

COIN COLLECTING IN THE DECCAN.

BY

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Reprinted from THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC JOURNAL, Vol. V. 1909.

LONDON :
HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

1909.

THACKER SPINK & CO., CALCUTTA.

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WHEN the British-Indian rupee was emancipated from the superscription of the shadowy kingship of Delhi in 1835, India possessed some three hundred varieties of currency, for nearly every native state had its own coinage, the princes regarding the privilege of coining as insignia of independent rule. The Court of Directors, having placed the British-India coinage upon a satisfactory basis, endeavoured to establish a uniform system throughout the native states, but the princes declined any change in their hand-made and debased rupees. "In the seventies the Government of India again tackled the problem by offering to coin for the states money of the same weight and fineness as that circulating in British territory, in which it would be legal tender, provided that rulers consenting to the proposal would agree to close their mints for a term of years. A few of the smaller states accepted this concession; but the majority held aloof, and it was not until the passing of the Currency Act and the closing of the Bombay and Calcutta mints to the free coinage of silver in 1893, that an appreciable advance was made in monetary reforms in feudatory India, and as their rupees were easily counterfeited, and the advent of cheap silver had made their imitation a very profitable speculation, many of the rulers were impelled to accept the British rupee as a means of self-protection.¹

"A notable exception, however, to this gathering of the feudatories into the Imperial currency fold is Hyderabad, the ruler of which has resisted the blandishments of Simla and Calcutta. . . . As the monetary troubles of the great Deccan Principality form a curiously interesting page of its history, a brief epitome of some of them will

¹ From *The Madras Mail*.

not be inappropriate at the present moment. Prior to the introduction by Sir Salar Jung in the 'fifties of the Halli Sicca rupee and its multiples, Hyderabad excelled the rest of India in the number of its mints and the varieties of its currencies, which starting with the old Delhi standard of nine *mashas* of silver to two of alloy, were so attenuated by adulteration that the intrinsic value of many of the coins was not more than eight annas. It has been estimated that during the first half of last century the state, in addition to the half-a-dozen mintages which represented its official currencies, had thirty or forty others, which were from ten to fifty per cent. below standard value. These debased tokens gradually superseded the state rupees, as the latter were bought up as fast as they were minted, and transmitted by speculative sowcars to private manufactories of coin where they were melted, re-alloyed and issued as one of the numerous brands of money in circulation. It appears that anyone who was prepared to pay for the privilege was permitted to coin rupees, and at one time there were between thirty and forty private mints in active operation, turning out lakhs of spurious money, which found its way to all parts of the Nizam's dominions. . . . Sir Salar Jung introduced the Halli Sicca as the state coin in the early 'fifties, and all other mintages were declared to be no longer current. As, however, no endeavour was made to recall and convert the numerous varieties of old rupees, they continued to circulate, and until quite recently lakhs of them were in use in the districts. As the rupees were all hand-made they were easily counterfeited, and, doubtless, large additions were foisted on the state currency by this means. Ten or twelve years ago (1896), improvements in the Hyderabad currency commenced with the introduction of a machine-made rupee, with milled edges (Fig. 11); but it was soon apparent that the expert coin-forgers in the state were able to imitate it, as facsimiles appeared which could not be differentiated from the genuine tokens. At length, on the recommendation of Mr. Casson Walker, the Assistant Financial Minister, it was decided, to build a new mint and equip it with machinery and coining presses from England, capable of turning out two or three lakhs *per diem*; and to recall gradually the Halli Siccas and the older currencies, and

replace them with coins which could not be readily imitated. The manufacture of the new rupee, styled the Mahubia (Fig. 13) as a compliment to the ruler who declined to abrogate his currency privileges, was begun three years ago (1904) and up to date some six and a half crores of coins, inclusive of four-anna and two-anna pieces, have been minted and placed in circulation. . . . The copper coinage (Fig. 16) which has also been taken in hand, is giving an infinity of trouble owing to the ingenious devices of both the Shroffs and Bunniahs. The official rate of exchange is 96 pice per rupee, but the public rarely obtain more than 86, the difference being absorbed by the money-changers, who, having been accustomed for years to fix their own rates of exchange, will not accept the Government standard. The difficulty is being solved to some extent by the daily sale at the Treasury and other official depôts of some thousands of pice at the official rate ; but the amount placed in circulation by this means is not sufficient to meet the demand and so check the fleecing of the public."

The above extracts from a leading article in the *Madras Mail* are a good description of the state of the currency in the Nizam's dominions down to the year 1907. In remote stations when a rupee was exchanged for copper coins, the money-changer seldom gave 86 of the recognised Hyderabad pice for it, for, by a careful examination, it would be found that he had included several tokens of kings who long since had ceased to reign in the Deccan. These coins were not supposed to be legal tender, but the old square *dubs* of former Nizams had become so worn as to be almost unrecognisable, and thus the money-changers had great opportunities for disposing of non-current coins. It was an amusing sight to see the poor villager minutely examine each piece before concluding his bargain, and he had good reason to do so, for the shop-keepers would not accept any money other than the Nizam's, except at a heavy discount.

Even so late as in 1906 the variety of copper coins piled up in heaps on market days in front of the money-changers was astonishing. On examination I have found specimens of the Pathán kings of Delhi, the Báhmáni kings of the Deccan, of Auranzébe, of Akbar, of Tipu of Mysore, and coins of various villages, besides many others too

numerous to mention. Money from all parts of India seems to have been brought into the Deccan in great quantity, to have been readily accepted, and to have remained in circulation. So many different dynasties ruled in the Deccan at various times, every king of each dynasty proclaiming his accession to the throne by issuing money, and so many villages and towns had their own currency, that anything in the shape of a coin must have been accepted. In some parts of the Deccan the shop-keepers would receive square copper coins only, which is the usual shape of the Nizam's coins, but in other parts both square and round coins would be accepted. In order that no objections should be raised on the ground of the shape of the coins, I have often come across many coins which though originally round had been cut by the agents of the money-changers. I obtained in change a specimen of one of the issues of Alá-ud-din, Ahmad II. a Báhmáni king of the Deccan, A.D. 1437-1457, so clipped as to resemble one of the Nizam's coins. The money of the Sultans of Malwa being square was occasionally found amongst the Nizam's *dubs*.

