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CATALOGUE  
OF  
INDIAN COINS  
IN THE  
BRITISH MUSEUM.

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THE MUHAMMADAN STATES.

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THE COINS  
OF THE  
MUHAMMADAN STATES  
OF INDIA

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM. *Dept. of coins  
medals*

BY  
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## EDITOR'S PREFACE.

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THE present volume of the Catalogue of Indian Coins contains the description of the issues of the Kings of Bengal, Jaunpúr, Gujarát, and the other Muhammadan States that arose, for the most part, on the decay of the power of Dehlí under the successors of Muhammad Ibn Taghlak, and generally came to an end in the struggles that resulted in the empire of Akbar.

The transliteration of Arabic and Indian names of persons and places in this volume is in accordance with the latest official system of the Indian Government.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths of inches. The weight of the gold and silver examples is given in English grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are given at the end of the volume.

A comparative table of the years of the Hijrah and of the Christian Era has been added with a view to facilitating reference to the standard works on Indian history where the European computation is adopted.

Typical specimens are figured in the twelve plates, which

are executed by the autotype mechanical process from casts in plaster.

The work has been written by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, and I have carefully revised it throughout, save in the case of the Nágarí inscriptions, which have been collated by Mr. Gardner.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

## INTRODUCTION.

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AN Indian historian records that Muhammad Ibn Taghlak reigned over Hindustán, Gujarát, Málwah, the Mahratta country, Telingana, Kampila, Dwára-Samundra, Ma'bar, Lakhnautí, Sátgáon, Sonárgáon, and Tirhút. When the emperor Bábar arrived in India, two centuries later, he found, as he states in his Memoirs, five Muhammadan and two Hindú dynasties contending over the fragments of that vast empire. The five Muslim powers were the Afghans of Dehlí, the kings of Gujarát and Málwah, Nasrat Sháh of Bengal, and the Bahmanís of the Dekhan ; while the Hindú princes were the Rájah of Bíjánagar, and the Rána Sanka of Chitor. It is with the coinages of the Muhammadan dynasties that thus arose on the decay of the empire of Muhammad ibn Taghlak that the present volume is concerned. It includes the coinage of all the Muhammadan dynasties that became independent during the domination of the Sultáns of Dehlí, and came to an end either at the hands of those Sultáns, or more generally in the great consolidation of India under Akbar. Thus the early rulers of Sind, Kubáchah and the like, are included, as being contemporary with the Dehlí sovereigns ; but the major part of the volume is occupied with those dynasties which arose in the feebleness of Dehlí about the middle of the 14th century of our Era, and terminated, either under Shér Sháh or Akbar, in the 16th century.

A table of these dynasties is given on the following page. It will be seen that the number of important dynasties in the period referred to is thirteen :—

## In Hindústán—

1. Kings of Mewár, A.H. 674—934.
2. Kings of Gujarát, 778—980.
3. Kings of Jaunpúr, 796—879.
4. Kings of Málwah, 804—937.
5. Governors and Kings of Bengal, 599—984.
6. Kings of Kashmír, 735—995.

## In the Dekhán—

7. Bahmaní Kings of Kulbarga, 748—932.
8. 'Ádil-Sháhís of Bíjápúr, 895—1071.
9. Nizám-Sháhís of Ahmadnagar, 896—1016.
10. Kutb-Sháhís of Goleconda, 919—1082.
11. Isma'íl-Sháhís of Elichpúr, 894—976.
12. Baríd-Sháhís of Bídar, 898—1080.
13. Farúkí kings of Kandaish, 782—799.

Of the first seven of these dynasties, the British Museum possesses numerous coins : of the last six, only a few specimens of the Golconda coinage, and the imitations of the old Lár hook-money which the 'Ádil-Sháhís of Bíjapúr stamped with their titles.

## I. BENGAL.

The issues of the *Bengal* governors and kings come first, as being at once the earliest and the most numerous and important of these several series.

The chronology of the governors and independent kings of Bengal offers many difficulties. The history of the rulers of Dehlí is recorded by several annalists, who, if they do not always agree in their statements, and do not always give all the information we require, yet present on the whole a detailed and fairly accurate account of the dynasties whose annals the

preserve. But for the history of the Bengal kingdom we have only secondary sources and incidental remarks. "Nizám-ad-dín Ahmad, who served Akbar as Bakshí, the friend and protector of the historian Badaóní, is the first writer that gives, in his *Tabakát-i-Akbarí*, which were completed in 1590, a short connected account of the independent kings of Bengal from 1338 to 1538. For the time between 1203 and 1338 we depend on incidental remarks made by Dehlí writers, as *Minháj-i-Siráj*, Bárání, and Afíf. Ferishtah, who flourished in the beginning of the 17th century, has a chapter on the same period as Nizám : but, though he gives a little more, it seems that he used the same at present unknown source as the author of the *Tabakát-i-Akbarí*. But there can be no doubt that this source was a work defective in chronology and meagre in details. Ferishtah also cites a historical composition by one Hájjí Muhammad of Kandahár, of which no copy is at present known to exist. The latest writer on Bengal history is Ghulám Husain of Zaidpúr, poetically styled Salím, who composed his *Riyáz-as-Salátin*, or the "Gardens of Kings," at the request of Mr. George Udney of Málđah. This work, the title of which contains in the numerical value of the letters the date of its completion (A.H. 1202 or A.D. 1787-8) is rare, but is much prized as being the fullest account in Persian of the Muhammadan history of Bengal, which the author brings down to his own time. From a comparison of his work with that of Ferishtah it is evident that for the early portion he has used books which are likewise unknown at present, and it is unfortunate that his preface gives no information on this point. His additional source, it is true, cannot have been a work of considerable size : yet he gives valuable dates, which are often confirmed by collateral evidence."

The series of essays,\* from which the foregoing account of

\* Contributions to the Geography and History of Bengal (Muhammadan period), by H. Blochmann, M.A., Calcutta Madrasah : in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*.

the historical materials for the chronology of the kings of Bengal is taken, supplies the best corrective to the meagre and contradictory data of the histories. The late Dr. Blochmann was a keen collector of inscriptions, and the manner in which he has brought the evidence of mural and numismatic records to bear upon many obscure points in Bengal chronology is masterly. Now and then we may be compelled to differ from his readings of the coins, but it is seldom indeed that we shall have reason to differ from his historical conclusions. A comparison of the following table of the ascertained dates of the various rulers of Bengal, derived from inscriptions and coins, (which is compiled from Dr. Blochmann's papers, with a few additions from the British Museum and other cabinets,) will show how faulty is the dynastic list given in Marsden's (original) *Numismata Orientalia*, which has hitherto been the standard authority, and which was even adopted in so careful a work as Mr. Thomas's edition of Prinsep's *Useful Tables*.

It is not necessary to begin the table with the earliest names in the list of Bengal governors, for up to the time of the Balbaní Kai-Káús we are almost wholly dependent upon the notices of the historians, and principally of Ibn-Batútah ; whose statements, however, when at a later period they can be tested by coins and inscriptions, prove much more trustworthy than those of other narrators of Bengal events. Coins of Ghiyás-ad-dín 'Iwaz, of A.H. 616, 617, and 620 exist, and then ensues a long interval till the time of Fíróz Sháh I. The only inscription previous to the time of Kai-Káús noticed by Dr. Blochmann is one of Tughril of A.H. 640.

*Society of Bengal*, vol. xlii. pp. 209—310; xliii. pp. 280—309; xliv. pp. 275—306.

*On a new King of Bengal*, by the same. *Ibid.*, vol. xli. pp. 331—340.

## GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Governor or King.	Coin Dates.	Inscription Dates.	Probable Reign.
Kai Káús . . . .	691, 693, 695, 696	697	691—c. 700
Fíróz . . . . .	702, 706, 715, [722?]	709, 713, 715	c. 700—718
Bughrah, or Baghdah	718		West Bengal, 718
Bahádur . . . .	711, 712, 720, 721, 722		East Bengal, 711
			All Bengal, c. 719 —723

## DIVIDED GOVERNMENT.

*Lakhnautí.*

Násir-ad-dín . . . .			723—726
Kadar Khán . . . .			726—740
<i>East Bengal.</i>			
Bahádur, restored (with Bahrám)	728, 730		725—731
Bahrám, alone . . .			731—739
<i>Sátgáoñ.</i>			
A'zam-al-mulk . . .			724—740

## INDEPENDENT KINGS OF BENGAL.

<i>East Bengal.</i>			
Mubárik . . . . .	739, 741—750		739—750
Ikhtiyár-ad-dín . .	753		750—753
<i>West Bengal.</i>			
'Alí . . . . .	742, 744, 745, 746		740—746

## HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH.

King.	Coin Dates.	Inscription Dates.	Probable Reign.
Ilyás ( <i>West Bengal</i> , contending with and succeeding 'Alí) .	740, 744, 746—758		740—759
( <i>East Bengal</i> , succeeding Ikhtiyár-ad-dín) . . . . .	753—758		753—759
Sikandar . . . . .	As Prince, 750—54 As Sultán, 759—61, 763—66, 770—73, 776, 779—92		759—792
A'zam . . . . .	[Rebel 772, 775, 776?]* Sultán, 790—799	770	792—799
Hamzah . . . . .	799, [80]4		799—809
Shams-ad-din . . . . .			809—812

## HOUSE OF RÁJAH KÁNS.

Rájah Káns } . . .	812, 815, 816		812—817
Báyazíd } . . .			
Muhammad . . . . .	818—824, 826, 827, 831, 834		817—835
Ahmad . . . . .	836		835—846

## HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH RESTORED.

Mahmúd I. . . . .	846, 852, 858, 859, 861—863	859, 861—863	846—864
Bárbak . . . . .	873	860 (as ملک only); 865, 868, 876, 878?	864—879
Yúsuf . . . . .	883, 884	879? 882, 884, 885	879—886
Sikandar II. (2½ days)			886
Fath . . . . .	886	886—889, 892	886—892

\* The ۱۰۰۰ on the coins of A'zam Shah is easily confounded with ۱۰۰۵, and it is not safe to accept the dates 772—776 without examining the coins. No specimen in the British Museum gives an date before 790.

## HABSHÍ KINGS.

King.	Coin Dates.	Inscription Dates.	Probable Reign.
Sháhzádah Bárbañ			892
Fíróz II. . . . .	893, 895	894	892—895
Mahmúd II. . . . .	x		895—896
Muzaffar . . . . .	896	896, 898	896—899

## HOUSE OF HUSAIN SHÁH.

Husain . . . . .	899, 900, 907, 912, 913, 914, 919	899, 900, 903, 906, 907—911, 914—916, 918, 919, 922, 923, 925	899—925
Nasrat . . . . .	[922?] 925, 927, 930	929, 930, 933, 935—938	925—939
Fíróz III. . . . .	939	939	939
Mahmúd III. . . . .	933, 934, 939, 943	941 (Partial) (King)	933—939 939—944

## HOUSE OF MUHAMMAD SÚR.

Muhammad Súr. . . . .	962		960—962
Bahádur II. . . . .	965, 966, 967, 968	964	962—968
Jalál . . . . .		(Rebel) 960	968—971
A son . . . . .			971

## HOUSE OF SULAIMÁN KARÁRÁNÍ.

Sulaimán . . . . .		976, 977	971—980
Báyazíd II. . . . .			980
Dáúd . . . . .			980—984

The foregoing table of the lapidary and numismatic evidence for the dates of the kings of Bengal establishes most of the chronology within very narrow limits of error. Although cases are known of coin-dates which cannot be reconciled with established facts of history, and notably instances of misleading posthumous issues, the presumption is always in favour of numismatic evidence. There is seldom a motive for falsifying the date of a coin, and the name of a king who existed only in the future would not lead to the acceptance of a coin in the market. Coins as against MSS. may perhaps always be trusted ; and when, as in the present case, they are uniformly confirmed by the mural inscriptions of the rulers, which can hardly be accused of false dates, the combined numismatic and mural evidence is overwhelming. There are, however, some points of obscurity even in the detailed records thus supplied. An examination of the ascertained coin-dates shows that in several instances two kings were issuing coins at the same time, though no such parallelism is observable in the inscriptions. Examples of this coincidence in dates are seen in the contemporary issues of 'Alí and Ilyás Sháhs on the one hand, and Mubárak Sháh on the other. Here the mints recorded on the coins show that the cause of this apparent overlapping of dates was the division of the government of Bengal into the two rival sovereignties of Eastern and Western Bengal, in the former of which Mubárak Sháh seems to have held sway, while 'Alí and Ilyás held the west, until the latter united both divisions in 753. Sikandar Sháh, again, issued coins in 750—754, during his father Ilyás's life ; and A'zam Sháh, who is known to have been in continual rebellion against his father Sikandar, is said to have issued numerous coins in his own name during a great part of the latter's reign : but here it must be repeated that it is difficult to distinguish between سبعون and تسعون on

the badly executed coins of Bengal, and no example in the British Museum can be definitely attributed to any of the seventies.

After the death of A'zam Sháh in 799, or rather after the last known issue of coins in his name in that year, there follows a somewhat uncertain period in Bengal chronology. Coins of his son Hamzah give the date 799 and also the unit 4, which may indeed stand for 804, as Dr. Blochmann assumed, but might equally well be another example of contemporaneous issues, (of which we have seen so many instances,) and have been struck in 794. The *Riyáz* says that A'zam Sháh reigned sixteen years, five months, and three days. If this be taken from the last coin date of Sikandar Sháh, 792, we have A'zam Sháh reigning till 808 or 809. A coin bearing his name, which Dr. Blochmann assumed to be a posthumous issue, has the date 812. Except that this gives an abnormally long reign to A'zam Sháh, there is no reason for treating it as posthumous. He might have struck coins during forty years, from 772 to 812. Still the long break in his coinage between 779 and 812 is suspicious, when we note the regularity of his issues from 790 to 799; and the 799 coin of Hamzah, if it be not a contemporaneous issue, is also in the way of so long a reign. It is of course possible that A'zam Sháh continued to reign till 812, and that his son Hamzah struck the 799 contemporaneously with him, and the xx4 coin in 814, contemporaneously with the issues of Báyazíd Sháh, which range from 812 to 816; but all that can be safely advanced is that some time between 799 and 812 A'zam Sháh died, Hamzah reigned (ten or three years, according to different historians), and Shams-ad-dín, son of Hamzah, sat on the throne for some months over three years. All these statements in the histories about the length of reigns, however, must be

treated with reserve, inasmuch as they are frequently discrepant, and the authority that gives the length of Shams-ad-dín's reign says that he died in the impossible year 788. It should be added that Dr. Blochmann's assumption of the posthumous character of the A'zam Sháh coin of 812 is supported by the fact that such coins are common in the Dehlí kingdom at this time, when India was in a state of great confusion in consequence of Tímúr's invasion. If we base our chronology on the 799 coin of Hamzah, we must suppose A'zam Sháh to have died in 799; and allowing Hamzah to have reigned ten years, 799—809, we shall have room for Shams-ad-dín's supposed three years' reign before Báyazíd's coin of 812.

With Rájah Káns, zamíndár of Bhatúriah, who is stated to have dethroned and killed Shams-ad-dín, we come upon another difficulty. He was a Hindú: and this disposes of the hypothesis that the coins bearing the name of Báyazíd Sháh, which coincide with the dates at which Káns may be supposed to have reigned, were his issues under a new throne-name, for they contain Muhammadan formulas which could not have been adopted by a Hindú. Nor is it likely that a Rájah whom the historians report to have been all powerful would have suffered a rival to strike coins in his neighbourhood. We must therefore agree with Dr. Blochmann in assuming that Báyazíd Sháh was a puppet king set up by the great Rájah. The last date on the coins of Báyazíd Sháh is 816; the first coin of Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad Sháh, the converted son of Rájah Káns, bears the date 818; so there is not much room left for error in the succession. After this, the dates become more satisfactory. Muhammad Sháh's 834 coin and his son Ahmad's issue of 836 leave little scope for mistakes; and though the histories say that Ahmad reigned

sixteen or eighteen years, which would bring him into the ascertained dates of Mahmúd Sháh I., there is no reason for supposing that the annalists, who have so often been proved wrong, should be right in this instance.

