundered form of بهادر شاه اكبر شاه

M. LONGWORTH DAMES.

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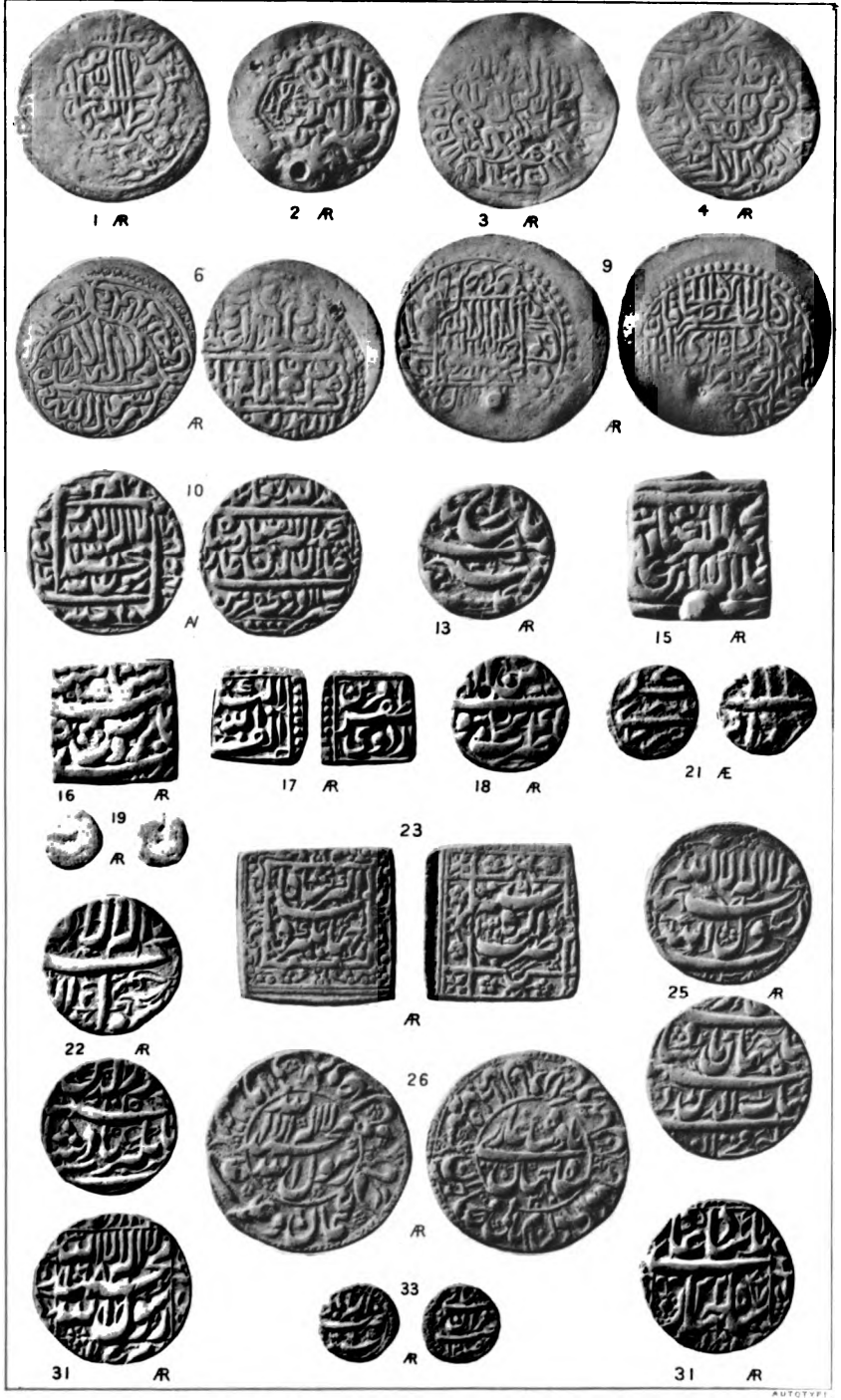

COINS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS.