From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that coin collecting in the Deccan is not a very expensive occupation, even if the rate of exchange demanded by the money-changers is given, namely, 86 pice to the Nizam's rupee, about one shilling and two pence. Whilst stationed in the Deccan in 1906, I heard that the money-changers were collecting the old currency of the Nizam with a view to sending the coins to Hyderabad to be melted down for the new currency; and thinking that more active steps than waiting to enlarge my collection by what I received in change, should be taken, I paid several visits to the bazaars before the old coins disappeared. The money-changers, however, suspecting that I wanted the coins for a collection and not for purposes of small change, at once put up their rates. I was at first surprised, especially as I was told that no other coin collector had resided in that cantonment before, and having been cheated for months to the extent of ten pice per rupee in change required for household expenses, I paid no further visits to them, but adopted another plan. I gave a few elementary lessons in coin reading to a very intelligent and smart Mussalman, and sent him to all the villages and towns in the district

with instructions as to what he was to purchase. The result was better than I expected, as he was able to purchase copper coins at the rate of 96 to the Nizam's rupee, and made an arrangement with the people from whom he bought them to return those which he found he did not require after reaching home. The only copper coins which the village money-changers refused to let him have at this rate, were the copper issues of Akbar, and no wonder, considering their weight. The silver coins he purchased by weight,¹ but he was not long in finding out that it was a mistake to select one or two copper pieces out of a heap and then to try and bargain for them, for he rarely succeeded. If he wanted to purchase even a few out of a bag-full, he found it considerably cheaper to buy the lot. This of course was when he had become well known in the villages and the rate of copper coins had consequently commenced to rise.

Having occasion to visit the ancient city of Daulatabad where he had lately been collecting, I thought I would make a few enquiries in the bazaars, but was told that an eccentric Mussalman on a bicycle, which was his usual mode of travelling, had examined all the money in the village, and taken all away with him that he wanted. At a later date he paid another visit to the place, but returned very dejected saying that some sahib, meaning myself, had been making enquiries there about the coins of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, and that in consequence, the prices had gone up so considerably, that he was unable to do any business. After this experience I made no further inquiries for coins in other places I visited, but left it entirely to him, contenting myself with arranging his tours on the map, and ascertaining the ancient villages where he would be most likely to find what I required. Thus, the acquisition of coins was a very easy matter for me, and I was saved the annoyance of bargaining with natives, who invariably ask considerably more than the real value, and I had the pleasure of spending many hours during the long hot Indian day examining his collections, identifying, and cataloguing them.

¹ When forming a collection of the coins of Mysore in 1890 I often found the villagers in remote places in Mysore perfectly willing to sell their copper coins by weight, which, it need scarcely be said, was a great saving of time and trouble.

At the same time he was most useful in acquiring information as to what the natives knew about the local coins. As a general rule the money-changers knew absolutely nothing about many that until quite recently had been in circulation ; but occasionally one of them would be able to give the name of the town or village where they had been coined, or where they were more frequently met with. The name of the person who had issued them and even the dates were unknown to them, and, in fact, to the more educated of the natives. A great number of coins obtained in Aurungabad were attributed to the Mogul Emperor Aurangzib, in whose reign, Aurungabad was the capital of the Deccan. About eight miles from Aurungabad is the ancient city of Daulatabad, and six miles further on are the famous caves of Ellora, and from the villages around these places many specimens were obtained. Daulatabad was a very wealthy city in ancient days, for when 'Alau-'d'-din, afterwards Emperor of Delhi, captured it in the year 1293 and the citadel still holding out, he was induced to raise the siege of the latter on receiving the incredible ransom of 15,000 lbs. of pure gold, 175 lbs. of pearls, 50 lbs. of diamonds, and 25,000 lbs. of silver. The coins of 'Alau-'d'-din even now are very plentiful, also those of Muhammad Bin Tughlak, who, in A.D. 1338, removed the inhabitants of Delhi to Daulatabad. The latter place has been said to be the same as the ancient Tagara, and "there must have been a vast population in this region at the time the Ellora caves were excavated, for these works could have been finished only by multitudes great as those that erected the Pyramids. However, it is now thought that Tagara was built on the plateau of hills to the north of Daulatabad, and that this isolated hill was merely a defence of the city. Extensive ruins have been discovered on the said plateau, but it is possible that interesting discoveries might be made there if anyone would go with tents and a sufficient staff to examine the ground." I quote this extract from *Murray's Handbook to Madras*, 1879, because I purchased many coins of Alá-ud-din and Muhammad Bin Tughlak from ryots who had found them on this particular site.

Being much puzzled by many of the silver coins, which were once current in the Aurungabad district, and are now occasionally found in

the money-bags of the shroffs, and being unable to get any reliable information from the inhabitants of that place, I referred to the following note in the *Gazetteer of Aurungabad*, 1884, which I quote for the benefit of anyone who may be interested in this particular currency, although it did not give me much assistance in identifying my specimens :—

“ The silver coins formerly current in the district were the Siri Sicca, Zaripathka, Belapuri, Govind Bakshi, Zulfikari, Chandor Sicca, Pipalneri, Vaphigao, and Pistan Shahi. The Siri Sicca was the coin of the Hindu rajahs previous to the Mahomedan conquest, and the Zaripathka was current at the time of the Peshwas. The Govind Bakshi, Zulfikari, and Pistan Shahi derived their names from the persons who introduced them; and the Pipalneri, Belapuri, Vaphigao, and Chandor Sicca from the towns in which they were coined. The Govind Bakshi had an impression of a flower on one side, the Pipalneri, the leaf of the pipal tree, the Belapuri, the face of the sun, the Pistan Shahi a scimitar, and the Zulfikari a poniard. The value of the Chandor coin compared with each of the Pipalneri, Belapuri, and Vaphigao, was *Rs.* 100 to *Rs.* 101; and with the Halli Sicca currency *Rs.* 100 to *Rs.* 105 or *Rs.* 106. The Govind Bakshi was equal in value to the Chalni or to the Pistan Shahi, and the Zulfikari to the Halli Sicca.