The coins and inscriptions fill up the dates of the restored House of Ilyás Sháh satisfactorily. One inscription of Bárba Sháh is indeed dated within Mahmúd's reign, but, as he is styled Malik and not Sultán, it is clearly no assertion of independence. Sikandar Sháh II. is recorded to have sat on the throne for but a day or two, so it is not surprising that there should be no monuments of his ephemeral rule.

The Abyssinian or Habshí House (derived from the Abyssinian guard imported by Bárba Sháh), with the exception of the first ruler, the eunuch Sultán Sháhzádah Bárba, is also satisfactory in its numismatic and lapidary data, with the exception that the brief reign of Mahmúd Sháh II. is imperfectly represented. As, however, the last date of his predecessor Firóz Sháh II. is 895, and the first of his successor Muzaffar Sháh is 896, there can be but a small margin for error.

The monuments of the Husainí dynasty are numerous, and provide all the necessary chronological data, with the exception of the year of accession of Nasrat Sháh. The historians, who generally call this king Nasib Sháh, give as usual various periods of duration to his reign, from eleven to sixteen years. The dates on the coins of Nasrat Sháh are peculiarly liable to misreading. In Dr. Blochmann's engraved examples I read certainly 925 where he reads 924, and what he reads 923 I can only make 932. One coin described by Dr. Blochmann has the date 922 : but it may possibly be really 932, as the  $\text{م}$  and  $\text{ر}$  are often difficult to distinguish on these ill-executed coins. Disregarding this piece, the earliest coins of Nasrat Sháh in the British Museum and in Dr. Blochmann's papers are dated

925 ; and the latest inscription of Husain Sháh bears the same date. It seems reasonable, therefore, to assume that this year marks the decease of Husain and the succession of Nasrat Sháh. Dr. Blochmann, basing his opinion on the statements of historians that Husain died in 927, inclines to that date or 929 for the accession of Nasrat ; but the testimony of the historians is so generally untrustworthy in Bengal affairs, that it may safely be set aside in this instance. Provisionally, and in the absence of later dates of Husain Sháh, the accession of Nasrat Sháh may be placed in the year 925. The evidence of coins and inscriptions shows that he did not reign beyond 939, when the accession of Firóz Sháh III. is definitely established. The coins of Mahmúd III. begin, in the British Museum, at the year 933, when Nasrat Sháh was still reigning. This is only another instance of the existence of two or more contemporary sovereigns in Bengal. Ferishtah says that Nasrat (or as he calls him Nasib) Sháh died in 943 (which is clearly a mistake), and was succeeded by "Mahmúd, a Bengálí nobleman ;" and the *Riyáz-es-Salátín* states that when Firóz (III.) had reigned three(?) years, "Sultán Mahmúd of Bengal, one of the eighteen sons of Husain Sháh, who had been raised by Nasrat Sháh to the position of an Amír, and who during the life of Nasrat Sháh had been treated as such, found an opportunity and killed Firóz Sháh, and ascended the throne of royalty among the heirs of his father."\* This seems to indicate that Mahmúd enjoyed some sort of authority during the reign of Nasrat Sháh ; and the coins of 933 are probably the symbols of such authority. His real reign began in 939 ; but his partial sovereignty may be dated from 933.

With respect to the Afghán period, *i.e.* that following Shér Sháh's conquest of Bengal in 944, reference must in the

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\* Blochmann, J. B. A. S., xli., p. 339.

first place be made to the Catalogue of the *Coins of the Sultáns of Dehlí*, p. 105 ff., where the Bengal issues of Shér Sháh and Islám Sháh will be found described. Of the minor rulers of Bengal belonging to this race, the present volume contains a dated specimen of Muhammad Súr, of 962, apparently struck at Arakan and four dated coins of Bahádur Sháh, ranging from 965 to 967, and thus confirming the statements of the historians. The coins of Dáud Sháh of the Karárání dynasty unfortunately offer no date.

The following chronological table, abridged from Dr. Blochmann's third paper, will be useful in studying this complicated period :—

944 Conquest of Bengal by Shér Sháh's generals.

944-46 Humáyún in Gaur at intervals.

946 Humáyún defeated by Shér Sháh at the battle of Chaunsa.

„ Khizr Khán appointed govenor of Bengal by Shér Sháh : deposed 948.

952 Islám Sháh succeeds on death of Shér Sháh.

Muhammad Khán Súr appointed governor of Bengal.

960 Muhammad 'Ádil Sháh succeeds at death of Islám Sháh.

„ Muhammad Súr rebels, and proclaims himself king of Bengal, under the title of Shams-ad-dín Muhammad Ghází Sháh ; and invades Jaunpúr.

962 Bahádur Sháh succeeds on death of Muhammad Súr, his father.

964 Muhammad 'Ádil defeated and killed by Bahádur Sháh.

968 Ghiyás-ad-dín Jalál Sháh succeeds on death of his brother Bahádur.

- 971 Jalál Sháh dies, and is succeeded by a son (name unknown), who is killed, and the sovereignty is usurped by one Ghiyás-ad-dín.
- 971-80 Sulaimán Khán Karárání rules Bengal and Bihár, and appoints his brother Táj Khán as governor of Bengal 971-2.
- 980 Báyazíd II. succeeds his father Sulaimán.
- „ Dáúd Sháh, son of Sulaimán, succeeds his brother.
- 982 Akbar conquers Bihár; Dáúd, defeated, acknowledges Akbar, and is appointed king of Orissa; but invades Bengal 983, and is defeated and beheaded in 984. Akbar supreme.

While the coins may almost be said to create the chronology of the rulers of Bengal, their bearing on geography is also important, for they preserve the names of many cities which have since disappeared. The geography of Bengal has been investigated with great learning and patience by the late Dr. Blochmann, and what is to be said here is mainly based upon his researches,\* together with the dates supplied by Sir Henry Elliot's invaluable *History of India as told by its own Historians*, edited by Professor Dowson, and the works of Mr. Thomas, notably the *Initial Coinage of Bengal*. The original possessions of the Muhammadans in Bengal were confined within comparatively narrow limits. Muhammad Bakhtiyár conquered but a portion of the province, chiefly that part which lay around his capital Lakhnautí (Gaur). In the early part of the eighth century of the Hijrah (724,) under Taghlak Sháh, Sonárgáoñ and Sátgáoñ became seats of Muhammadan

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\* Contributions to the Geography and History of Bengal (Muhammadan Period). No. I. *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society*, xlvi., pp. 209—310. No. II. *Id.*, xlvi. pp. 280—309. No. III. *Id.*, xlvi. pp. 275—306.

governors, and the name "Bangálah" was applied to the three divisions of Lakhnautí, Sonárgáoñ, and Sátgáoñ. Fírozábád, which is identified with Pandúáh, north of Málđah, now became the capital of the triple province. In A.H. 850 Mahmúd Sháh transferred the seat of government back to Lakhnautí, which was now first called Gaur. Gaur remained the capital until Sulaimán Kárárání transferred the seal of authority to Tándah after the death of Táj Khán in 972, a change which is confirmed in an interesting manner by the coin no. 160.

The invaluable rent-roll of Todar Mall in 990 (1582) divides Bengal into nineteen Sirkárs and 682 Mahalls; and this division probably represents a system that had been established long before that date. The following is a list of the nineteen Sirkárs :—

A. *Sirkárs North and East of the Ganges.*

1. *S. Lakhnautí*, or Jannatábád, (66 mahalls,) extending from Taliárgarhi (Colgong) along the northern banks of the River Ganges, and including a few mahalls belonging to Bhágalpúr and Púrniah, and nearly all the Málđah district.
2. *S. Púrniah* (9)—the greater and chiefly westerly portion of the present district of Púrniah, as far as the R. Mahánanda.
3. *S. Tájpúr* (29)—Eastern Púrniah, E. of the R. Mahánanda, and Western Dínájpúr.
4. *S. Panjrah* (21)—the greater part of the Dínájpúr district.
5. *S. Ghorághát* (88)—portions of Dínájpúr, Rangpúr, and Bagurá (Boghra) districts, as far as the R. Brahmaputra.
6. *S. Bárbakúbád* (38)—from S. Lakhnautí along the R. Podda to Bagurá, comprising portions of Málđah, Dínájpúr, and a large part of Rájsháhí and Bagurá.
7. *S. Bázihá* (32)—from S. 6 across the R. Brahmaputra into Silhat, comprising portions of Rájsháhí, Bagurá, Pabná,

Maimansingh, and reaching south a little beyond Dháká (Dacca).

8. *S. Silhat* (8)—adjacent to 7, chiefly E. of the R. Surmá.
9. *S. Sonárgáon* or *Sunnárgáon* (52)—both sides of the R. Megna and Brahmaputra, comprising part of Western Tiparah, Bhaluá, and Noákhálí.
10. *S. Cháltágáon* or Chittagong (7).

#### *B. Sirkárs in the Delta of the Ganges.*

11. *S. Sútgáon* (53)—chiefly the modern district of the twenty-four parganahs to the R. Kabadak, Western Nadiyá, South-western Murshidábád, south to Hatiágarh below Diamond Harbour, including Calcutta, with some land between the R. Húglí and the Saraswati.

12. *S. Mahmúdábád* (88)—northern Nadiyá, northern Jesar (Jessore), and western Farídpúr.

13. *S. Khalífatábád* (35),—southern Jessore and western Bákirganj.

14. *S. Fathábád* (3)—a small portion of Jessore, almost all Farídpúr, southern Bákirganj, portions of Dháká, and islands at mouth of the R. Megna.

15. *S. Baklá* (4), or Isma'ílpúr, N.E. of 14, portions of the Bákirganj and Dháká districts.

#### *C. Sirkárs South of the Ganges and West of the Húglí.*

16. *S. Audambar*, or *Tándah* (52)—the greater part of Murshidábád district and portions of Bírbhúm.

17. *S. Sharífábád* (26)—south of 16, remainder of Bírbhúm, and a large portion of Bardwán district.

18. *S. Sulaimánábád* (31)—a few southern parganabs in Nadiyá, Bardwán, and the whole north of the Húglí district.

19. *S. Madáran* (16)—extending in a semicircle from

Nágör in western Bírbhúm over Ráníganj along the Damúdar to above Bardwán, and thence over Khand Ghash, Jahánábad, Chandrakoná, to Mandalghát at the mouth of the R. Rúpnáráyan.\*

The names of several of these Sirkárs are retained in the mints inscribed on the coinage. In one or two instances the mint may represent the Sirkár itself, and not any town particularly, but as a rule they stand for the towns from which the Sirkárs were named. The Bengal mints enumerated by Mr. Thomas were seven in number,—Lakhnautí, Fírozábád, Sátgáon, Sonárgáon, Mu'azzamábád, Shahr-i-Nau, Ghiyás-púr; to which Dr. Blochmann added Fathábád, Husainábád, Khalífatábád, Muzaffarábád; and these eleven I am able to increase to sixteen by the mints of Chátgáon, Mahmúdábád, Muhammadábád, Arakan (?), Tándah, and what I take to be Rhótaspúr, from coins in the British Museum. Two other names that occur on the coins are probably merely epithets applied to one or other of the preceding mints. Jannatábád, or "Paradise-town," is a name for Lakhnautí (Gaur); and in spite of Dr. Blochmann's assertion that Gaur was never called by this name till the time of Humáyún, the coins present several unmistakable examples of جنتاباد as early as the year 790. Nasratábád, again, seems to have been a new name for Husainábád. Indeed, although Dr. Blochmann says that Husainábád was probably near Gaur, (and also conjectures that Nasratábád was in the same neighbourhood, or perhaps was an epithet of Ghoraghát), I am by no means convinced that it was not merely a temporary epithet applied by Husain Sháh to his capital, Gaur, and that his son Nasrat Sháh followed his example by substi-

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\* H. Blochmann, *loc. cit.*, xlvi. 215, seqq.

tuting his own name. On the same principle, Mahmúdábád and Muhammadábád (which is the true reading on Nos. 125 and 153, and not as Dr. Blochmann would have it, Mahmúdábád), may perhaps be only synonyms for other towns Fírozábád or Fathábád, or a quarter of Gaur, just as Shahr-i-Nau, or "New-town," is probably only the name of a new quarter, suburb, or palace at Gaur, though Col. Yule may be right in identifying it with De Conti's *Cernove* on the Ganges. Mahmúdábád, however, may perhaps be the Sirkár of that name, or may represent a capital of that Sirkár bearing the same name, the existence of which, however, is purely hypothetical. So too Nasratábád, Husainábád, and Shahr-i-Nau may be proved to have had separate sites, and not to be synonyms of other names. But in the absence of definite proof of such separate existence, it is best to treat them as the temporary nomenclature of the kings of Bengal, who were desirous of improving upon the names of their forefathers, or of perpetuating their own names in those of their capitals. The number of appellations given to Dehlí by its Sultáns forms an argument in favour of the latter hypothesis; and the history of the period supplies several examples of the sudden change of a city's name to gratify the whim of a prince: Fíroz III. changed Ekdálah into Azadpúr, and Pandúah into Fírozábád (Elliot, iii. 298). Moreover, the absence of the name of Gaur (Lakhnautí or Jannatábád) at this period from the coins seems to suggest that it was represented by some other name or names.

Setting aside therefore the probably synonymous mint-names Jannatábád, Husainábád, Nasratábád, Mahmúdábád, and Shahr-i-Nau, we have the following distinct mints:—*Lakhnautí* (Gaur), *Fírozábád* (Pandúah), *Sátgáon* (on the Saraswati, one mile from Húglí), *Sonárgáon* (on the Dalasari river, near Idrákpúr—thirteen miles east-south-east of Dhaka),

*Mu'azzamábád*, always styled *Iklím*, “district,” (also called Mahmúdábád, extending from Menga River to Maimansingh, or possibly identical with Mu'azzampúr, in Sirkár Sonárgáoñ), *Ghiyás-púr* (near Gaur, one mile north-west of Mál-dah), *Fathábád* (Farídpúr), *Khalífatábád* (Bágharhát), *Muzaffarábád* (near Pan-dúah), and finally the four that I have been able to add from the British Museum coins—*Chátgáoñ*, *Rhotaspúr*, *Arakán*, and *Tándah*. Chatgáoñ, or Chittagong, was never thoroughly annexed till the time of Aurangzib, but it was from time to time conquered and held for a brief space by the rulers of Bengal. It was thus possessed by Fakhr-ad-dín of Sonárgáoñ in 750; in 810 (1407) the king of Arakán and Chittagong was restored to his dominions by Bengal troops: Husain Sháh had a garrison there in 919 (1512). The three coins in the British Museum which bear unmistakably the name Chátgáoñ (impossible to confound with Sátgáoñ) are of Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad, who reigned from 817 to 834, and might have been issued during the period of probable dependence upon Bengal which followed the restoration of the King of Arakán. The next mint is less certain. Rhotas is far away from the ordinary mints of Bengal. South Bihár was indeed attached to Bengal from the time of Bakhtiyár's conquest to about A.H. 730, when it was transferred to the kingdom of Dehlí. From 800 it belonged to Jaunpúr, till Buhlól Lódí annexed that kingdom. Husain Sháh of Bengal ruled Bihár about 908, then ceded it; but it was reconquered by his son Nasrat Sháh. At the date 827, when the coin no. 82 was struck, Rhotas must have belonged to Jaunpúr, unless it chanced to be temporarily captured by the ruler of Bengal, which, considering its remoteness, is very improbable. The name reads thus, رہوتسپور, and it is not easy to see any better interpretation than رہوتسپور, though it seems clear that the town is not the Rhotas or Rhotasgarh on the River Son.

This mint *Arakán*, ارکان, is apparently clear on No. 152, but I advance it with the utmost diffidence. It is indeed possible that the rulers of Bengal still maintained the occasional suzerainty over Arakán and Chittagong which Husain Sháh undoubtedly exercised; but it is just possible that the word is only a badly written سونارگانو, Sonárgáon. I cannot however find the necessary space between the first *alif* and the rim of the coin for the initial *sin* and *nún*, of which there is no trace. *Túndah*, تندہ, is quite clear on the coins of Dáud Sháh, and on one specimen the ت and ن are both accurately pointed.