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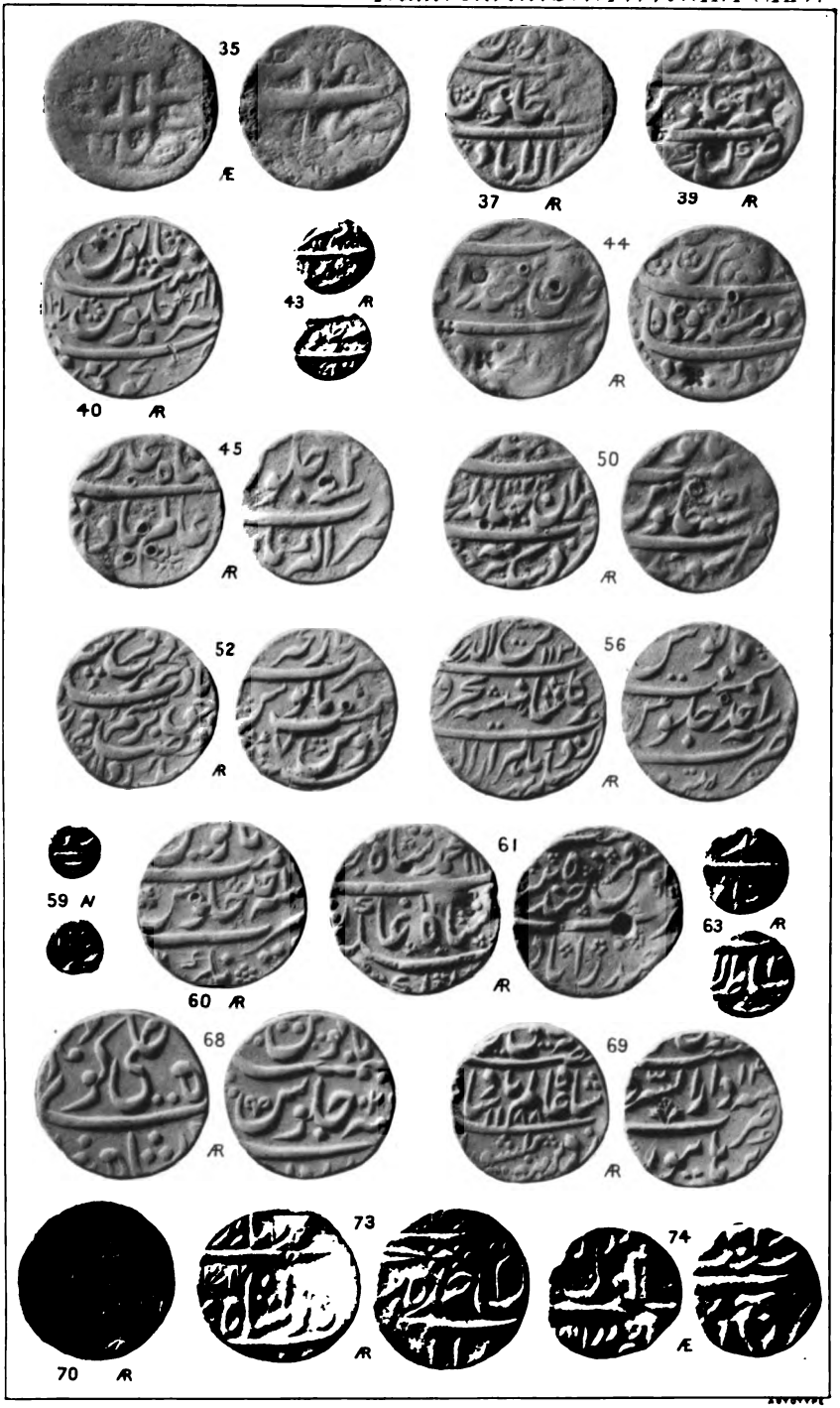

COINS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS.

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