“ The copper coins that prevailed were the seorai, jamodi, dhabbu, and siahi. The seorai-pice weighed $11\frac{1}{2}$ mashas = $172\frac{1}{2}$ grs. troy, and 16 gaudas of them, *viz.* 64, were given in exchange for a chandor rupee. The jamodi, or siahi-pices, were exchanged at the rate of 14 gaudas, *viz.* 56, for a Surti or British rupee. The dhabbu weighed 18 mashas = 270 grains troy, and was exchanged at 8 gaudas, *viz.* 32, for a Chandor rupee. The siahi and dhabbu are still (1885) sparingly current, the former passing off for an alamgiri-pice, and the latter for two of the same.

“ The gold coins consist of the Akbari, Bijapuri, and Indore gold mohurs, valued respectively at 22, 23, 15 or 16 Halli Sicca rupees.”

The following remarks on the coinage of Aurungabad are made on p. 735 of the *Gazetteer of Aurungabad* :—

“ Gold mohurs are very scarce (1847–1850), and when wanted, have to be purchased at from *Rs.* 19 to 21; there is a mint, but no money has been coined for a long period, excepting a few half and quarter rupees on occasions of festivals; the rupees in general currency are the Chulnee, Chandore, and Moonkhee (Bombay); the value of these is

always fluctuating, the present rate of exchange being 15 gaudas to the Chulnee, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to the Chandore, and $17\frac{3}{4}$ to the Moonkhee rupee. The copper coins are of two descriptions, a smaller pice called the alamghiri and a larger called the dhabbu; at the present rate of exchange, 60 smaller or 30 larger pice equal the Chulnee rupee. Cowries are valued at the rate of 1350 gaudas to a rupee, and in purchasing them in the bazaar, a profit is made by the money-changer of 6 cowries on every pice-worth. In former days the money revenue of the country was paid in tukkuhs or copper coins, with many shells and little gold. In exchanging money, half a pice is charged on each rupee."

THE COINS OF THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN.

Fig. 1.—The Halli Sicca Rupee of the 9th Nizam, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan. Weight $173\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Sir Salar Jung introduced this rupee in the early 'fifties.

Obverse.—

اصف جاه نظام الملك م بہادر سکہ ۱۲۸۶	}	"Current coin of Asoph Jah Nizam ul Mulk Bahadur 1286" [A.D. 1869]. Initial M of the Niza
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Reverse.—

۱ جلوس مہمنت مانوس فرخندہ بنیاد حیدرآباد	}	"Struck at Hyderabad, of happy foundation, in the first year of his auspicious reign."
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Nizam-ul-Mulk means "Regulator of the Country." Another title of the reigning authority in Hyderabad is ASOPH JAH—of the rank of Asoph, supposed to have been one of the ministers of Solomon, the Hebrew monarch; and the government of Hyderabad is, in consequence, frequently called the Asophee State. All the Nizam's sons have the word JAH appended to the names given them. Every title, however, bestowed upon previous Nizams is assumed by his successor. Until the destruction of the phantom court of Delhi in 1857, the Nizam admitted that he administered his government as the delegate of the Emperor. Coins were struck in the Emperor's name. In the seal he called himself "the servant of the Emperor." During the existence of the Delhi dynasty, the Nizam's official designation was "Soobehdar of

the Deccan," *i.e.*, governor.¹ The full name of the present Nizam is Mir Mahbub 'Ali khan Bahadur Fath Jang ["victor in battle"] Nizam u d'daulah ["the administrator of the State"] Nizam ul Mulk.

Nos. 2, 3, 4.—Smaller pieces not here illustrated.

Fig. 5.—Is the $\frac{1}{10}$ part of the rupee.

Figs. 6, 7, 8.—Show the size and shapes of the copper dubs, each containing a portion of the inscription on Fig. 1; almost every coin differs from the others in shape. Many of these dubs were coined in brass.

Fig. 9.—Is a copper coin of the 8th Nizam, Afzal u d'daulah [A.D. 1857–1869], Date 1281 A.H. [A.D. 1864]. These coins are now by no means common in the Deccan.

Fig. 10.—Illustrates a copper dub of the 5th Nizam of the Deccan, Nizam Ali Asaf Jah, and dated A.H. 1206 [A.D. 1791]. The dubs of previous Nizams were apparently similar, differing only in date, ornamentation, and length of title.

Fig. 11.—The machine-made rupee introduced in 1896 and extensively forged. It was withdrawn from circulation shortly after its introduction, and the former rupees, Fig. 1, were apparently coined again, for several of the latter bear the date A.H. 1317 [A.D. 1900]. Inscription on the machine rupee is the same as on Fig. 1, with the exception of the dates.

No. 12.—Half-rupee not illustrated.

Fig. 13.—The handsome Mahbubia rupee introduced into circulation in 1904.

Obverse.—A representation of the well-known Char Minar of Hyderabad.

Inscription above, between the minarets, اصنف جاہ ۹۲

„ below سنہ ۱۳۲۱

Year 1321 [A.D. 1904]

„ right نظام الملک

„ left بہادر

Reverse.—Value in the centre ایک روپیہ One Rupee.

Round. فرخندہ بنیاد حیدرآباد جلوس ۳۸ میمنت مانوس

ضرب = Struck at Hyderabad, of happy foundation in the 38th year of his auspicious reign.

Nos. 14, 15.—Smaller pieces not illustrated.

Fig. 16.—The Mahbubia half anna.