Before concluding this notice of the Bengal mints, it should be stated that the earlier rulers of Dehlí issued coins in Bengal: Rizíyeh, for example, struck at Lakhnautí (see the Catalogue of the Coins of Dehlí). Muhammad ibn Taghlak also struck at Lakhnautí and Sátgáon; while Shér Sháh and Islám Sháh issued many coins in Bengal, and their mints include Sátgáon, and Sharífábád (the position of which is indicated in the list of Sirkárs, 17, though it may stand for the chief town in the Sirkár, perhaps Bharkhúndab). Shérgarh (which has been supposed to be on the western frontier near Rániganj, or the small place near Rhotas) is stated by Dr. Blochmann to be, not a Bengal mint, but a name for Kanauj.\*

Subjoined is a table illustrating the geographical extent of the Bengal dominion, by the mints occurring on the British Museum coins (augmented by those recorded by Mr. Thomas, in italics), and by the places where inscriptions of each king have been found, as described by Dr. Blochmann. Mr. Thomas's data are derived mainly from the celebrated find of 13,500 silver pieces in Kúch Bihár in 1863, which afforded an unrivalled opportunity for generalisation.

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\* *Ubi supra*: xliv. 297. Cf. Badáóní, II. 94.

GOV. OR KING.	A.H.	MINTS ON COINS IN B.M.	SITES OF INSCRIPTIONS.
Kai-Káüs . . .	691—700	Lakhnauti	Kagol, Gangarámpúr.
Fíroz . . . .	700—718	Lakhnauti, Sonárgáon .	Bihár, Tribeni (near Húgli).
Bahádur . . . .	710—731	Lakhnauti, <i>Ghiyás-pur</i> , <i>Somárgdón</i>	
Mubárik . . . .	739—750	Sonárgáon	
Ghází . . . .	750—753	Sonárgáon	
'Ali . . . .	740—746	Firózábád	
Ilyás . . . .	740—759	Sonárgáon, Shahr-i-nau, Firózábád	Dínájpúr, Hazrat Pandúah.
Sikandar . . . .	759—792	Sátgáon, Shahr-i-nau, Firózábád, Mu'azzam- ábád, Sonárgáon	
A'zam . . . .	792—799	Sátgáon, Firózábád, Jan- natábád, Mu'azzamábád	
Hamzah . . . .	799—809	Firózábád	
Báyazid . . . .	812—817	Firózábád	
Muhammad . . .	817—835	Firózábád, Rhotaspúr ? Chátgáon	
Mahmúd I. . . .	846—864	Mahmúdábád	Sátgáon, Dháká, Gaur, Málđah.
Bárbak . . . .	864—879		Dínájpúr, Mahágang, Gaur, Deo- taláo.
Yúsuf . . . .	879—886	Souárgáon	Panduah (Húgli), Hazrat Panduah, Gaur, Silhat, Dháká, Old Málđah.
Fath . . . .	886—892	Fathábád	Dháká, Dhámri, Bikrampúr, Sónár- gáon, Sátgáon.
Fíroz II. . . .	892—895	Fathábád, Mahmúdábád	Goámáltí (Gaur), Old Málđah, Shér- púr (Maimausingh). Gaur.
Mahmúd II. . . .	895—896		
Muzaffar . . . .	896—899		Gangarámpúr, H. Pandúah.
Husain . . . .	899—925	Husainábád, Fathábád, Muhammádábád	Munger, Machain (near Dháká), West Dínájpúr, Bonhara (Bihár), Sáran, Cheran 'Bihár), Silhat, Málđah, Sonárgáon, Bholáhát, Hazrat Pandúah, Gaur, Birbhúm, Dhámri.
Nasrat . . . .	925—939	Husainábád, Nasratábád, Fathábád, Kha'ifutábád	Sónár-gáon, Sátgáon, Gaur, Manzal- kót, Sikandarpúr (A'zamgarh), Málđah. Kalnah.
Fíroz III. . . .	939	Husainábád, Nasratábád, Fathábád	
Mahmúd III. . .	939—944	Husainábád, Nasratábád, Muhammádábád	Sá'adallahpúr (Gaur).
Muhammad Sur	960—962	Arakán ?	
Bahádur . . . .	962—968		Rájmahal.
Jalál . . . .	968—971	Hajjipur ?	Shérpúr (Bagurá),
Sulaimán . . . .			Sonárgáon.
Dáud . . . .	980—984	Tándah	

In connection with the geographical data supplied by the coins of Bengal, a coin-inscription must be mentioned, which, if it does not present actual mint-names, offers important evidence of the territorial annexations of Husain Sháh. So far as I am aware, this inscription has never yet been described, although, since it occurs on no less than nine coins in the British Museum, it seems improbable that no specimens should have been noticed elsewhere. The letters are so obscure on most examples, however, and the arrangement of the words so confused, that it is not remarkable that the inscription has been left undeciphered. Only by a comparison of all the specimens, aided by a study of Husain Sháh's territorial sway, was it possible to arrive at a positive reading of the second and third lines. The whole inscription, which appears on the obverse of the coins, is as follows :

السلطان  
الفاتح للكامرو وكمته  
وجانكير واريسه  
علا الدنيا والدين  
ابو المظفر

The title *الفاتح* and the geographical names Kámrú (i.e. Kámrúp), Kámtah, Jájnagar, and Orísa, are new to Bengal numismatics, and the reading of the coins is so difficult that it is desirable to obtain any confirmation that the historians or the mural inscriptions of the time may afford. Such confirmation is fortunately at hand in both sources. An inscription in Husain Sháh's Madrasah at Gaur contains the same formula as the second line of the coin, with the addition "by the aid of the Compassionate God,"—*الفاتح للكامرو وكمته*—*بعون الرحمن*—applied to Husain Sháh himself. Nor are the histories silent on the subject of this conquest of

Kímrúp and other outlying provinces. The *Riyáz-as-Salátin*, after relating the incidents of Husain Sháh's expedition into Orísa, states that "After having reduced the Rájahs of the districts as far as Orísa, Husain took tribute from them. After this he resolved to invade the kingdom of Assam, in the north-east of Bengal, and he set out with a large army of foot and a numerous fleet and entered the kingdom and subdued it as far as Kámrum and Kámtah, and other districts, which were under powerful Rájahs . . . Sultán Husain left his son with a strong army in Assam to complete the settlement of the country, and returned victoriously to Bengal. After the return of the Sultán, the prince pacified the country; but, when the rains set in and the roads were closed, the Rájah issued with his men from the hills, surrounded the prince, and cut off his supplies. In a short time they [the Bengal troops] were all killed."\* This expedition is placed by another authority at the year 1498, or A.H. 904. Husain Sháh was apparently not deterred by this extermination of his force in Assam from asserting his conquest on the coinage and on his mural tablets. The inscription in the Madrasah is dated 907, and the coins present the certain dates 913 and 917, as well as the imperfect or ligatured ciphers ۸۹ and ۹۱P. The former can, however, only be 899, since Husain Sháh began to reign in that year; and I have no doubt that ۹۱P is a rapid cursive mode of writing 919. The expedition would seem, therefore, to have taken place in the year 899, or five years earlier than the date ascribed by the *Asám Búrangí*; and Husain's suzerainty over the conquered provinces, if one may argue from the victorious titles retained on the coinage so late as 919, can hardly have been entirely abolished by the destruction of his son's sway.

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\* *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society*, vol. xli. pp. 335, 336.

Kámrúp, also called Kámrúd, Kámrú, and Káonrú (or Káñwrú), is a district on both sides of the Brahmaputra, between Ghawalpára and Gawahatti. This part of the east border of Bengal was constantly invaded and occupied by the Assamese. "During the reigns of Rájah Káns and his son, the Assamese under Chudangpha (A.D. 1414-1425) conquered north-eastern Bengal as far as the Karataya, . . . and the Rájahs of Tiparah made likewise invasions."\* The restored House of Ilyás Sháh, however, again extended the boundaries of Bengal, and Husain Sháh made various neighbouring states pay him tribute. Kamrúp was one of these annexations, though only a temporary one, for it was not permanently annexed till 1637; another, close to it, was Kámtah (the chief town of which, Kámtah, was on the Darla river, south of Koch Bihár); Chittagong belonged to him for a time; while Orísa was in some degree also tributary to this prince, whose memory is devoutly cherished in Bengal, as "the good Husain Sháh." Inscriptions prove that he was acknowledged in 903 at Munger, and in 908 and 909 at Bonhárá and Cheran (near Sáran), or in other words that he held in some sense southwest Bihár, bordering on Orísa, while it is especially recorded that he made a victorious expedition as far as Orísa. He seems indeed to have ceded most of his western conquests to the Afgháns, but his son Nasrat Sháh reconquered them for awhile.† The name Orísa on Husain's coinage is thus explained; and the name that precedes it, Jájnagar, is equally intelligible. It is true that there has been some diversity of opinion as to where Jájnagar was situated. Some authorities, including Prof. Dowson and Mr. Thomas, identify it with Tiparah, on the strength of the statement of Báraní that

\* See Dr. Blochmann, *J. A. S. B.*, vol. xlii. pp. 235, 236, 239, 240; and Prinsep, *Useful Tables*, p. 273.

† *J.A.S.B.*, xlii., pp. 222, 234.

Sultán Balban marched from Sonárgáoñ sixty or seventy *kos* to the confines of Jájnagar. This would agree well with Tiparah, but it is the only evidence in favour of such a position, and the name Sonárgáoñ may be a misreading. All the other notices point to a district in or near Orísa; as, for example, the records of Badáoní and Báraní of the invasion of Talinga, Jájnagar, and Bidar by Ulugh Khán in 1323, and Fíróz Sháh's journey in 1360 from Jaunpúr over Bihár to Jájnagar and Teling. Prof. Dowson allows two Jájnagars, which is not an impossible hypothesis: but whatever evidence may be produced hereafter to prove the existence of a district of that name corresponding more or less to Tiparah, it is certain that the name was ordinarily applied to a district near south-western Bengal, in Chutiyá Nagpúr, or thereabout, and this is doubtless the meaning of the name that occurs in conjunction with Orísa on the remarkable coins of Husain Sháh under review. If, as Dr. Blochmann suggests, Sonárgáoñ of Balban's journey is a mistake for Sátgáoñ (سنارگانو for سنارگانو), the eastern attribution is disposed of, and the Jájnagar in Chutiyá Nágpúr alone remains.\*

The interpretation of the names occurring in the singular inscription on the coins of Husain Sháh has involved a somewhat detailed notice; but it may be urged in excuse that no coins in the whole range of Indian Muhammadan numismatics present so curious a testimony to the historical truth of an invasion, or contain names of so much importance to the student of the mediæval geography of India. No other Muhammadan sovereign in India ever adopted so novel (and, grammatically, indefensible) a title as السلطان الفاتح للكامر و جامتوه — و كمته وجاجنکر واریسہ “The Sultán conqueror [*to i. e.*] over Kámru and Kámtah and Jájnagar and Orísa”; and no

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\* J.A.S.B., xlvi., pp. 237–239.

coins of Dehlí or Bengal offer any legend that can be compared with this in geographical interest.

Many of the mints of Bengal have special epithets which are regularly prefixed to them on the coins. Sonárgáón is entitled حضرة جلال, the *Presence or Seat of Majesty*. Sátgáón has the word عرصه tract, prefixed, or sometimes, according to Mr. Thomas, قصبة, *capital* or *large town*, but no example of this second form occurs in the British Museum collection. Firázábád is styled بلدة or البَلْدَةُ, the city, or المَحْرُوْسَةُ, the fortified city, or simply حضرت (and حضرت). Mu'azzamábád has the prefix اقليم, district, and later, according to Mr. Thomas, enjoys the same title as Sonárgáón, حضرة جلال; but in the series described in the present volume we find only بلدة, اقليم, بلدة, and حضرت. Shahr-i-nau is sometimes called عرصه, and Mr. Thomas finds examples of عرصه المعمورة, the cultivated or flourishing tract. Chátgáón (Chittagong) is also styled عرصه. All these titles disappear after Ahmad Sháh, A.H. 846, when a change took place in the form and arrangement of the coins. Marginal inscriptions were then abolished (with rare exceptions, which, however, only present the names of the four "orthodox" khalifahs), and the mint-name being placed beneath the area there was no room for the insertion of titles or epithets. Even when the Afghán Muhammad Súr restored marginal inscriptions on the fine large coins formed upon Shér Sháh's model, the margins were reserved for titles of the king and the orthodox khalifahs, and the mint-prefixes were not revived. The only addition to the name of a mint, after Ahmad Sháh, is the form دار النصر or abode of victory, which occurs on coins struck by Naṣrat Sháh at Fathábád in 925. This may be merely an Arabic translation of Fathábád (which itself means conquest-town), or may refer to one of Nasrat Sháh's successful raids into the neighbouring provinces. One prefix is not a little obscure: it occurs on the early coins of the

Bahádur, all struck at Lakhnautí, and appears to be the Persian word جرك, “a plain,” corresponding to the Arabic عرصه. Lakhnautí is also styled شهر on coins of the same period.

The ordinary arrangement of the inscriptions on the coinage of the independent kings of Bengal is somewhat similar to that on the issues of their contemporaries at Dehlí. The areas are separated from the margins by borders, single or double, of various forms, circles, squares, lozenges, octagons, hexagrams, and many-foiled or scolloped edges. The obverse area is generally reserved for the expression of the king's religious position as supporter of the Khalifate, for which, like the Sultáns of Dehlí (see the Introduction to the Catalogue of their coinage), the rulers of Bengal professed devout respect. The usual formulas are يمین خلیفۃ اللہ ناصر امیر المؤمنین *The Right-hand of God's Vicegerent, Aider of the Prince of the Faithful*, varied by يمین الخلافۃ *Right-hand of the Khalifate*, and augmented by غوت لاسلام والمسلمین *Succourer of Al-Islám and the Muslims*. This last formula is usually written in the manner of a tughra, by weaving the ث of غوت and the ل of الاسلام into a species of arabesque. Another variety, introduced by A'zam Sháh, is ناصر الاسلام والمسلمین.

Jalál ad-dín Muhammad Sháh revived the time-honoured *Kalimah* لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله, which had not been engraved on Bengal coins for two centuries; and the obverse area of some of his later issues is entirely filled with this famous Muhammadan profession of faith. From this time the Kalimah usually occupies the obverse, and the mint and date (in ciphers) are commonly written beneath it, until Husain Sháh found his titles too long to be compressed into a single face of the coin, and accordingly spread them over obverse and reverse,—a practice in which he was imitated by his successors, until Muhammad Súr restored the Kalimah and

the Khalífahs to their proper places, the obverse area and margin.

The titles of the kings of Bengal, which always occupy the reverse, and often extend over the obverse also, are constructed on much the same method as those of the Sultáns of Dehlí. They usually begin with **السلطان الاعظيم** (rarely العادل, and once المؤيد بتأييد الرحمن), but this is sometimes omitted, or **الاعدل** (**الاعظيم** *بتأييد المظفر*, *ابو المظفر* or *ابو المجاهد*), but this is sometimes omitted, or **السلطان ابن السلطان** takes its place. Then follows the *Júlús* name, Shams-ad-dunya wa-d-dín, or Násir-ad-dunyá wa-d-dín, or whatever it may be, and then the pseudo-patronymic, which is always *ابو المظفر* or *ابو المجاهد*, except in the case of Muzaffer Sháh, who adopted the form *ابو النصر*. The proper name of the king, Muhammad, Mahmúd, etc., follows, and then the titles *Sháh* and *As-Sultán*; after which, if there is space, especially on the later coins of the series, the names of the father and sometimes the grandfather of the king are inserted. Among exceptional titles may be noted those of Sikandar Sháh I., who appears to have arrogated to himself the style of *Imám*, in the formula **الإمام الاعظيم ابو المجاهد سكender شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان**; and who also employed the titles **المجاهد في سبيل الرحمن** (**المجاهد في سبيل الرحمن** *The warrior on the path of the Compassionate*, and *الناصر* *لدين الله القاهر على الله*, *The Aidcr of God's faith, the Subduer of God*, the latter being of course an instance of Bengali Arabic, and intended for *القاھر بالله*, *the Subduer or Victor by God* [*s help*] ; and **الواثق بتأييد الرحمن** (**الواثق بتأييد الرحمن** *The Truster in the support of the Compassionate*, besides more ordinary formulas. Mahmúd II. has the curious (and not very legible) inscription *خليفة الله بالحجت والبرهان* (*Viceroy of God in deed and proof*, which apparently is applied to himself. Husain Sháh introduced several new titles, **السلطان العادل الباذل**, *the Just, Gener-*

*rous Sultán* الفاتح للكامرو وكمته وجاجنکر واریسہ (fully discussed above); the obscure inscription on No. 118 beginning . . . . . السلطان المويبد . . . . . الفاتح . . . . . and the patronymic اسكندر الثاني, *The Second Alexander*: Ilyás Sháh was clearly borrowing a Dehlí type when he styled himself سکندر الزمان المخصوص بعنایت الرحممن, *Alexander of the World, the distinguished by the grace of the Compassionate*.