Obverse.—The Nizam's sign manual containing his titles as on No. 13.

Reverse.—As on 13, but نیم آنہ = Half anna.

¹ *History of the Nizams.*

Figs. 17A, 17B, 17C, and 17D.—These silver coins are from the cabinet of Mr. Robert Inglis, who brought to my notice the fact that each Nizam placed his initial on his coin.

17A.—A rupee of Nizam Afzal-ad-daulah, A.H. 1273-1286 = A.D. 1857-1869, dated 1275. Note the initial λ (A) on the obverse.

17B.—A rupee of Nizam Sikandar Jah, A.H. 1218-1244 = A.D. 1803-1829, dated 1231. Note the initial س [S] on the obverse.

17C.—A rupee of Nizam Afzal-ad-daulah.

17D.—A quarter rupee of Nizam Nazir-ad-daulah, A.H. 1244-1273 = A.D. 1829-1857, dated 1272. Note the initial ن [N] on the obverse.

Fig. 18.—A very large number of these copper coins was in circulation in Aurungabad in 1906, and although repeated enquiries were made from the natives of the city as to the mint-town, all were unanimous in declaring that the pieces were coined in Daulatabad, eight miles from Aurungabad, and pointed to the mint-mark Δ in confirmation of their statement. The reverses of the coins gave little information on the subject, until I spent several hours on one occasion examining hundreds of them. when I was rewarded for my trouble by finding two or three with the name of the mint-town almost complete as in Fig. 19. I mention this fact as an example of how soon the particulars of the mintages are forgotten by the natives, even in the place of mintage itself, the date of coinage being A.H. 1275, *i.e.* A.D. 1858.

Fig. 19.—

Obverse.—

<p>محمد بہادر شاہ ۱۲۷۵ بادشاہ غازی سکہ مبارک</p>	}	<p>“Auspicious coin of the Emperor Muhammad Bahadur, 1275.”</p>
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Reverse.—

<p>مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد</p>	}	<p>“Struck at Khujsta Bunyad in the [?] year of his auspicious reign.”</p>
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This coin was struck in the name of Bahadur Shah II., Emperor of Delhi, A.D. 1837-1857, at Aurungabad: Khujsta Bunyad, being the Muhammedan title of this town signifying "of happy foundation."

- Fig. 20.—The half piece of Fig. 19: not so common as the former.
 Figs. 21 and 22.—Dubs bearing the same mint-marks, probably Aurungabad, as Figs. 18, 19, and 20, and portions of the Nizam's titles.
 Fig. 23.—Very common coins in Aurungabad, weight about 182 grains, issued in the name of Bahadur Shah, Emperor of Delhi, 1837-1857, by Nizam Nazir-ad-daulah, bearing a star as mint-mark and letter ن [N] the initial of the Nizam. The shroffs said they were coined in Satara. I was unable to procure a good specimen with the name of the mint-town; only a small portion of بهادر شاه بادشاه غازی = Bahadur Shah, Victorious Emperor, appearing on single coins.
 Fig. 24.—As Fig. 23 but clipped into the shape of the ordinary Nizam's dubs.
 Fig. 25.—Copper pice struck by Nizam Nazir-ad-daulah in the name of Bahadur Shah, Emperor of Delhi.

Obverse.—

محمد بهادر شاه
 ن
 بادشاه غازی
 ۱۲۶۲

"The victorious Emperor Muhd. Bahadur Shah, 1262 = A.D. 1848." Initial ن [N].

Reverse.—

[مانوس]
 میمنت
 جلوس
 ضرب
 [خجستا بنیاد]?

"Struck in the [?] year of his auspicious reign at Khusjta Bunyad (? Aurungabad)."

- Fig. 26.—Copper pice with the initial ن [N] of Nazir-ad-daulah. As on Fig. 25 but date 1272 on obverse, and with a scimitar on reverse.
 Fig. 27.—Rupee issued in the name of Bahadur Shah II., with star on obverse and scimitar on reverse. Date 1256 = A.D. 1840, and fourth year of that Emperor's reign.
 Fig. 28.—A rupee similar to Fig. 27, but issued in the name of the Emperor Akbar II., A.D. 1806-1837, and dated A.H. 1242 = A.D. 1847.
 Fig. 29.—The silver four-anna-piece of Nizam Nazir-ad-daulah.
 Fig. 30.—A very common copper pice found in Aurungabad, dates A.H. 1217 and 1218, and issued in the name of the Emperor Shah Alam II., A.D. 1759-1806, by Nizam Sikandar Jah.

Obverse.—

شاه عالم [بادشاه غازي] [۱۲۱۸]	}	"The victorious Emperor Shah Alam 1218."
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No. 31.—Smaller. Not illustrated.

Two-pronged scimitar on reverse.

Fig. 32.—Copper pice issued in the name of Akbar II., Emperor of Delhi, 1806-1837, by Nizam Sikandar Jah, and occurring in large quantities in Aurungabad. Dates from A.H. 1221 to 1237 inclusive.

Obverse.—

محمد اکبر شاه بادشاه غازي سکه مبارک	}	"Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Muhd. Akbar Shah."
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Reverse.—

مانوس میمنت سنه ۴ جلوس ضرب	}	"Struck at . . . in the fourth year of his auspicious reign."
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Although these coins occur in great abundance, it is almost impossible to procure one with the mint-town inscribed on it. On one or two it appears to be

نگر = Nuggur.

Figs. 33, 34.—Common. Probably Buddhist coins, weights varying from 43 to 140 grs., with elephant standing to right on the obverse.

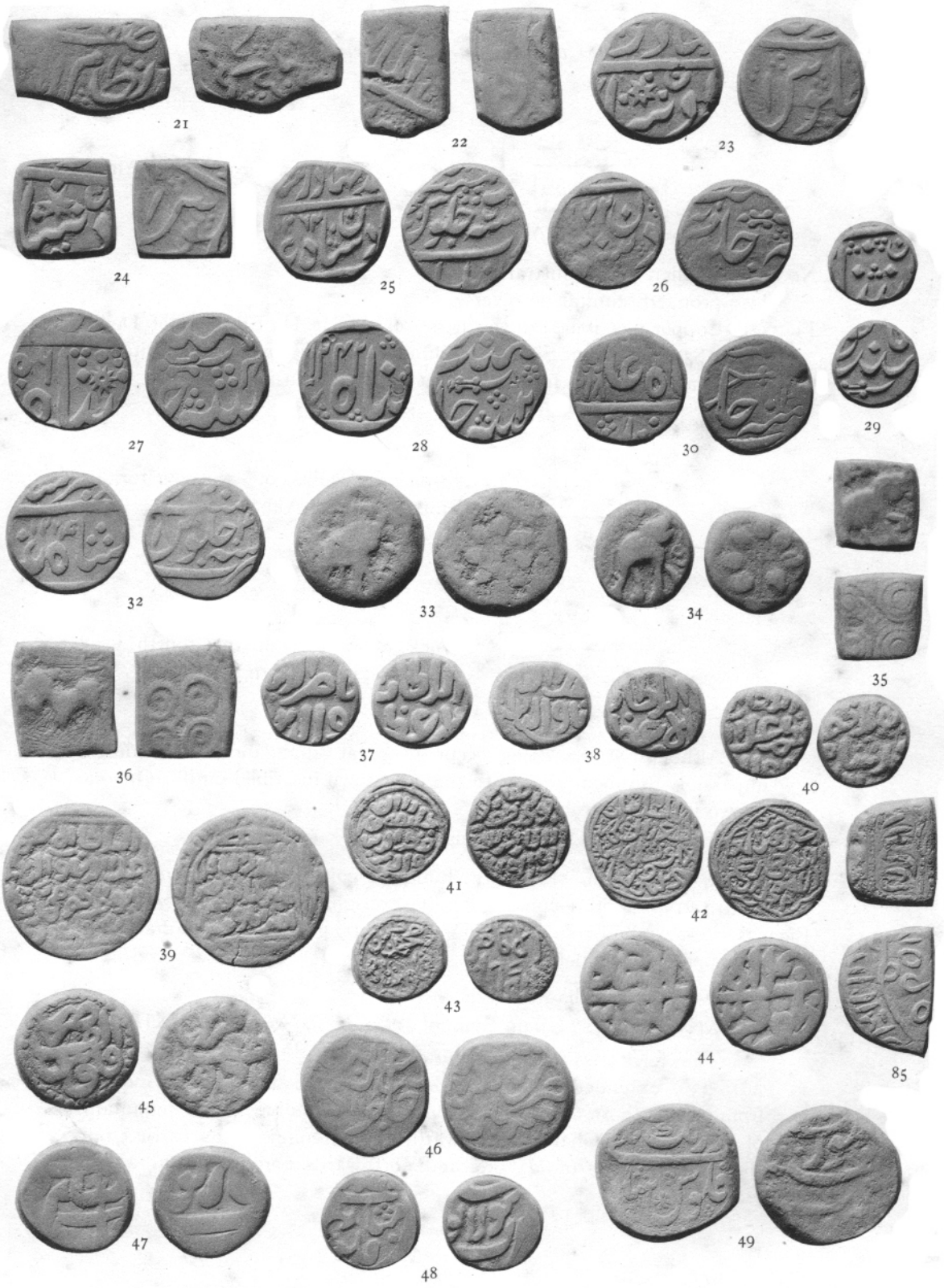
Figs. 35, 36.—Andhra coins weighing $54\frac{1}{2}$ and 69 grs., composed of an alloy of copper called "potin."

Obverse: Elephant to right.

Reverse: The "Ujjain Symbol," *cf. I.M.C.*, No. 20, Pl. XXIII.

The territories occupied by the Andhra Dynasty, 232 B.C. to A.D. 236, extended "across India along the course of the Godavari from its mouth on the shores of Bengal to its source in the mountains of the Western Ghats. Southwards their dominion was carried into the northern parts of Mysore, and northwards, perhaps, as far as the Narbada."¹

¹ *I.M.C.*, p. 208.



PATHÁN KINGS OF DELHI.

The copper coins of these kings are especially numerous, but as the majority have been figured in Thomas's *Chronicles of the Pathán Kings of Delhi* or the British Museum's *Catalogues*, it will be sufficient if I mention the names of the kings whose coins are most frequently found, viz., those of Shams-ud-din Altamsch, A.D. 1210-1235, Muizz-ud-din Bahram Shah, 1239-41, Ala-ud-din Mas'aud Shah, 1241-46, Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah, 1246-65, Ghias-ud-din Balban, 1265-87, Muizz-ud-din Kaikubad, 1287-90, Jalal-ud-din Firoz Shah II., 1290-95, Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah, 1295-1315—very numerous, Kutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah, 1316-20, Ghias-ud-din Tughlak Shah, 1320-25, Muhammad Bin Tughlak, 1324-51—especially plentiful, there being over twenty varieties, and the coins are generally in a very good state of preservation. After this king the money of his successors is rare in the Deccan.

Fig. 37.—Probably an issue of Nasir-ad-din Mahmud I., Sultan of Delhi, A.H. 644-664 = A.D. 1246-1265, as this coin agrees with the types of his successors Ghias-ud-din, Mu'izz-ad-din and Jelal-ad-din.

Obverse.— ناصر الدنيا و الدين

Reverse.— السلطان الاعظم

Fig. 38.—'Ala-ad-din, A.H. 695-715 = A.D. 1295-1315.

Obverse.— علا الدنيا و الدين

Reverse.— السلطان الاعظم

Cf. *I.M.C.*, 239.

Fig. 39.—Copper coin of 'Ala-ad-din. Weight, 119 grs. A similar coin is figured by Thomas as occurring in silver.