The titles, both when referring to the Khalifah, and when to the Sultán, are commonly followed by the benedictory formula خلد الله ملکه, or one of its variants.

The date formula presents little that is remarkable: it runs: ضرب هذه السكة (السکة الپمارکة, الفضة السکة, الفضة)—سنة town, ending with the date in full numerals. An exception is the coinage of Ghiyás-ad-dín 'Iwaz, where the margin reads فی التاریخ العشرين من شهر الریبع الآخر سنة عشرين وسبعين. In 899, under Saif-ad-dín Hamzah, the full numerals are abandoned in favour of ciphers, the so-called Arabic numerals, which are henceforward exclusively employed.

A peculiar word occurs for the first time on the coinage of Bárbak Sháh, and is afterwards not infrequently repeated, beneath the obverse area. Dr. Blochmann has read it variously خراج, *land-tax*, and خزانة, *treasury-[issue]*, but there can be little doubt, either on the score of the form of the letters, or of the meaning, that the latter is the correct interpretation. *Treasury* is undoubtedly a new expression on Muhammadan coins, and it is difficult to see why it should be used instead of the name of the city where the coin was struck: for with two doubtful exceptions the word خزانة and the name of a mint never occur together on the same coin. Possibly the word may indicate the issue of coins during a campaign, when money was needed, and no mint-city was near at hand. It might perhaps be suggested

that it represents an attempt to substitute a single metropolitan mint in place of the various local mints; but this hypothesis is refuted by the fact that Fíroz II. and Husain Sháh issued coins marked خزانة and also others with mint-names in the same year. There is no indication that the *Treasury* coins were any better struck or of finer metal or fuller weight than others of the same time; and in the absence of historical comment the purport of the name must remain problematical.\*

The attribution of Nos. 153 and 154 to Muhammad Súr may perhaps be disputed. Hitherto these coins have been ascribed to his son Jalál Sháh, and the attribution has been supported by the coin engraved in Mr. Thomas's *Chronicles*, p. 417. Without personally examining the original of that engraving, I am unwilling to accept the reading either of the date or of the Nágari inscription; and am disposed to regard it as a coin of Muhammad Súr. The British Museum coins have no Nágari inscription, and the Arabic runs

سلطان جلال الدين محمد شاه غازى خلد الله ملکه

There is a large shaddah (") over محمد which has been sometimes mistaken for بن: but a comparison with the shaddah on Muhammad Súr's undoubted issues, and with the ابن on the immediately succeeding coins of Bahádur Sháh, shows unmistakeably that it is a shaddah. There is therefore no بن, which would have been necessary if the coin had been struck by Jalál Sháh ibn Muhammad Sháh Ghází. Again, Jalál Sháh was not called Jalál-ad-dín, nor Muhammad; his title was *Ghiyás-ad-dín* Jalál Sháh. On the other hand Badáóní (i. 430) states that Muhammad Súr "made himself king under the title of *Jalál-ad-dín*." Thus far the conclusion is in favour of the attribution to Muhammad. The only difficulty is the occurrence on his other coin, No. 156, of the

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\* The word بدر ثامن, 'Full-moon sháhi,' on coins of Mahmúd III. probably refers to the coins and not to the prince.

lakab *Shams-ad-din*. It is not, however, impossible that he should have changed his title, or that a coin struck in so remote a region as Arakán should give him an erroneous appellation.

The coinage of Bengal, which is of silver, with a few gold pieces, but *no copper*, is notable for exceedingly careless workmanship. The die engravers not only show their ignorance of Arabic grammar, like the calligraphists who inscribed the mural tablets and friezes of the Bengal monuments; but, unlike these, evince a complete indifference as to the legibility of the inscriptions. The originally careless work is rendered even more unsightly and illegible by the addition of numerous counter-stamps and cuts scored across the coins, which, with fatal precision, too often obliterate the date or mint. These grooves have been taken to represent the avaricious tendencies of the money-changers; but Dr. Blochmann gives their true explanation. “The object of these marks,” he writes, “which are common on early Bengal coins, was to depreciate the coins. The real commerce of the country was carried on in cowries, as no copper was issued; and it suited the bankers and money-changers, when coins bearing the new year were issued, arbitrarily to declare that the coins of the past year, and those of all previous years, were no longer *kull-dár* (كُلْدَار), from the Arabic *kull*, all), i.e., all-having, of full value. Hence they disfigured the coins, to the great loss of the public, by small circular stamps, or longitudinal notches, so that it is a wonder that so many coins have come down to us with clear dates. Coins of former years, or coins thus marked with shroffs (صراف), were often called *sanát*, pl. of *sanah*, a year.”\*

The following extract from Mr. Thomas's *Initial Coinage*

\* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol. xliv. p. 288.

*of Bengal*, Part I., pp. 10-13, will complete this notice of the Bengal coinage :—“The artistic merits of the produce of the southern [or Bengal] mints, though superior in the early copies to the crude introductory issues of Altamsh, seldom compete with the contemporary design or execution of the Dehlí die-cutters, and soon merge into their own provincialisms which are progressively exaggerated in the repetition, until at last, what with the imperfection of the model, the progressive conventionalism of the designers, and the ignorance and crude mechanical imitation of the engravers, their legends become mere semblances of intelligible writing, and, like Persian *shikastah*, easy to read, when one can divine what is intended, but for anything like precision in obscure and nearly obliterated margins, a very untrustworthy basis for the search after exact results.

“ The different mints each followed its own traditions, and the school of art stood generally at a higher level in the eastern section of the kingdom, especially when Sonárgáon was held by its own independent rulers. The lowest scale of die execution, exemplified in the present series, was reserved for the capital of the united provinces under the kingship of Sikandar. The numismatic innovations of Muhammad ibn Taghlak were felt and copied in the south, especially in the reproduction of the titular legends ; but his own coins, struck at the ‘ city ’—he would not call it capital—of Lakhnautí, evince the haste and carelessness of a temporary sojourn, and still worse, the hand of a local artist, all of which shortcomings may be forgiven to a monarch, who, in his own imperial metropolis, had raised the standard of the beauties of Arabic writing, as applied to coin legends, to a position that it had never before attained, and which later improved appliances have seldom succeeded in equalling.

“ The Bengal Sultáns, mere imitators at first, were original

in their later developments of coin illumination, and the issues of the fully independent kings exhibit a commendable variety of patterns in the die devices, damaged and restricted, however, in the general effect by the prevailing coarseness and imperfection of the forms of the letters. Then, again, the tenor of the inscriptions is usually of independent conception, especially in the refusal to adopt the ever-recurring *Kalimah*, and in the suggestive mutations of titles assigned to the lieutenants of the prophet on earth, whose names they did not care to learn. So also was their elaboration of the titular adjuncts of the four [orthodox] Imáms uninfluenced by northern formulæ; many of which conventionalisms survived for centuries, till Shér Sháh, in the chances of conquest, incorporated them into the coinage of Hindústán, during the temporary exile of the vanquished Humáyún.

"The standard of the Bengal coinage was necessarily, like the pieces themselves, a mere imitation of imperial mint quantities, and the early issues will be seen to follow closely upon the proper amount in weight contemplated in the Dehlí prototypes: but one of the curious results the Kúch Bihár collective find determines is that, though the first kings on the list clearly put forth money of full measure, their pieces were, in most cases, subjected to a well understood Indian process of boring-out, or reduction to the exact weight to which we must suppose subsequent kings lowered the legal standard of their money, so that, although some of the silver pieces of Kai-Káús and Firóz have escaped the debaser's eye, and preserve the completeness of their original issue-denomination, the great majority of the older coins have been brought down to the subsequent local standard of 166 grains, at which figure, in Troy grains, the bulk of the hoard ranges, or, in more marked terms, 166 grains is the precise weight of the very latest and best preserved specimens, which must have been consigned to

their recent place of concealment when very fresh from mints but little removed from the residence of the accumulator of the treasure, and be held to represent coin which could scarcely have changed hands.

"The intrinsic value of the money of these sovereigns follows next in the order of the inquiry. This department of fiscal administration might naturally have been expected to have been subjected to but limited check or control when regulated by the uncertain processes of oriental metrology; but, in practice, it will be seen that some of the native mint-masters were able to secure a very high standard of purity, and, what is more remarkable, to maintain a singularly uniform scale in the rate of alloy. In the case of the imperial coins subjected to assay in Calcutta, specimens spreading over, and, in so far, representing a sequent eighty years of the issues of the northern metropolis, vary only to the extent of six grains in the thousand, or 0·6 per cent. As the Dehlí coinage proves superior in point of weight to the southern standard, so also does it retain a higher degree of purity: the 990 and 996 of silver to the test total of 1000 grains sinks, in the earliest examples of the Bengal mintages, to 989, from which figure it experiences a temporary rise in possibly exceptional cases, under Bahádur Sháh, who may be supposed to have brought down, with his reinstated honours and the coined treasure so lavishly bestowed upon him by Muhammed ibn Taghlak on his restoration to the government of Sonárgáon, certain implied responsibilities for the equity and fullness of his currency; while in the subsequent irregularly descending scale, A'zam Sháh's officials arrived at the most unblushing effort of debasement, in the reduction of silver to 962 grains. Among other unexpected items, for which the aid of modern science may be credited, is the support which the intrinsic contents of the erroneously-classed coins of 'Ádil Sháh, under

native interpretation, led to the correctness of the revised attribution of the pieces themselves suggested by the critical terms of their own legends, in the manifest identity of their assay touch with the associate coins of the lower empire of India."

Mr. Thomas adds the following table of assays:—

Shams-ad-dín Firáz,	989 silver in the 1000.
Bahádur Sháh . . . .	988 and 993.
Mubárik Sháh . . . .	987.
Ilyás Sháh . . . . .	989, 982, 988.
A'zam Sháh . . . . .	981, 989, 962, 977, 985.

In concluding the Bengal section of the Introduction it may be remarked that the British Museum series is unusually complete. Of thirty-one independent kings only nine are unrepresented, and the collective reigns of eight of these only amount to twenty years out of a total dynastic rule of two hundred and forty-five years. The ninth is Mahmúd I., whose reign of eighteen years is the only large lacuna in the series.

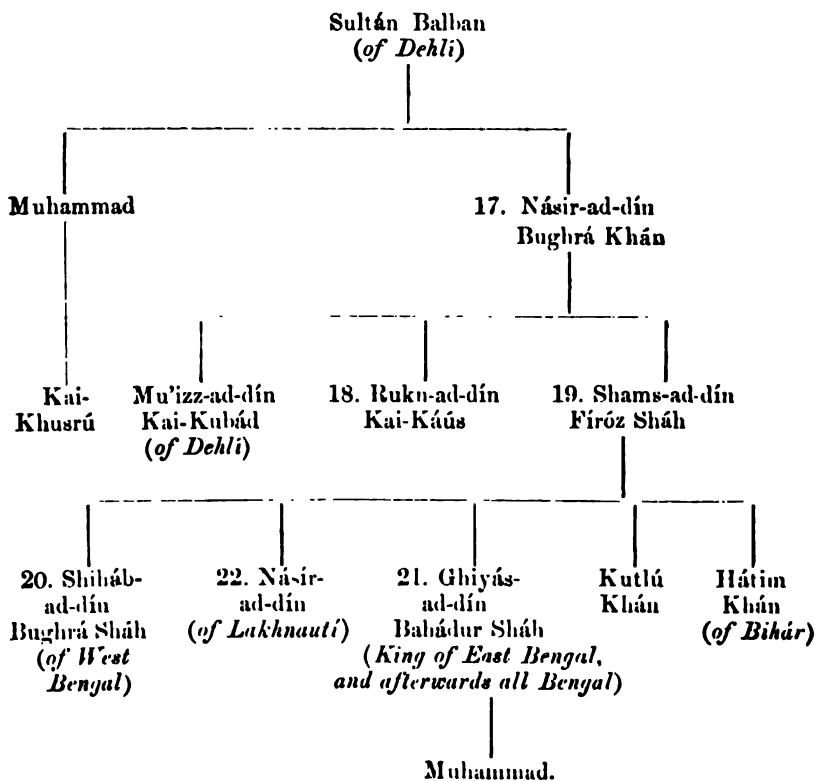
Appended are genealogical trees of the various Bengal Houses.

## GENEALOGICAL TREES OF THE GOVERNORS AND KINGS OF BENGAL.

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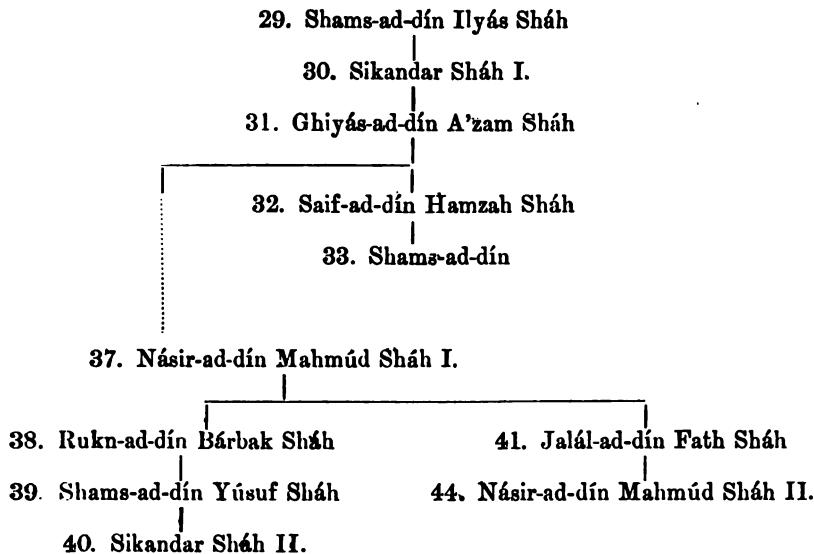
### I. HOUSE OF BALBAN.

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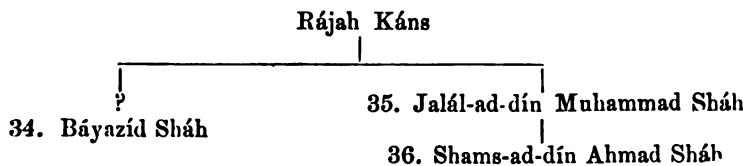
## II. HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH.

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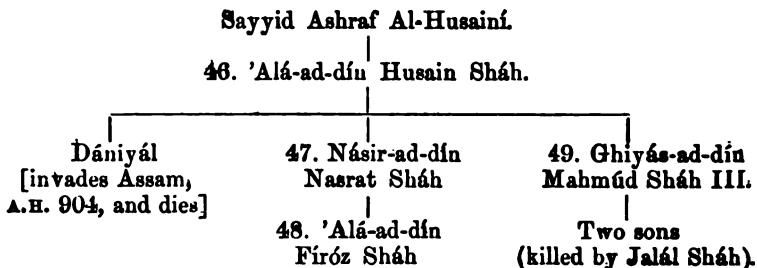
## III. HOUSE OF RÁJAH KÁNS.

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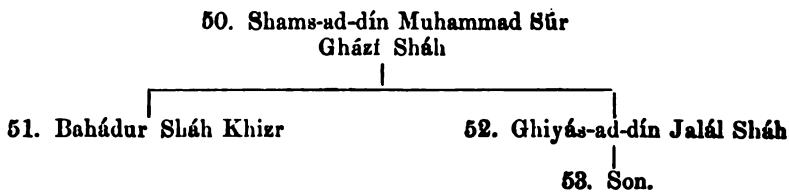
## IV. HOUSE OF HUSAIN SHÁH.