Obverse.— السلطان الاعظم

علا الدنيا و الدين
ابو المظفر محمد شاه
السلطان

Reverse.— سكندر الثاني

يمين الخلفه ناصر = "Right hand of the Khalifat."

امير المؤمنين

Margin.—

ضرب هذه الغضة بحضرة سنه (?) مايه

Fig. 40.—Copper coin of Ala-ad-din.

Obverse.— السلطان
الا عظم علا الدنيا
و الدين

Reverse.— ابو المظفر
محمد شاه السلطان

B.M.C., No. 195. *I.M.C.*, 219.

Fig. 41.—Copper coin of Kutb-ad-din, Mubarak Shah, A.D. 1316-1320.

Obverse.— خليفه العالمين
قطب الدنيا
و الدين

Reverse.— مبارکشاه
ابو المظفر
السلطان بن السلطان
الواثق بالاه

Fig. 42.—Muhammad Bin Tughlak, A.D. 1324-1351. Specimens of this coin in silver and in copper were obtained in Daulatabad.

Obverse.— السلطان
السعيد الشهيد
تفلق شاه سنه
تمان و عشرين
و سبعايه

Reverse.— ضرب
في زمن العبد
الراجي رحمه
الله محمد بن

B.M.C., No. 268 (*Ar*), *I.M.C.*, 309 (*Au*).

Fig. 43.—Copper coin of Muhammad Bin Tughlak.

Obverse.—	بن محمد تغلقشاه
Reverse.—	السلطان العادل

Probably *B.M.C.*, 281, *I.M.C.*, 339.

I may mention that on one occasion I obtained more than twenty specimens of *Thomas*, No. 196, described by that author as “very rare,” four of *Thomas*, No. 204, described as “unique,” and about twenty of his Nos. 205 and 206, described as “rare”—all in the vicinity of Daulatabad.

MOGUL EMPERORS OF INDIA.

The most numerous copper coins of the Mogul emperors occurring in the Deccan are the dams of Akbar, A.D. 1556–1605, those struck in the Urdu-i-Zafar Quarin or “victorious camp” being frequently in evidence. Two or three varieties of this mint are found, the common date being A.H. 1000, A.D. 1593. Akbar’s dams of Lahore, Malpur, Dogam, Delhi, Chaitaur, Illahabas (Allahabad), Narnol and Gobindpur are occasionally met with. The silver coins of Akbar and of Shah Jahan, coins of the latter bearing the name of the mint of Daulatabad, frequently occur, but the most numerous are those of Aurangzib, A.D. 1658–1707, minted in Aurungabad, Golconda, Bijapur and Surat. The half rupees of these three emperors are much scarcer than the rupees.

Fig. 44.—Copper dam of Akbar. Weight, 306 to 310 grs.

Obverse.—	فلوس اردوی
Reverse.—	ظفر قرین ۴۰ الہی

“Falus struck at the victorious camp in the 40th Ilahi year.”

Fig. 45.—

Obverse.— فلولس
الف
ضرب

Reverse.— اردو
ظفر
قرین

“Falus struck at the victorious camp, 1000” (A.H.).

Fig. 46.—Very common copper coin of Aurangzib. Average weight, 207 grs.

Obverse.— جلوس مبارک ۱۱۱۷

Reverse.— مچلی پدین ضرب ۱۴۵

“Struck at Machlipatam (=Masulipatam) in the 45th year of his auspicious reign, 1117” (A.H.).

The coins in my collection commence with the date A.H. 1110, and continue to the year 1197, *i.e.*, long after the death of Aurangzib. Those bearing dates 1110 to 1134 are the most common. The next dates are 1170 to 1179, followed by one specimen dated 1197.

Similar coins weighing 106 grains were minted, which evidently represent half the value of that figured. Dates 1115 and A.H. 1118.

Fig. 47.—Copper coin of Aurangzib. Weight, 214 grs

Obverse.— جلوس مبارک (سند)

Reverse.— ضرب (نارنول ?)
Narnol (?) mint.

Fig. 48.—Copper coin of Aurangzib struck at Sholapur.

Obverse.— فلولس مبارک

Reverse.— ضرب شولاپور

Fig. 49.—Falus of Aurangzib struck at Surat.

Obverse.— فلولس اورنگ شاہے زیب

Reverse.— ضرب سنہ ۱۱۰۰ سورت



Fig. 50.—Copper coin of Aurangzib struck at Surat, occurring in large numbers in the Deccan. Average weight 210 grs.

Obverse.— (؟) جلوس مبارک سنہ ۲۳

Reverse.— (؟) ضرب سورت سنہ ۱۰۹۴

Fig. 51.—Copper coin of Aurangzib, probably struck at Hyderabad in A.H. 1100. Average weight, 202 grs.; very numerous; dates 1100 to 1117 in my collection.

Obverse.— جلوس مبارک

Reverse.— (؟) ضرب سنہ ۱۱۰۰

Fig. 52.—As No. 51, but average weight, 101 grs., date 1103.

Obverse.— جلوس ۳۶ مبارک

Reverse.— ضرب سنہ ۱۱۰۳

Figs. 53, 54, 55.—Copper coins of Alamgir II., A.D. 1754–59, struck at Elichpur (Berar). Very plentiful in the Deccan. Weight, 243–300 grs.

Obverse.— [عالم] شاد [با] دشاہ سکہ مبارک

Reverse.— فلوس ضرب ایلچپور

J.A.S.B., lxxi, 1902. Not figured.

Fig. 56.—Copper coin of Alamgir, struck at Elichpur.

Obverse.— [عا] امشا بادشاہ سکہ مبارک

Reverse.— فلوس ضرب ایلچپور

J.A.S.B., lxxi, 1902.

Fig. 57.—Copper coin of Jahandar Shah, A.D. 1712–13, weighing 193 grs., dated A.H. 1124=A.D. 1712.

Obverse.— جہاندار شاہ

ابو الفتح ۱۱۲۴

Reverse.— فلوس

Fig. 58.—As No. 57, but weight 213 grs. and غازی in addition on obverse.

Fig. 59.—Copper coin of Farrukh Siyar, A.D. 1713–19.

Obverse.— با بحر و بر فرخ سیار

Reverse.— سنہ ۱۱۲۴ ضرب

Mint, Dar al Saroor Burhanpore (?)


Fig. 60.—Copper coin of Shah Alam II., A.D. 1759–1806, bearing on obverse the date 1220=A.D. 1805, and  on reverse. Weight, 255 grs. Rare.

Fig. 61.—Rare copper coin of Shah Alam II., dated 1183=A.D. 1769.

Obverse.— عالم شاه

Reverse.— ۱۱۸۳
سنه

Another specimen in the collection bears the date 1191.

Fig. 62.—Rare copper coin of Shah Alam II., dated 1195=A.D. 1781.

Obverse.— بادشاه شاد عالم ۱۱۹۰

Reverse.— سنه جلوس ۲۲

Fig. 63.—Common copper coin of Shah Alam II., struck at Sholapur. Weight varies from 188 to 204 grs.

Obverse.— جلوس مبارک شاه عالم

Reverse.— ضرب شولاپور سنه (?)

Fig. 63A.—Several coins of this type, varying in weight from 213 to 108 grs., were obtained in the Deccan, and may possibly have been issued by the Emperor Akbar.

BÁHMÁNI KINGS OF THE DECCAN.

The copper coins of these kings occur in great numbers in the Deccan, but as the copper coinage has been described by Surgeon-Major Codrington in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society*, 1883, it will be sufficient to note the coins which were brought to me from Jalna and to describe the varieties. I was able to procure coins of twelve of the eighteen Báhmáni kings. The silver coins are extremely rare.

1st king. Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah Gangu Bahman, A.D. 1347–57.—

7 copper coins. *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1898, p. 263, Plate XVII, No. 4.

2nd king. Muhammad Shah Bahman Ghazi, A.D. 1357–74.—

6 copper coins, 3 varieties, *Numismatic Chronicle*, p. 264, Plate XVII, Nos. 6 and 7, and Fig. 64.

- 4th king. Daud Shah, A.D. 1377-78.—
 1 specimen in copper, *Codrington*, No. 1.
- 5th king. Mahmud Shan bin Ala-ad-din Hasan, A.D. 1378-96.—
 20 copper coins, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1898, p. 265, Plate XVII, Fig. 11.
- 8th king. Firoz Shah, A.D. 1397-1422.—
 1 silver coin weighing 164½ grs., 27 copper coins, average weight 79 grs. In addition to the name of the king on the obverse, several have distinct traces of ضرب احساناباد سنة = "struck at Ahsanabad, year . . ." *Codrington*, No. 2.
- 9th king. Ahmad Shah, A.D. 1422-35.—
 2 specimens, *Codrington*, No. 3.
 17 " " " 4.
 3 " " " 5.
- 10th king. Ala-ad-din Ahmad II, A.D. 1435-57.—
 1 specimen, *Codrington*, No. 7.
 17 specimens " " 8.
 10 " " " 9.
 21 " " " 10.
 10 " " " 11.
- 11th king. Humayan Shah, A.D. 1457-61.—
 10 specimens *Codrington*, No. 12, who gives 3 sizes, weighing 246, 165 and 122 grs. Four specimens of another size, weighing 79 grs., were obtained.
- 13th king. Muhammad Shah, A.D. 1463-82.—
 35 specimens *Codrington*, No. 13, and Fig. 66.
- 14th king. Mahmud Shah II., A.D. 1482-1518.—
 15 specimens, 4 sizes, *Codrington*, No. 14.
 9 " 3 " " 15.
- 15th king. Waliu 'llah Shah, A.D. 1522-25.—
 3 specimens.
- 18th king. Kalimallah Shah, A.D. 1525.—
 27 specimens, *Codrington*, No. 16, who gives 2 sizes, weighing 255 and 170 grs. Two other sizes were procured, weighing 125 and 81 grs.

The first king, Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah Gangu Bahman, was appointed by the Delhi emperor to the command of the army in the Deccan, and when the emperor's power became weaker, he proclaimed himself independent in A.D. 1347, and struck coins in his own name.

"He ruled the whole of the upper basins of the Godaveri and Kistna rivers, *i.e.*, the greater part of the Bombay Presidency south of

Surat, and most of the Nizam's Dominions. At one period of the Bâhmâni dynasty it [its dominion] extended beyond the bounds given above, but like all Eastern kingdoms its success only preceded its ruin. The dynasty lasted for nearly two centuries, but finally was split up into kingdoms, which had their capitals at Bijapur, Junair, and Ahmadnagar, Elichpur, Golconda and Bidar. The Bâhmâni dynasty is represented by 18 kings."¹

Fig. 64.—Copper coin of Muhammad Shah Bahman Ghazi, A.D. 1357-74.

Obverse.—

بہمن

بن

السلطان

Reverse.—

ابو المظفر

محمد شاه

Vide *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1898, p. 264, Nos. 2 and 3 not figured.

Fig. 65.—As Fig. 64, but obverse :

بن

بہمن شاه

السلطان

Fig. 66.—Copper coin of Muhammad Shah II., A.D. 1463-82.

Obverse.—

محمد شاه

بن همانوشا

السلطان

No. 67.—Variety, not illustrated.

Reverse.—

بالله

المعتصم

ابو المظفر

Fig. 68.—A copper coin attributed to Nâsir-ud-din Ismail, who was set up as king of the Deccan in A.H. 748 = A.D. 1347, and on whose resignation Hasan Gangû became king and founder of the Bâhmâni dynasty.

Obverse.—

شاه

اسماعيل

Reverse.—

سلطان نا

صر الدنيا و الدين

ابو الفتح

} In double circle ; parts of
marginal inscription.