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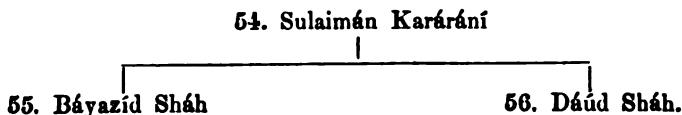
## V. HOUSE OF MUHAMMAD SÚR.

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## VI. HOUSE OF SULAIMÁN KARÁRÁNÍ.

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## II. SIND.

The coins of three governors of Sind are included in this volume. Násir-ad-dín Kubáchah was appointed to the government of Uchh by Muhammad ibn Sám in A.H. 600, and took possession of the country from Multán and Sirsuti to the sea, and presently proclaimed himself independent. Seven Ránas in Sind were tributary to Multán, and paid homage to Kubáchah; but the extent of his territory varied at different epochs of his reign. He was defeated by Yildiz in 613, and again by Uzbeg Pai, the general of Jalál-ad-dín Mank barnin, in 618; and, after attacks from the Mughals and the Khaljís in 621 and 623, he was at last besieged in Bhakar by Altamsh, and drowned himself on the capture of that fort and of Uchh in A.H. 625.\*

Kubáchah's coins closely resemble the Dehliwáls of the period. They are of billon, and the proportions of silver and copper vary greatly in different examples. Dehliwáls seem to have been the only coins issued by Kubáchah, and that they were coined in large quantities is evident from the statement that his son 'Alá-ad-dín Muhammad presented Altamsh with ten million Dehliwáls, and that Kubáchah's treasury when examined by his victor was reported to contain no fewer than fifty millions, or five hundred laks, of these coins.†

Saif-ad-dín Al-Hasan Karlagh, or Karlugh, the next independent governor of Sind after the death of Kubáchah, was

\* See Elliot's *History of India, as told by its own Historians*, ii., p. 155, &c.; and E. Thomas, *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli*, p. 99, ff.

† E. Thomas, *Chronicles*, pp. 101, 102, where some interesting remarks will be found on the palaeographical peculiarities of Kubáchah's coins, connecting them with the writings of Sind and the Lower Panjáb, and showing a marked difference from the character of the inscriptions of Döhli and Ajmír.

one of the generals of Jalál-ad-dín Mankbarnin, and was appointed viceroy of Ghór and Ghazní when his master set forth in 620 on his westward march into Persia. For some time Karlagh withstood the inroads of the advancing Mughals whom Jenghiz Khan and his sons were then leading to their career of universal conquest, but in A.H. 636 he was forced to retreat into India. He had established himself in some parts of Sind, when he was slain at the siege of Multán in the same year. His son Násir-ad-din Muhammad succeeded to his father's dominions, and was still reigning when Húlágú's ambassadors arrived in Sind in A.H. 658; but how much longer he survived is uncertain.\*

The British Museum preserves a fine series of Karlagh's silver coins, from the India Office Collection.† These pieces resemble in appearance and weight the new Tankah coinage of Dehlí, and bear dates A.H. 633, 634, and 636(?), which confirm the notices of the historians collected by Mr. Thomas in his *Chronicles*. None of them presents a mint, and it has therefore been suggested with probability that they were camp-issues. The copper or rather billon coins of this ruler are not at present found in the collection, but those that Mr. Thomas has published (No. 80, 81, 82, *Chronicles*) are of the ordinary Dehlíwál stamp, with the Horseman, or Bull and Horseman, and the Nágarí inscription *Srī Hamirah*, or the name, *Srī Hasan Karla*. Of his son Muhammad, however, there are eight specimens of the billon coinage (here headed "Copper" for convenience of classification), some of which present the name of the striker in the Nágarí form *Srī Muhamad Karaluk*, with a horse (not horseman) on the obverse. These coins are not included in the notices which

\* *Tabakát-i-Násiri*, pp. 316—321; E. Thomas, *Chronicles*, pp. 92—99.

† Coins from this collection, now transferred to the British Museum, are distinguished in this and the other volumes of the Catalogue by the letters I.O.C.

Mr. Thomas has devoted to the alien contemporaries of Altamsh.

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### III. KASHMÍR.

The coins of Kashmír are of silver and copper. The silver coins are square in shape, with an average weight of 94 grs., and a breadth of from '6 to '65 in. The obverse presents the inscription ضرب کشمیر, enclosed within a lozenge-shaped border of wavy lines, and the date (written in full and preceded by the words فی شور) is inscribed in the segments outside the lozenge. The reverse contains the name of the king, with usually the title السلطان الاعظم, and sometimes the date beneath in ciphers. The copper issues are round, thin, of the average diameter of '8 in., and with much obliterated inscriptions. A characteristic of the copper is the line across the middle of the coin, with the loop or knot of arabesque design in its midst. The forty-two Kashmír coins, of which half are silver, in the British Museum form an important contribution to the obscure chronology of the dynasty of Shams Sháh Mír. The chronological list of kings given on page 68 is taken from General (then Lieutenant) Cunningham's valuable paper in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1st series, vol. vi., which is based on the authority of the *Rájah Tarangíri*; but one or two modifications have been introduced on the warrant of the coins. It must be stated, however, that this list agrees in very few points with the chronology of other histories of Kashmír, such as the *Waki'át-i-Kashmír* of Muhammad A'zam, the *Navádir Al-Akhbár* of Rafí'-ad-dín Ahmad, and the *Námah-i-Sháhán-i-Kashmír*, &c., of which there are copies in the Department of Oriental MSS. in the British Museum. The dates of these authorities differ

very seriously not only from those of General Cunningham's list, but also from one another. In the presence of such divergences among the historians, the testimony of the coins becomes especially valuable, and until a large number of coin-dates has been collected any attempt at a definitive dynastic table must be unsatisfactory. So far as it relates to the coins here published, General Cunningham's list seems to be the most accurate of those that have been consulted; indeed the coins repeatedly confute the statements of the manuscript histories referred to above. But in several important particulars General Cunningham's list fails to elucidate the coinage. For instance, the Sultán Mahmúd, whose name appears upon a Kashmír coin of 961, is not represented. General Cunningham mentions Humáyún's governor, Haidar Doghlat, but does not explain how he retained the allegiance of Kashmír at a time when Humáyún was in retreat. The single coin in the national collection bearing the name of Humáyún has the date 953 A.H., which would seem to show that Kashmír paid him homage upon his conquest of Kábul in A.H. 952 (A.D. 1545). The later history of the kings of Kashmír is wrapped in obscurity. The Námah-i-Sháhán-i-Kashmír gives the names of 'Alí Sháh, Mubárak Sháh, Yúsuf Sháh, and Ya'kúb Sháh, between the years 986 and 994—the last being the date (according to this authority) of Akbar's annexation of Kashmír. 'Alí Sháh, stated there to have reigned during the year 986, may be the Muhammad 'Alí of the coin, but the coin-date is 980. The Waki'át-i-Kashmír inserts a Shams-ad-dín between Muhammad and Isma'il, in 944; places Ibráhím after Isma'il and before Názak; omits all reference to Habib and Husain; and introduces a Gházi Sháh and 'Alí Sháh in 962 and 968, before Yúsuf. These examples of the bewildering uncertainty of the chronology and succession are enough to show that any final list of the

kings of Kashmír is unattainable until the numismatic evidence is more complete. Meanwhile General Cunningham's table may be adopted as a temporary guide, although it is manifestly imperfect. With regard to the Názak Sháh of the historians, it must be noticed that on the two coins, Nos. 206, 207, in the National Collection, the name closely resembles Nádir Sháh, but no such king appears in the dynastic lists.

## IV. JAUNPÚR.

The chronology of the "Kings of the East," or *Muluk-i-Shark*, of Jaunpúr, is fortunately established for the greater part of their rule by the coins, which in this instance are almost in complete accordance with the historians. No coins have yet been discovered of the first two sovereigns, but from the accession of Ibráhím Sharkí, in 803 (as a coin in the British Museum proves, not 804, as the histories state), to the end of the dynasty the numismatic evidence is abundant. The coin-dates of Ibráhím in the National Collection include, besides the important year 803, a fairly representative series from 819 to 843; and other published coins, of which a summary may be read in Mr. Thomas's *Chronicles*,\* fill up some of the gaps, and add the last year of the reign, 844. Of Mahmúd Sháh, the coins in the present Catalogue supply the dates of every year of the reign, save two, and one of these two is found in the *Chronicles* and Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*. Mr. Thomas states, on the authority of General Cunningham, that coins of Mahmúd are extant in continuous series from 844 to 863, and that during the

\* pp. 321, 322.

concluding three years of his reign he associated his eldest son Muhammad in the sovereignty. We should expect, therefore, to find the names of both father and son on the coins ; but on the British Museum examples, and those collected in Mr. Thomas's *Chronicles*, the dates of Mahmúd end at A.H. 861, and the three years 861-863 are occupied by coins of Muhammad with no mention of his father. An inscription at Dhaka,\* however, bears the name of Mahmúd, with the date 863, in confirmation of General Cunningham's statement ; and we must conclude, therefore, that Mahmúd permitted his son to issue coins on his sole responsibility while he himself was still reigning. Muhammad's brief reign is fully established by his coins, and his brother Husain Sháh's coin-dates begin with his year of accession, 863, and run on with slight breaks to 889 ; then begin again in 896, and continue to the year 909. Husain Sháh, according to the testimony of some histories, was conquered by Sikandar ibn Buhlól of Delhí in 881, fled to Bengal, and died there in 905 ; according to others, Buhlól himself conquered Jaunpúr in 879.† Bárbak Sháh, son of Buhlól, was then appointed to rule the Jaunpúr kingdom, in face of numerous insurrections, until 899. Coins of Bárbak of 892 and 898 are published in this volume. The post-regnal, and posthumous, coins bearing the name of Husain must have been issued by the deposed monarch's partisans during their many rebellions against Bárbak and the Dehlí lordship.

The coinage of Jaunpúr is chiefly in copper, or billon. There are a few gold coins of the Tankah weight and style, or sometimes heavier, but no silver. The copper or billon coins resemble the thick heavy pieces of Buhlól and Shér Sháh of Dehlí, but,

\* H. Blochmann, in *Journal of Bengal Asiatic Society*, vol. xlii., pp. 107-8.

† Ni'mat-Allah places Husain's flight in the year 893. Elliot, vol. v., p. 96.

like the gold, are of unusually good weight. Mr. Thomas gives the following table\* of assays of Jaunpúr billon coins :—

	No. melted.	Mean weight. Grs.	Maximum Weight. Grs.	Total silver. Grs.	Average silver. Grs.
Ibráhím,	10	140·2	145	130	13·0
Mahmúd,	9	142·66	—	113	11·3
Husain (a)	4	149·0	152	13·5	3·4
(b)	96	—	—	299·0	3·125 } Average in the
(c)	10	—	—	35·0	3·5 } 110, 3·34 grs.

The copper coinage of Jaunpúr was struck in three sizes the particulars of which will be found described in a foot-note to p. 89.

There is little that calls for notice in the inscriptions of the Jaunpúr mintage. The formulas of both gold and copper are of the common Dehlí type, with the usual reference to the Khalífah on the obverse, and the Sultán's name, followed by the epithet سلطانی, *Sultáni*, on the reverse of the copper, and similar but more expanded titles on the gold. The grammatical mistake of using the feminine verb and pronoun ضربت هذہ with the masculine noun دینار on the gold coins may be noticed. The date is expressed in ciphers on the copper, and in words on the gold. Only one coin of the regular series presents a mint,—no. 264, which has *Jaunpúr* beneath the reverse inscription. The three coins of Bárbaik ibn Buhlól, however, all give mints—one showing unmistakeably Jaunpúr, and the other two showing the letters سور, which may stand for Bítúr, or more probably be the end of Jaunpúr, of which the first two letters may be obliterated. Bítúr or Bhitor, if that be the correct reading, is near Cawnpúr. The absence of mints is much to be regretted, for the dominions of the

\* Mr. Thomas's comments on the variations exhibited in this table should be consulted. *Chronicles*, pp. 323, 324.

Jaunpúr sovereigns varied considerably in extent at different periods, and at the epoch of their first and greatest prosperity included Bíhár, Kanauj, Oudh, Karrah, Dalamau, Sandelá, and Bahráich. The names of these cities and provinces on the coinage would have possessed high geographical importance.

The following genealogical tree of the Sharkí Kings of Jaunpúr completes this section.

### GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SHARKÍ KINGS OF JAUNPÚR.

I. Khwájah-i-Jahán

II. Mubárik Sháh

III. Ibráhím Sháh

IV. Mahmúd Sháh

V. Muhammad Sháh. VI. Husain Sháh.

### V. MÁLWAH.

Málwah was among the old kingdoms of India that longest withstood the Muhammadan invasion. It had boasted one of the most illustrious of the ancient Hindu dynasties, who made their capital, Ujain, a seat of learning and science. Three hundred years of contest were needed to subdue the kingdom, and it was only under Sultán Balban of Dehlí that the Muslims at length obtained possession of this fertile territory. The natural boundaries of Málwah were the Nerbudda on the south,

the Chambal on the north, and Gujarát and Bandalkhand on the west and east. Under Muhammad Khaljí, however, the sway of the king of Málwah was even more extended, and included Húshangábád and Kirlah; his son Mahmúd conquered Ajmír, Rantambhór, and Elichpúr; and tribute was sometimes exacted from Chitor. The coins unfortunately throw no additional light on the geographical limits of the kingdom at different epochs; the only mint that occurs on them is Dár-al-Mulk Shádiábád, the later name of Mándú, which was the capital of the Muslim kings. An obscure word on No. 365 may be a mint, but without a second specimen it is impossible to determine what city it represents.

The dynastic list of the kings of Málwah divides into two distinct houses. The first was founded by the governor appointed by the Court of Dehlí, Diláwar Khán Ghórí, and consisted of himself, his son Húshang, and grandson Muhammad. Of these three Sultáns, Húshang alone is known to have struck coins, and these are too often undated. The second house of Málwah was established by Mahmúd Khaljí, the vizír of Muhammad, and consisted of four sovereigns, whose reigns are fairly marked out by their coins. Mr. Thomas has published a list of General Cunningham's Málwah coins,\* and these, with the British Museum examples, give the following dates of the Khaljí kings, in confirmation of the historical notices:—

*Historical  
Reign.*

- 839—880. Mahmúd Sháh I. Khaljí. 845, 847, 848, 850,  
851, 854, 856, 857, 870, 873.
- 880—906. Ghiyás Sháh. 880, 881, 883, 884, 887, 890, 894,  
895, 896, 898, 899, 902—905.
- 906—916. Násir Sháh. 906—912, 914, 915.
- 916—937. Mahmúd II. 917, 918, 921—924, 926—931.

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\* *Chronicles*, pp. 348, 349.

The coin-dates do not run as late as the annexation of Málwah by Bahádur Sháh of Gujarát in 937, but that event is clearly established by the historians. The date of the submission of the usurper Báz Bahádur, after a reign of sixteen years, to Akbar, however, is disputed. The *Tabakát-i-Akbarí* is followed in the list on page 114, but Ferishtah gives 978, and other authorities 976. Thus it appears that the coins support the historical account so far as they go, but do not add any fresh data. They give no indication, for example, of the confusion that ensued on the deposition, shortly after his accession, of Húshang by Muzaffar Sháh of Gujarát when Nasrat Khán, brother of Muzaffar, was placed on the throne of Málwah, only to abandon it immediately; and the Málwah nobles set up Músá Khán until Húshang was restored. No record of these rulers, Nasrat and Músá, is found on the coinage, which is extremely scanty during the earlier part of the dynasty.

The coinage of Málwah is of gold, silver, and copper. The gold is square, well engraved, of two sizes, with an average weight of 168·5 grs., and width of 7·75 in. One specimen weighs 207 grs., and has the width of 9 in. The silver is struck in three square sizes, like the copper of Jaunpúr, and the sizes (as represented in the British Museum, where only silver of Ghiyás Sháh is found) are 7 or 7·5, 6·5, and 5·5, with the respective weights of 84, 77 and 43 grs. The copper, or billon, (for it is issued in one metal or mixed,) is round at first, and then adopts the characteristic Málwah square shape, though the round continues to be issued side by side with the favourite form. The three sizes which are noticed in the case of Jaunpúr are also to be distinguished in the Málwah copper, and average 7 or 7·5, 6 or 6·5, and 5·5; but the second and third sizes often approach one another in diameter and are chiefly distinguished by the difference in

thickness. The metrological system indicated by the weights of these various pieces will be considered in connection with the other minor dynastic coinages of India further on.

The inscriptions of the kings of Málwah are at first somewhat irregular, but under Ghiyás Sháh the copper issues acquire the formulas which henceforth characterise the coinage:—on the obverse *السلطان بن السلطان*, with the date in ciphers; on the reverse, the Sultán's name with the epithet *Al-Khaljí*, and his parentage, e. g. شاه محمود شاه. غیاث شاه الخلجی بن محمود الملتجی. On the gold pieces, several titles new to Indian numismatics are introduced, such as *الوائق بالملك الملتجی*, *The Truster in the King, Protector*; *الوائق بالصمد المرتکی*, *The Truster in the Eternal, the Supporter*; and the early copper has the form *السلطان الحليم الکریم*, *The clement, the generous Sultán*. It should be noticed that the date, always in ciphers, is on the obverse of the copper, but on the reverse of the gold and silver.

A remarkable feature of the coins of Málwah is the ornamentation. All the later coins, with very few exceptions, have some ornament, a star, a swastika, or some arabesque interlacement which probably represents an early symbol. The most notable example of the survival of an ancient symbol, besides the swastika, is the ornament  which occurs on many of the coins of Mahmúd II., and closely resembles the magical symbol engraved by Mr. Thomas in his *Indian Weights*.\*

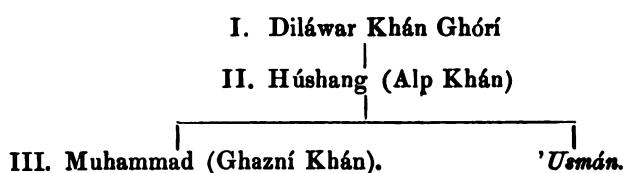
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\* *International Numismata Orientalia*, Part I., Plate, No. 16.

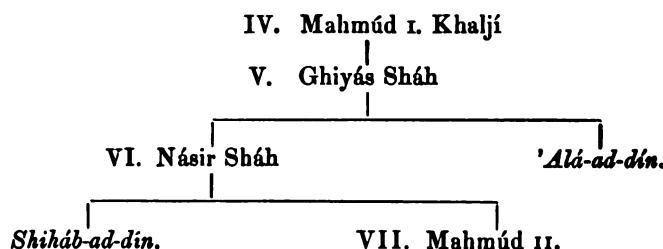
## GENEALOGICAL TREES OF THE KINGS OF MÁLWAH.

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### A. GHÓRÍS.



### B. KHALJÍS.



## VI. GUJARÁT.

Gujarát owed its long immunity from Muhammadan subjection to its inaccessible position, which rendered it difficult to invade except by sea. It was not until the time of the celebrated 'Alá-ad-dín Muhammad of Dehlí, in the beginning of the 14th century of our era, that Gujarát became a Muhammadan province. At the end of the same century it acquired its independence again, but its rulers were now Muslims instead of Hindus. Zafar Khán was appointed to the government of Gujarát in A.H. 794, when there were fears of a Rájpút occupation; and after establishing his authority over the province, he, like other Muhammadan viceroys of the period, assumed independence in 799 at his capital Anhalwara. His son Ahmad founded the new capital of Ahmadábád, and extended the dominion of Gujarát, (which at first consisted of but a narrow strip of the plain between the hills and the sea, hemmed in by the Rájahs of Sirohi, Jhálór, Idar, and the mountain tribes of Bhíls and Kúlis,) over Kattiwar, which had before been held in very nominal subjection, and the Hindú tribes of which peninsula may have paid tribute, but rendered little obedience. Mahmúd I. reduced the Rájpúts, and carried his arms into Kachh (Cutch) and Sind, reduced Champanír, and engaged the Portuguese fleet under Almeida. The kingdom of Gujarát retained its power and prosperity until the invasion of the Mughals under Bábar, and did not submit to Akbar until the year 980.

Between the first irruption of the Mughals, however, and the final annexation of the kingdom by Akbar a long period of confusion occurred in which at one time a neighbouring prince of Kandaish, Mírán Muhammad, a kinsman of the Gujarát family, was set on the throne for a few months in 943-944.

It was probably during a second time of confusion that the Sultán Muhammad, whose coins are described on page 141, asserted his pretensions to the crown, and issued his numismatic proofs in 963. There is no historical confirmation of this pretender's existence, but the style of his coins is similar to that of Gujarát, and there is no *à priori* improbability in his having temporarily usurped the throne.

The coins map out the chronology of the dynasty only with respect to a few of the kings. Of Ahmad Sháh I., who is recorded to have reigned from 814 to 846, coins in the British Museum and in the collections examined by Mr. Thomas present the dates, 828, 830, 831, 837, 839, 840, 842—846. Of the next king, Muhammad Karím Sháh, the two specimens in the British Museum have unfortunately no date, but Mr. Thomas records the years 849, 850, and a doubtful 856, which would carry his reign one year further than the 855 stated by the historians. The next two sovereigns, Kutb-ad-dín and Dáúd Sháh only ruled eight years together, and of these no coin-evidence is at present forthcoming. The sixth king, Mahmúd Baikarah, the most famous of the line, is, however, well represented on the coins. His reign lasted from A.H. 863 to 917, and the coins give the years 869, 870, 886—888, 891, 893, 900, 903, 909, 911, 914, 917. Of Mahmúd's successor, Muzaaffar II. (917—932), we have the coin-dates 920, 922—924, 928, 929. Sikandar and Násir Khán then succeed and disappear within the year, leaving so far as is known no numismatic records of their ephemeral sway; and then Bahádur Sháh, the conqueror of Málwah, occupies the throne for eleven years, (932—943,) during which the only coin-dates published are 937, 938, 940. Míráñ Muhammad Sháh Fárúkí held the government only for a few months, and of him no coins appear in the collection or in Mr. Thomas's list. Mahmúd III. (944—961) has coins of 946, 947, 949, 950, 956, 960, 961;

Ahmad Sháh II. (961—969) has the coin-dates 961, 968; and Muzaffar III. (968—980) has 969, 971, 977—980.

With one exception, the coinage of Gujarát, unlike that of Málwah, is round in shape. It consists of gold, silver, and copper, but as is usual with the lesser dynasties of India, and also with the later sovereigns of Dehlí, the copper or billon money formed the staple of the currency. The gold coinage has an average diameter of .75, and weight 179 grs.; the silver, which is rare, a diameter of .7, and weight 112; and the copper is coined in three sizes, like the copper of Jaunpúr and Málwah, of the respective diameters .75, .65, .5. The inscriptions of the copper are extremely modest. On the obverse is the Sultán's lakab or julús name, such as Násir-ad-dunyá-wa-d-dín, with sometimes **السلطان الاعظيم** prefixed, and with the date in ciphers beneath; and on the reverse is the Sultán's proper name, e.g. Ahmad, in the form **السلطان احمد شاه**, occasionally with his father's name added, or the benedictory formula **خلد الله ملکه**. The gold coinage presents the forms **المؤيد بتایید الرحمن**, *The supported by the aid of the Compassionate*, and **الواثق بالله المنان**, *The Truster in God the Gracious*, on the obverse, and the Sultán's julús name; while the reverse contains his proper name with his father's, and titles, thus **السلطان محمود شاه بن لطیف شاه**. The silver coins follow the style of the gold. The Persian inscriptions of Nos. 416, 417 and 446 should be noticed. The first two have the following distich (read by Dr. Rieu):

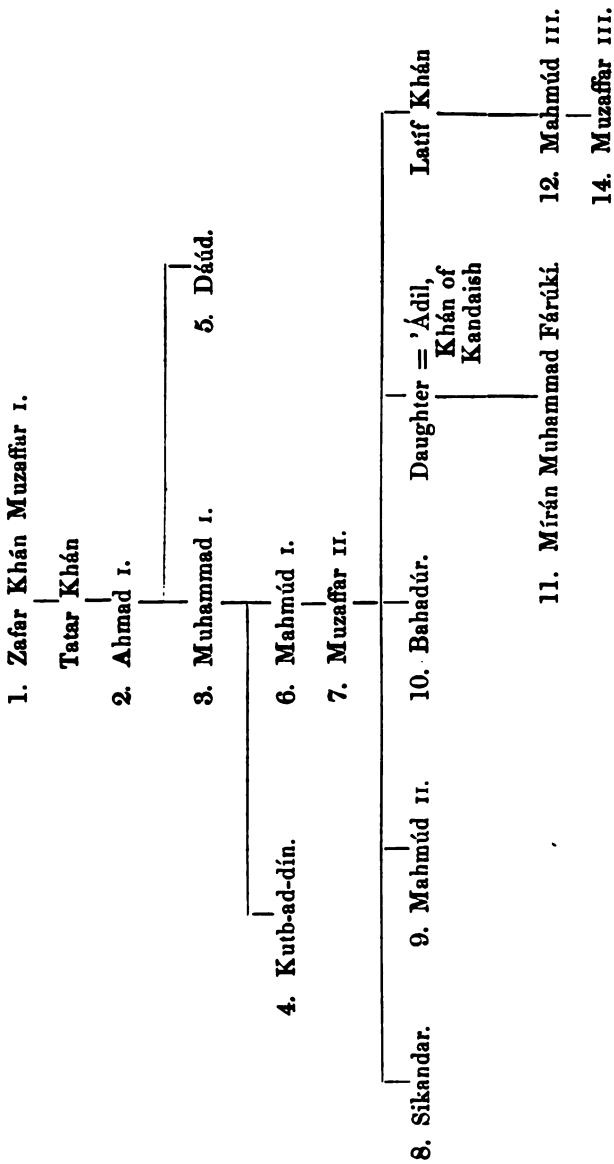
- \*                      تا بدار الضرب گردون قرص مهر و ماه باد \*
- \*                      سکه سلطان غیاث الدین محمد شاه باد \*

No. 448 presents the only mint in the series (except the Muhammadábád mentioned by Mr. Thomas), if the reading Mustafábád be correct. Mustafábád was built by Mahmúd Baikarah after his final reduction of the fortress of Girnar

or Júnágarh, in the peninsula of Kattiwar, and was the favourite residence of this king. It is known that Muzaffar Sháh III., who struck the coin No. 448, took refuge, after his final overthrow, with Rájah Rái Singh of Kattiwar. The coin was evidently issued during an earlier residence with the Rájah. Muzaffar III. seems to have been held in high esteem in Kattiwar; for the princes of Bhúj in Kachh retained his name in Arabic on their coins in combination with their own Nágari inscriptions, for centuries after his death.

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**GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE KINGS OF GUJARÁT.**



## VII. THE DEKHAN.

## BAHMANÍS, KINGS OF KULBARGA.

The Dekhan first felt the touch of Muhammadan conquest in A.D. 1294, when 'Alá-ad-dín Muhammad, of Dehlí, seized Deógír and Elichpúr. These acquisitions were shortly afterwards increased by Júná Khán, better known as Muhammad ibn Taghlak, who invaded Telingana in 1322, and was so much enamoured of his Dekhan possessions, that when he became Sultán in the room of his father Taghlak Sháh, he selected Deógír, or as he re-named it Daulatábád, for his capital, and even attempted to transfer the population of Dehlí to the new metropolis. Soon he changed his mind, and returned to Dehlí, finding the position of Deógír inconvenient for the suppression of various rebellions, which were encouraged by his southerly movement; and on his return he endeavoured to re-transplant the inhabitants, with the result that the majority died on the journey.

The Dekhan was among the provinces of Muhammad ibn Taghlak's empire that seized the opportunity of his weakness to throw off a yoke, that in this instance had but lately been imposed. Most of these risings were temporarily repressed, only to claim a complete independence from the feeble rule of Muhammad ibn Taghlak's successors forty years later; but the Dekhan succeeded in maintaining the independence which it asserted in the close of the great Sultán's reign. From 1347, for nearly two centuries, the Bahmaní kings of Kulbarga held sway over the northern half of the Dekhan. The founder of the dynasty was Hasan Gángú, a servant in the employ of a Brahmin of Dehlí.\*

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\* The history of the Bahmaní has been succinctly related by Mr. James Gibbs, in a paper on "Gold and Silver Coins of the Bahmaní Dynasty" published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3rd series, vol. i., pp. 91—115.

His successful career opened with a numismatic discovery. His honesty in delivering to his master a pot of coins, which he had ploughed up in a field, was the origin of his fortunes. He entered the service of the Sultán of Dehlí, rose to high honour, and received the title of Zafar Khán. His allegiance to Muhammad ibn Taghlak was not, however, deep-rooted, for when the rebellion in the Dekhan gained ground, and the Sultán was called away to suppress a rising in Gujarát, Zafar Khán placed himself at the head of the southern insurgents, and defeated the royal troops, who immediately retired from the country. Hasan Gángú thereupon ascended the throne of the Dekhan under the style of 'Alá-ad-dín Hasan Gángú Bahmaní. His dominions marched on the north with Berár, on the east with Telingana, and on the south and west the boundary was drawn by the river Kistna and the sea. They included the greater part of the present Bombay Presidency, south of Surat, and most of the Nizam's dominions. Besides the territory actually under his rule, he exacted submission in a greater or less degree from the neighbouring Rájahs of Warangol (Telingana) and Bijánagar, with whom he and his successors were continually at war, and from whom the Bahmanís at various epochs drew tribute. The reign of the tenth Sultán, 'Alá-ad-dín Ahmad II., was marked by a further extension of the Bahmaní dominions. Kankan was reduced, and the kings of Kandaish and Gujarát defeated. Muhammad Sháh II. in 1471 carried his arms into Orísa and captured Conjevoram, and on the south made war upon the Rájah of Belgáoñ; and the Bahmaní territory now reached from sea to sea, and included practically the whole of the Dekhan north of Mysore.

This was, however, the last successful appearance of the Bahmanís in the field of conquest. The state was now

re-divided, and instead of the four provinces of Muhammad Sháh I.—Kulbarga, Daulatábád, Telingana, and Berár—the new districts of Bíjápúr and Ahsanábád, Daulatábád and Junair, Rajamundri and Warangol, Gawel and Mahúr, were instituted. This partition of the kingdom bore the usual fruit of disintegration, and the separate provinces gradually became independent. “Yusuf ’Adil Khán, who had commanded with great success for Muhammad Shah II., declared the independence of Bíjápúr, and Nizám-al-Mulk plotted with his son Malik Ahmad a rebellion in Junair. The death, by the hand of an assassin, of Nizám-al-Mulk frustrated his designs, but his son shortly afterwards carried [them] out, and Junair threw off the yoke of the Bahmaní House. In Berár also ’Imad-al-Mulk was proclaimed king. Thus were lost to the successors of Hasan Gángu the finest provinces in the north, west, and south-west; and only the districts round the capital, with Telingana, remained; but Telingana soon followed the example of the other dependencies and declared itself free in 1512.” \*

Thus from the breaking up of the Bahmaní kingdom rose the five dynasties of the Dekhan:—the ’Ádil-Sháhís of Bíjápúr, the Nizám-Sháhís of Junair and Ahmadnagar, the Isma’íl-Sháhís of Elichpúr, the Kutb-Sháhís of Golconda, and (taking their origin from Baríd, the minister of Mahmúd II. Bahmaní) the Baríd-Sháhís of Bídár.

The Bahmaní coinage consists of gold, silver, and copper. The National Collection does not possess any examples of the gold currency, but specimens are described and photographed in Mr. Gibbs’ paper in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, already referred to, which is the first detailed account of the Bahmaní gold and silver coinage. The silver, of which the Museum

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\* J. Gibbs, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3rd series, vol. 1, pp. 101, 102.