¹ *Coin Collecting in Northern India*, by Rodgers.

THE KINGS OF GUJERAT.

The coins of the following kings are frequently found in the Deccan :—

- 3rd king. Ahmad Shah I., A.D. 1411-42.—
2 or 3 varieties in copper.
- 7th king. Muhammad Shah, "Bigara," A.D. 1458-1511.—
2 varieties in copper.
- 8th king. Muzaffar Shah II., A.D. 1511-25.—
Common, one variety only in copper.
- 11th king. Bahadur Shah, A.D. 1525-36.—
One variety in copper.
- 13th king. Mahmud Shah III., Bin Latif, A.D. 1537-53.
2 varieties in silver, weighing 105 and 52 grs: respectively,
copper coins numerous, one variety only.

Fig. 69.—Copper coin of Ahmad Shah I., A.D. 1411-42, dated A.H. 835 = A.D. 1431.

Obverse.— السلطان
شاه
احمد

Reverse.— الدنيا و
[الد]ين
ضرب ٨٣٥

B.M.C., Gujerat, No. 413, Plate XI.

Fig. 70.—Obverse as Fig. 69.

Reverse.— ناصر الدنيا
و الدين

B.M.C., Gujerat, No. 414, Plate XI.

THE SULTANS OF MALWA, ETC.

Coins of the following sultans occur in copper :—

- 4th sultan. Mahmud Shah, A.D. 1435-75.
- 5th sultan. Ghias Shah, A.D. 1482-1500.
- 6th sultan. Nasir Shah, A.D. 1500-10.
- 7th sultan. Mahmud Shah II., A.D. 1510 (also silver coins).

The Malwa issues of the Emperor Akbar of the same square shape as those of the sultans are frequently met with ; also are those of Shah Jahan.

The coins of the sultans of Jaunpur are rarely found in the Deccan.

The copper coins of the Mahratta kings of Satara, known as the Chatrapati, *i.e.*, "Lord of the Parasol," pice, are the most common of all coins in the Deccan—especially the issues of the great Sivaji, A.D. 1674–1680, who assumed the title of "Kohatriya Kulavatamsa Sri Raja Siva Chhatrapati" in A.D. 1674.

MISCELLANEOUS DECCAN COINS.

Figs. 71 and 72 are copper coins varying in weight from 102 to 121 grs., frequently found in the villages round Daulatabad, and said to have been coined in Toka, a village situated on the Godaveri, about 26 miles from Aurungabad on the Ahmadnagar Road.

Obverse.—Battle-axe and date 9289 = 1241, A.D. 1825–6.

Reverse.— شاه بادشاهه (?)

The reverses of all these coins in my collection are different, yet none of them appear to have been stamped with the name of a mint town.

Fig. 73.—The Elichpur [Berar] hyena copper pice—very plentiful—weight from 173 to 183 grs.

Obverse.— A hyena.

Reverse.— ضرب ایلچہ [پور] "Struck at Elichpur."

Fig. 74.—A copper coin of 'Abd'alla Qutb Shah of Golconda, A.D. 1611–72, struck at Hyderabad. These coins occur in great numbers in the Deccan, and vary in weight from 94 to 106 grs. The majority of them are dated A.H. 1068 = A.D. 1657, but some occur with the date 1095 = A.D. 1683, proving that these coins were continued to be minted after that ruler's death. The Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golconda commenced in A.D. 1512, when the founder, a Turkoman chief who came to the Deccan to seek his fortune, being made governor of Telingana, threw off his allegiance to the Bâhmâni family during the weak government of Mahmud Shah, and assumed the title of King of Golconda.

Obverse.— ۱۰۶۸

..... بالسنة

Reverse.— ضرب حیدرآباد دارالسلطنت "Struck at the capital Hyderabad."

Fig. 75.—Common copper coins in the Deccan, but I was unable to acquire any information about the place of mintage or name of the chieftain who issued them, which appears to be ابراهيم = Ibrahim.

Fig. 76.—Common copper coins, said to be issued by one of the villages in the Deccan.

Fig. 77.—Copper coin occurring in great numbers : no information available from native sources.

No. 78.—A variety, not illustrated.

Fig. 79.—Copper coin said to have been issued by one of the villages on the banks of the Godaveri ; similar representations of Hanuman are found carved in stone on the banks of that river. Mr. R. Inglis called my attention to a very similar representation of Hanuman by Princeps, in his *Useful Tables*, Calcutta, 1834, Plate III, Symbol 119, who ascribed it to Kukuratee, near Punnah in Bundelkhund. His figure, however, slightly differs.

Figs. 80 to 83.—Common copper coins, said to have been minted at the ancient town of Pyton (Putton), between the years A.D. 1823 and 1858.

Nos. 84 and 85.—Copper coins—occasionally found in brass—and said to have been minted in one of the Deccan villages, name unknown. Not illustrated.

Many other Deccan coins in silver and copper were obtained in addition to those mentioned above, but as the list would far exceed the limits of the present paper, I have contented myself with referring to those most frequently met with.

During the short time I collected coins in the Deccan, I was also able to procure a fairly representative collection of coins of the following states :—Bhopal, Jaora, Baroda, Rutlam, Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Bhuj, Mewar, Ujain, Partabgarh, Marwar, Bikanir, Jaipur, Bundi, Alwar, Bhartpur, Kuchawan ; also of the Sikhs and of the East India Company. The majority of them were mixed with the ordinary Hyderabad dubs, but I think I have said sufficient to show what an excellent place the Deccan country is for anyone interested in the fascinating pursuit of Indian numismatics and the records of a bygone age. I did not meet with many coins of Southern India in the Deccan, here and there a stray Mysore coin would make its appearance, but none of the old dynasties. Being chiefly interested in the coins of Southern India, I did not spare any efforts in the attempt to procure them, but without success.

I have to thank Mr. Robert Inglis for his kindness in assisting me in the present paper and for his suggestions as to the reading of the inscriptions on several of the coins.