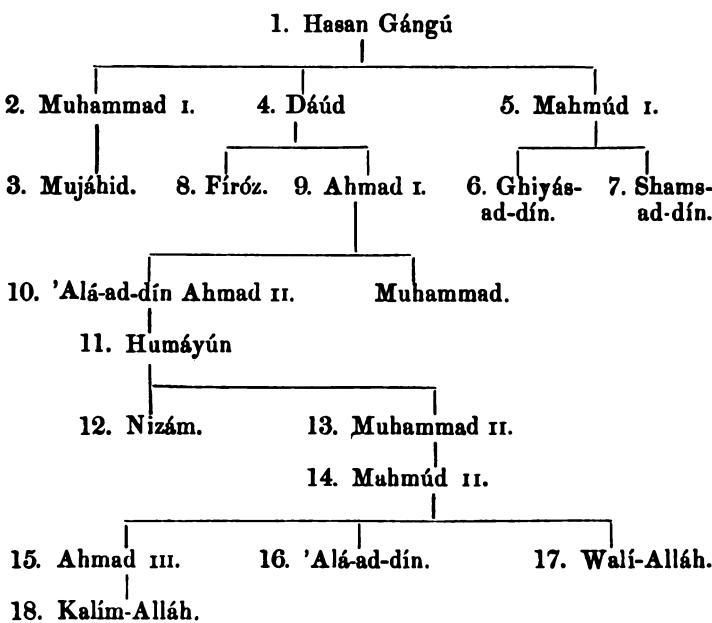
contains various specimens, resembles the large tankas of Bengal. The copper is of three sizes, the largest being of remarkably heavy weight. All the Bahmaní coins are round. The gold (according to Mr. Gibbs' paper) and the silver seem to have originally weighed about 170 grs., but many examples fall as low as 164 grs., and on the other hand one gold coin weighs as much as 195 grs. The copper falls into three series,—the largest, with a diameter of .85, weighs from 230 to 250 grs.; the next, diameter .75, from 121 to 163 grs., varying in different epochs; and the third, with a diameter of .65, weighs from 76 to 80 grs. See the table on page lxix.

The silver coins bear usually the mint Ahsanábád, the new name of Kulbarga, but the copper are mintless. Historically the coins—especially the fine series belonging to Mr. Gibbs—confirm the dates of the annalists very satisfactorily, though more dated specimens are required to establish the entire chronology. The inscriptions present several peculiarities. Various new titles of a religious character are introduced on the obverse, such as سلطان العهد والزمان الواثق بتايمد الرحمن, *Sultán of the epoch and the age, the truster in the assistance of the Compassionate*; راجى رضوان مهيمنى, *The hoper for protecting favour*; المويid or المنصور بننصر الله المنان, *The victorious or the aided by the help of God*; الحليم الكريم الرؤوف, *The gracious, the generous, the benevolent to the servants of God*, the Rich, the Protector; المعتصم بالله المنان سمى خليل الرحمن, *The seeker of refuge with God, the Gracious, worthy to be called the friend of the Compassionate*; الواثق بتايمد الملك الله, *The truster in the help of God the King*; الموكل على الله الغنى or القوى الغنى, *The confider in God, the Rich, or the Powerful*; besides the نائب امير المؤمنين, common on Dehlí coins.

The reverse bears the name and lakab of the Sultán,

with the pseudo-patronymic ابو المظفر or ابوعازى, and the titles شاه and سلطان, generally ending with the epithet الیہمنی or بہمنی. The father's name is sometimes added; and Ahmad II. and Humáyún styled themselves الولی, *the Saint*.

## GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE BAHMANÍ KINGS.



## VIII. LOCAL ISSUES.

An eighth section of this volume is occupied by local quasi-autonomous issues. These are copper pieces bearing dates which connect them with Bábar's invasion, and they were doubtless issued with his and Humáyún's sanction, as they disappear with the triumph of Shér Sháh in 945. Their weight is about 140 grs., diameter .7 in.; and the inscriptions are very brief:—on the obv. فی تاریخ سنة, and the date in ciphers; on the rev. the name of the city, qualified by some prefix. Ágrah is styled خطة ; Jaunpúr is قلعه , دار الضرب "district," and Lahore, دار الخلافة ; while Champanír and Mándú are without epithets. Mr. Thomas's list (*Chronicles*, pp. 385, 386) supplies additional mints (Dehlí and Alwar) and epithets (دار العدل and دار الملك).

In the Appendix descriptions are given of various coins, either issued by isolated and sometimes unidentified sovereigns, or supplementary to the series of coins of Delhí and Bengal already described. Among the former are pieces recording the name of Kutlugh Khwájah, the Mughal general; the unidentified Jalál Sháh and Shams-ad-dín, who seem to have held authority in the neighbourhood of Gujarát; together with other uncertain princes. In the supplementary portion of the Appendix are included various pieces which were previously unclassed. Among them is a silver coin which I ascribe, with some hesitation, to Bárbaik Sháh of Bengal, and an uncertain Bengal sovereign, possibly Firóz. Among the supplementary Dehlí coins is a small piece similar to the coin described by Mr. Thomas\* as having been struck by

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\* *Chronicles*, p. 31.

Mahmúd ibn Muhammad ibn Sám. Other interesting Dehlí coins are the uncertain Mahmúd Sháh of 718, and the copper issues of Muhammad 'Ádil.

The following table of the weights of copper and billon coins described in the present volume shows that the three different sizes, which may as a rule be roughly distinguished by the diameters .75, .65, and .55, are also distinguished by their weights. The Jaunpúr issues are especially regular, and show a series of three denominations, of which the highest weighed originally about 150 grs., the middle 75, and the lowest 37 grs. This lowest weight is very rare, and also irregular; but the middle denomination (or "Second Size") remains fairly uniform throughout the four dynasties included in the table. The 140 to 150 grs. of the First Size, however, rises to 168, 178, and even 195 grs. in the *square* issues of Málwah; but in the round coins of Mahmúd II. the Jaunpúr weight is revived, with a small reduction. In Gujarát the Third Size is wanting; but an additional "Large Size" is struck, at about 220 grs., which appears to be the triple of the ordinary "Second Size," of which the "First Size" (140 grs.) is the double. The Bahmanís also coined large-sized coins of 250 grs., as well as First Size pieces of 126 grs., and (in a different type) of 163 grs., which appear to indicate a variation in the standard.

**TABLE OF THE WEIGHTS OF THE COPPER AND BILLON CURRENCY OF THE MUHAMMADAN STATES.**

STATE.	KING.	FIRST SIZE, ·7, ·75, ·8 in.	SECOND SIZE, ·6, ·65 in.	THIRD SIZE, ·5, ·55 in.
AUNPÚR.	Ibráhím . .	142, 141, 140, 146, 147, 143, 138, 142, 144, 145, 145 grs.	70, 70, 67, 68, 68, 70, 71 grs.	38 grs.
	Mahmúd . .	140, 140, 145, 131, 147, 132, 146.	73, 73, 80, 74, 73, 75.	36, 37.
	(Type II.)	140, 142, 145, 145.	[53]	
	Muhammad,	150, 144, 146, 146.	71, 75, 76.	
ÁLWAH.	Húshang. .		68, 62, 64.	
	Mahmúd I. .	(square) 168, 148. (round) 123, 137, 137.	69, 58, 61.	42.
	Ghiyás Sháh	(square) 131, 140, 125, 140, 125, 140, 143, 135, 143, 183	70.	
	Násir Sháh .	(square) 178, 169, 162, 195, 166, 153, 155, 164, 157, 160.	84, 78.	
	Mahmúd II. .	137, 116, 125, 125, 128, 130, 131, 127, 127, 128, 128, 127, 127, 125.	72, 65, 62.	
UJARÁT.	Ahmad I. .	127, 145, 136, 134, 127.	70, 70, 70.	
	Mahmúd I. .	[Large] 217, 221, 217.	67.	
	Bahádur . .	146.		
	Ahmad II. .	133, 150.		
	Muzaffar III.	139, 140, 140, 139.		
AHMANÍS.	Fíroz . .		78.	
	Ahmad I.	119.	76, 80, 78.	
	Ahmad II.	[Large] 250, 124, 126, 124, 123, 121.		
	(Type II.)	162, 158, 163.	79.	
	Humáyún .	[Large] 242, 244.		
	Muhammad II.	[Large] 230, 233, 245.		
	Mahmúd II.	135, 140, 131.		

The Table of Indian Muhammadan dynasties is intended to give an outline of the chief changes that took place in the government of the Indian provinces between the time of Muhammad ibn Sam and the conquest of Akbar. It is of course incomplete, for we possess very partial knowledge of the numerous independent rulers who held single cities or districts, but did not succeed in founding a dynasty; and it also sets on one side the Hindu dynasties, who even when they submitted to the power of Dehli or Gujarát or the Bahmanís, still retained a considerable degree of independence and authority. As a sketch of the relative positions of the Muhammadan states, however, it will be found of some service to the student.

In the Plates, the difficult and often obscure coinage of Bengal has been very fully illustrated. The copper issues of Gujarát and the Bahmanís, being of a semi-effaced character, which is with difficulty reproduced by photography, have been more scantily represented than might be wished, but the miscellaneous coins included in the Appendix have been amply illustrated, in the hope that further light may be thrown upon them by the researches of other students of Indian history.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to Mr. Thomas for his kind advice, and the loan of his annotated copy of the *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli*; and to the Keeper of Coins, who has referred in some cases to the authority of Professor Rieu, I am indebted for much assistance in the Persian matters presented by the coins.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

RICHMOND, March 13, 1885.

18



**T A B L E**  
**OF THE**  
**METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN**  
**THIS CATALOGUE.**

ا	a	ڙ	ڙ	z
ب	b	ع	ع	,
پ	p	خ	خ	gh
ت	t	ف	ف	f
س	s	ق	ق	k
ج	j	ک	ک	h
چ	ch	گ	گ	g
ھ	h	ل	ل	l
خ	kh	م	م	m
د	d	ن	ن	n
ڈ	z	ه	ه	h
ر	r	و	و	w
ز	z	ی	ی	y
س	s	ا	ا	á
ش	sh	ي	ي	í
ص	s	ي	ي	ü
ض	z	و	و	ú
ط	t	ئـ ai, é	ئـ au, ð	



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## ERRATA.

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By an oversight, بتأييد has been misprinted in several places. The reader is requested to make the necessary correction on pp. xxxiv, 20, 24, 29, 30, 36, 42.

P. viii, Fárúki Kings of Kandaish, *for* 799 *read* 1008.

P. 35, nos. 86, 87, *prefix* يمین *to* خلیفة.

P. 47, no. 122, *for* سلطنتہ *read* سلطنت.

## **THE MUHAMMADAN STATES OF INDIA.**

---

### **I. BENGAL.**



# GOVERNORS AND KINGS OF BENGAL.\*

## I. GOVERNORS

DEPENDENT, WITH INTERVALS OF REBELLION, UPON  
THE KINGDOM OF DEHLÍ.

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Muhammad Bakhtiyár Khaljí . . . . .	599	1202
II. 'Izz-ad-dín Muhammad Shirán . . . . .	602	1205
III. 'Ala-ad-dín Mardán . . . . .	605	1208
IV. Ghiyás-ad-dín 'Iwaz . . . . .	608	1211
V. Násir-ad-dín Mahmúd . . . . .	624	1226
VI. 'Alá-ad-dín Jání . . . . .	627	1229
VII. Saif-ad-dín Aibak . . . . .	627	1229
VIII. 'Izz-ad-dín Tughril Tughán Khán . . . . .	631	1233
IX. Kamar-ad-dín Tamar Khán Kíráún . . . . .	642	1244
X. Ikhtiyár-ad-dín Yúzbak (Mughís-ad-dín) . . . . .	644	1246
XI. Jalál-ad-dín Mas'úd Malik Jání . . . . .	656	1258
XII. 'Izz-ad-dín Balban . . . . .	657	1258

\* For the evidence for the chronology, see Introduction.

	A.H.	A.D.
XIII. Muhammad Arslán Tatar Khán . . . . .	659?	1260
XIV. Shér Khán }		
XV. Amín Khán }	Dates uncertain.	
XVI. Mughís-ad-dín Tughril . . . . .	677	1278

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## HOUSE OF BALBAN.

XVII. Násír-ad-dín Bughra or Baghdah Khán . . . . .	681	1282
XVIII. Rukn-ad-dín Kai-Káús . . . . .	691	1291
XIX. Shams-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh . . . . .	702	1302
XX. Shiháb-ad-dín Bughra Sháh (West Beng.)	718	1318
XXI. Ghíyás-ad-dín Bahádur Sháh (East Beng.)	710	1310
	(All Bengal)	1819
XXII. Násir-ad-dín . . . . . (Lakhnautí)	728-6	1828-5
Bahádur Sháh, restored (with Bahrám Khán) in East Bengal . . . . .	725-31	1824-30
<hr/>		
XXIII. Bahrám Sháh, alone . . . (East Beng.)	731-9	1330-8
XXIV. Kadar Khán . . . . . (Lakhnautí)	726-40	1825-39
XXV. 'Izz-ad-dín A'zam-al-Mulk . . . (Satgáon)	724-40	1323-39

---

## II. INDEPENDENT KINGS.

	A.H.	A.D.
<b>XXVI. Fakhr-ad-dín Mubárik Sháh (East Beng.)</b>	<b>739–50</b>	<b>1338–49</b>
<b>XXVII. Ikhtiyár-ad-dín Ghází Sháh (East Beng.)</b>	<b>750–3</b>	<b>1349–52</b>
<b>XXVIII. 'Alá-ad-dín 'Alí Sháh . (West Beng.)</b>	<b>740–6</b>	<b>1339–45</b>

---

### HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHAH.

<b>XXIX. Shams-ad-dín Ilyás Sháh (Contending in</b>			
West Bengal)	740–6	1339–45	
(West Bengal)	746	1345	
(All Bengal)	753–9	1352–8	
<b>XXX. Sikandar Sháh I. . . . .</b>	<b>759–92</b>	<b>1358–89</b>	
<b>XXXI. Ghiyás-ad-dín A'zam Sháh . (rebels)</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>1370</b>	
(reigns)	792	1389	
<b>XXXII. Saif-ad-dín Hamzah Sháh . . . . .</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1396</b>	
<b>XXXIII. Shams-ad-dín . . . . .</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1406</b>	

---

### HOUSE OF RÁJAH KÁNS.

<b>XXXIV. Shiháb-ad-dín Bayazíd Sháh (with</b>			
Rájah Káns)	812	1409	
<b>XXXV. Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad Sháh . . .</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1414</b>	
<b>XXXVI. Shams-ad-dín Ahmad Sháh . . .</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>1431</b>	

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HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH *restored.*

	A.H.	A.D.
XXXVII. Násir-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh I. . . . .	846	1442
XXXVIII. Rukn-ad-dín Bárbak Sháh . . . . .	864	1459
XXXIX. Shams-ad-dín Yúsuf Sháh . . . . .	879	1474
XL. Sikandar Sháh II. . . . .	886	1481
XLI. Jalál-ad-dín Fath Sháh . . . . .	886	1481

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## HABSHÍ KINGS.

XLII. Sultán Sháhzádah Bárbak . . . . .	892	1486
XLIII. Saif-ad-dín Fíroz Sháh . . . . .	892	1486
XLIV. Násir-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh II. (of the House of Ilyás) . . . . .	895	1489
XLV. Shams-ad-dín Abu-n-Nasr Muzaffar Sháh . . . . .	896	1490

---

## HOUSE OF HUSAIN SHÁH.

XLVI. 'Alá-ad-dín Husain Sháh . . . . .	899	1493
XLVII. Násir-ad-dín Nasrat Sháh . . . . .	925	1518
XLVIII. 'Alá-ad-dín Fíroz Sháh . . . . .	939	1532
XLIX. Ghiyás-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh III. (par- tial rule 933) . . . . .	939	1532
Conquest by Shér Sháh* 944		1537

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\* See Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultans of Délhí, p. 105 ff.

## HOUSE OF MUHAMMAD SÚR.

		A.H.	A.D.
L.	Shams-ad-dín Muhammad Súr Ghází		
	Sháh . . . . . 960	15 2	
LI.	Bahádur Sháh (Khizr) . . . . . 962	1554	
LII.	Ghiyás-ad-dín Jalál Sháh . . . . . 968	1560	
LIII.	. . . . . (Son) . . . . . 971	1563	

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## HOUSE OF SULAIMÁN KARÁRÁNÍ.

LIV.	Sulaimán Khán Karárání, of Bihár and Bengal . . . . . 971	1563
LV.	Búyazíd Sháh . . . . . 980	1572
LVI.	Dáúd Sháh . . . . . 980	1572
	Final annexation by Akbar, 984	1576

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## I. GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

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### IV.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN 'IWAZ.

A.H. 608—624 = A.D. 1211—1226.

**R**

No. Mint: Date.

#### S I L V E R.

1 620 Obv. Area, within circle,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
النَّاصِرُ لِدِينِ اللَّهِ  
أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

فِي التَّارِيخِ الْعَشِيرِينَ مِنْ شَهْرِ الرَّبِيعِ الْآخِرِ سَنَةِ  
عَشِيرِينَ وَسَمِانَةَ

Rev.

غَيَاثُ الدِّينِ  
وَالدِّينِ أَبُو الْفَاتِحِ  
عُوضُ بْنُ الْحُسَيْنِ قَسِيرُ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ  
سُلْطَانُ السُّلَطَانِ نُورُ[؟] الدُّنْيَا  
وَالدِّينِ أَبُو الظَّفَرِ عَلَى بَرْهَانِ(نِ)؟  
أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ حَلَّ[د]  
الله ملکه

Pl. I. **RS 1-2**, Wt. 163

2 Same : but margin partly obliterated, and **عو** in second line  
and **ض** in third of reverse.

**RS 1-2**, Wt. 157

C

## XIX.—SHAMS-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ SHÁH.

A.H. 702—718 = A.D. 1302—1318.

---

**AR**

No. Mint: Date.

### S I L V E R.

8 Lakh-nautí,  
[70]2

Obv. Area, within double square enclosed in circle,

الامام

المستعمر امير

المؤمنين

Margin, ..... الفضة بجرك لكتوتي سنة اثنى ..... .

Rev., within double square,

السلطان الاعظيم

شمس الدنيا والدين

ابو المظفر فيروز شاه

السلطان

Pl. I. **AB** 1·15, Wt. 1



## XXI.—BAHÁDUR SHÁH.

A.H. 710—731 = A.D. 1810—1830.

<b>R</b>	No.	Mint: Date.	SILVER.	
4	Lakh-nautí 711	Obv. Area, within double square inclosed in circle,	الامام المستعمر امير المؤمنين	
		Margin, ( <i>sic</i> ) سنة احدا	Margin, (sic) سنة احدا	
		عشر وسبعين	عشر وسبعين	
		Rev., within square,	السلطان الاعظم غreatest of the world ابو المظفر بهادر شاه السلطان بن سلطان	
5	Lakh-nautí [7½]2 ?	Same: but margin .....	لكهنوتى سنة اثنى (؟) .....	Pl. I. अ 1·15, Wt. 167
6	Lakh-nautí [7½]8	Same: but margin, .....	پسر لکھنوتی سنہ ثلاثة .....	अ 1·05, Wt. 168
7	Lakh-nautí [7½]4	Same: but margin, .....	ونى سنہ اربع .....	अ 1·05, Wt. 168
8	720	Same: but margin, .....	سنہ عشرين وسبعين .....	अ 1·1, Wt. 168
9	Lakh-nautí 728	Same: but margin, .....	ضرب هذه الفضة بجرك لکھنوتی سنہ ثمان وعشرين وسبعين	Pl. I. अ 1·0, Wt. 163

COIN STRUCK IN THE NAME OF  
**MUHAMMAD IBN TAGHLAK,**  
**SULTÁN OF DEHLÍ.**

(Subdued Bengal A.H. 733 = A.D. 1382.)\*

**R**

No. Mint: Date.

S I L V E R.

9a Lakh-nauti  
7xx

Obv. Area, within circle,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا  
 اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ  
 رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

ضُرُبَ هَذِهِ الْفُضَّةُ بِشَهْرِ لَهْنَوْتِي سَنَةِ . . . . .  
 وَسَعْيَانَة

Rev.

ابو بكر

الْمُجَاهِدُ فِي  
 سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ مُحَمَّدٌ  
 بْنُ تَغْلِقْ شَاهٍ

PL. I. AR 9, Wt. 100

---

\* Cf. nos. 274, 275, *Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultans of Delhi* for Sátgáon issues.

## II. INDEPENDENT KINGS OF BENGAL.

~~~~~

### XXVI.—FAKHR-AD-DÍN MUBÁRAK SHÁH.

A.H. 739—750 = A.D. 1338—1849.

| <i>R</i> | No. | Mint : Date.     | S I L V E R.                                                                                                                                              |
|----------|-----|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|          | 10  | Sonárgáoñ<br>743 | Obv. Area, within circle,<br><br>يمين الخليفة<br>الله ناصر امير<br>المؤمنين<br><br>Margin, ضرب هذه السکة بحضوره جلال سنارکانو سنة<br>ثلاثة واربعين وسبعين |
|          |     | Rev.             | السلطان الاعظم<br>فخر الدنيا والدين<br>ابو المظفر مبارڪشاه<br>ا[لسلطان]                                                                                   |
|          | 11  | Sonárgáoñ<br>744 | Same: but اربع ; and obv. area begins يمين الخليفة,<br>omitting الله.<br><br>R 1·0, Wt. 163                                                               |
|          | 12  | Sonárgáoñ<br>748 | Same: but ثمان<br><br>Pl. L. R 1·0, Wt. 16                                                                                                                |
|          | 13  | Sonárgáoñ<br>750 | Same: but خمسين وسبعين<br><br>R 1·0, Wt. 161                                                                                                              |

## XXVIII.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN 'ALÍ SHÁH.

A.H. 740—746 = A.D. 1339—1345.

(Western Bengal.)

**A**

No. Mint : Date.

## S I L V E R.

14

Obv. Area, within square enclosed in circle,

سكندر الزمان

المخصوص

بعنایت الرحمن ناصر

امیر المؤمنین

Margin, obliterated.

Rev., within square,

السلطان الاعظم

علا الدنيا والدين

ابو المظفر عليشاه

السلطان

R 1·0, Wt. 167

15 Firázábád  
745

Same :

... هذ[ه] الفضة السکة [فی] البلد[ة]

فیروزاباد سنة خمس [وار]بعین سبعما ..

PL. I. R 1·05, Wt. 168

16

Same : but date obliterated.

R 1·05, Wt. 168

## HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH.

---

### XXIX.—SHAMS-AD-DÍN ILYÁS SHÁH.

A.H. 740—759 = A.D. 1389—1358.

AR

No.

Mint : Date.  
Shahr-i-Nau  
747

#### S I L V E R.

17

Obv. Area, within square, enclosed in circle,

سكندر الثاني

يمين الخلافة

امير المؤمنين

ضرب هذه السكة شهر نو سنة سبع [وا]ربعين وسبعين

Rev., within square,

السلطان العادل

شمس الدنيا والدين

ابو المظفر الياس

شاه السلطان

Pl. II. AR 1·1, Wt. 167

18

751

Same : but margin, ..... سنة احد ..... هذ[ه] الـ ..... وخمسين وسبعين .....

AR 1·05, Wt. 165

19

Firázábád

Same : but margin, ..... السکة [فی] البلد [ة] فیروزاباد سنة .....

AR 1·05, Wt. 168

| <i>R</i><br>No. | Mint : Date.     |                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 20              | Fírózábád        | Same: but obv. area within circle, and inserted * a<br>ناصر                                                                                                 |
| 21              | 754              | هذا [ه] الفضة السكّة في البلد [ة] ; الخلافة<br>فیروزاباد سنة [ا] ربیع خمسین سبعمائة<br>Rev., within circle.<br>Pl. II. <i>B</i> 1-0, Wt<br><i>B</i> 1-0, Wt |
| 22              | Fírózábád<br>758 | ب هذه السكّة بحضورة فیروزاباد<br>سنة ثمان وخمسين وسبعمائة<br>Pl. II. <i>B</i> 1-2, Wt                                                                       |
| 23              | Sonárgáoñ<br>753 | Same as 17: but obv. area within circle; and rev. mar-<br>ضرب هذه السكّة بحضورة جلال سنارگانو سنة ثلاثة<br>وخمسين وسبعمائة<br>Pl. II. <i>B</i> 1-0, Wt      |
| 24              | Sonárgáoñ<br>754 | Same as 23: but اربع<br><i>B</i> 1-0, Wt                                                                                                                    |
| 25,             | Sonárgáoñ        | Same as 23: but سبع                                                                                                                                         |
| 26              | 757              | Rev., within double square.<br>~~~~~<br>-----<br>* It is clearly omitted merely by carelessness on the preceding coins                                      |

## XXX.—SIKANDAR SHÁH I.

A.H. 759—792 = A.D. 1358—1389.

## SILVER.

AR Mint : Date.

A.

27 Firuzabad 759 Obv. Area, within circle,

المجاهد

في سبيل

الرحمن

هذه الفضة ..... فيروزabad سنة تسع وخمسين  
سبعينية

Rev., within circle, شاه سکندر  
ابن الپاس شاه  
السلطان

Pl. II. AR 1·05, Wt. 164

28 Firuzabad 763 Same: but margin, سیکندر شاه سکندر  
سبعينية

AR 1·05

D

| <i>A.</i>                  | No. Mint : Date.          | B.                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 29 Sonárgáoñ<br>760        | Obv. Area, within circle, | <p>يمين خليفة<br/> الله ناصر امير<br/> المؤمنين</p> <p>ب هذه السكة بحضور جلال سنارگانو سنة ستين Margin,<br/> وبعماة</p> |
|                            | Rev., within circle,      | <p>المجاهد في<br/> سبيل الرحمن شاه<br/> سكندر ابن الياس<br/> شاه السلطان</p>                                            |
| 80 Mu'azza<br>mábád<br>7xx | Same as 29 : but margin,  | <p>رب هذه السكة [في] اقليم معظماباد ..... مين وبعماة</p>                                                                |
| 81 764?                    | Obv. Area, within circle, | <p>الناصر<br/> لدين الله<br/> القاهر<br/> على الله</p> <p>ضرب ..... سنة اربع (?) وستين وبعماة Margin,</p>               |

**C.**

**R**

No. Mint : Date.

Rev.

ابو المجاهد  
سکندر شاه  
السلطان ابن  
السلطان

R. 95, Wt. 166

**D.**32 Firuzabad  
771

Obv. Area, within circle,

يمين خلافة  
الله ناصر امير  
المؤمنين خلد  
الله خلافته

Margin, ..... بحضوره فيروزآباد سنة احدى وسبعين  
[وسبعين] [سنة]

Rev.

الامام  
الاعظم ابو  
المجاهد سکندر  
شاه ابن الياس  
شاه السلطان

Pl. II. R. 106, Wt. 166

33 Firuzabad  
[7]x2

Same as 32 : but margin,

... هذه السکة بحضوره [فیر] وزیاد سنّة اثنی .....  
I.O.O. R. 115

34 7;6

Same as 32 : but in margin,

... هذه السکة بحضوره فيروزآباد سنّة ستة و .....  
R. 115

35,  
36

Similar : but dates obliterated.

R. 11  
R. 15

| AR     | No.       | Mint: Date.                                 | E.                                                                                 |
|--------|-----------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 37     | Firuzabad | Obv. Area, within eightfoil,<br>780         | يسمين<br>خليفة الله ناصر امير<br>المؤمنين غوث الاسلام و<br>المسلمين<br>خلدت خلافته |
|        |           | Margin,                                     | رب هذه السكة المباركة في بلدة المحروسة فيروزabad<br>سنة ثمانين وسبعين . . . .      |
|        |           | Rev. Area, within circle,                   | الواشق بتائيد<br>الرحمن ابو المجاهد<br>سكندر شاه ابن الياس<br>شاه السلطان          |
| 38, 39 | Firuzabad | Same as 37: but date in obv. margin,<br>783 | الاعظم عمر ابو تكر الامام<br>والخليفة على المعظيم عثمان                            |
| 40     | Firuzabad | Same: but date 784                          | اربع                                                                               |

Pl. II. **R** 1·2, Wt. 1**R** 1·2  
**R** 1·2**R** 1·2

**R**

No. Mint : Date.

41, Firázábád  
785

Same : but year خمس

R 1·2  
R 1·2543 Firázábád  
786

Same : but year ست

R 1·25

**F.**44 Shahr-i-  
Nau  
782

Obv. Area, within ornamented lozenge,

بِسْمِنَ خَلِيفَةِ  
 الله نَاصِرٌ اَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ  
 خَلَدَتْ خَلَافَتَهُ

Margin, in segments,  
 ..... | المباركة في شهر نو سنة اثنى | وثمانين و.....

Rev. Area, within octagon,

سَكَنْدَرُ شَاهُ  
 اَبْنُ الْيَاسِ شَاهُ  
 السُّلْطَانُ

Margin, in segments | ابو بكر | بتائيد | عمر | الرحمن ابو | الواشق

علی | المجاهد | عثمان

R 1·25, Wt. 166

45 Shahr-i-  
Nau  
783

Same as 44 : but obv. area arranged in four lines ; and margin,  
 ضرب ..... | في عرصه شهر نو | ... ثلاث وثمانين | وسبعينا

Pl. II. R 1·2, Wt. 166

| <i>A.R.</i>                                                                | No. | Mint: Date.    | <i>Q.</i>                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                            | 46  | Satgáon<br>783 | Obv. Area, within sixfoil,<br>يُمِين<br>خليفة الله ناصر امير<br>المؤمنين خلد الله<br>خلافته |
| Margin, in segments,                                                       |     |                |                                                                                             |
| ضر [ب] هـ [هـ] . . . . .   فى عرصه   سكانو سنة<br>  ثلاث وثمانين   وبعماهه |     |                |                                                                                             |
| Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,<br>سکندر شاه<br>ابن الیاس شاه<br>السلطان     |     |                |                                                                                             |
| Margin, .. العا .. عمر العا .. ابو بكر الامام<br>على المجاهد عثمان         |     |                |                                                                                             |
|                                                                            |     |                |                                                                                             |

**R**

No. Mint : Date.

**H.**47 Fírozábád  
783

Obv. Area, within hexagon,

يمين خليفة

الله ناصر امير المؤمنين

غوث الاسلام و

المسلمين خلد ملکه

Margin, in segments,

ضرب هذه | السکة المباركة | في بلدة | فیروزآباد سنة |  
ثلاث وثمانين | وبعimامة

Rev. Area, within circle,

ابو المجاهد

سکندر شاه ابن الياس

شاه السلطان

Margin,

الواشق



الاعظيم



الامام



بتائيد الرحمن



Pl. II. AB 1.25, Wt. 166

48 " 784

اربع

AB 1.1

49 " 785

خمس

AB 1.2

50 " 786

ست

AB 1.2

51 " 788 ?

سبعين (?)

AB 1.1

## XXXI.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN A'ZAM SHÁH.

A.H. 792\*—799 = A.D. 1389—1396.

**A**

No. Mint : Date.

## S I L V E R.

52 Jannatá-  
bád  
790

Obv. Area, within circle,

ناصر الاسلام

والمسلمين يمين

امير المؤمنين

Margin, [ج]ناتا باد سنة تسعين سبعما ..

Rev. Area, within square,

المؤيد بنثأد الرحمن

غيباث الدنيا والدين

ابو المظفر اعظم

شاه السلطان

Margin, in segments outside square, ... | ..... | .....

R. 1'1, Wt. 16

53 Jannatá-  
bád  
790

Same : but عثمان على and جنة اباد legible in rev. margin.

Pl. III. R. 1'1, Wt. 16

\* See *Introduction* on the difficulties presented by the dates.

**R**

No. Mint: Date.

**54** Mu'azzam  
ábád  
7[9]7 Same: but , of obv. area in second line, and obv. margin  
..... ضرب هذه الدينار (sic) حضرت معظم اباد سنة سبعة  
... وسبعه ..

Obv. area enclosed in eightfoil; rev. area enclosed in square,  
with loops, in which علی | عثمان | عمر | بكر اب

Pl. III. **R** 1·15, Wt. 165**55**

,,

Similar :

Obv. margin,

..... ضرب هذه . . . في بلدة معظم اباد . . .

Rev. margin, traces of names of the four Khalifahs.

**R** 1·2, Wt. 164**56**

Similar to 55 : but obv. margin obliterated.

**R** 1·1, Wt. 165**57**

,, 799?

Similar to 52 : but obv. area enclosed in eightfoil.

..... ضرب هذه . . . معظم اباد (?) سنة  
تسع تسعين (?) سبعمائةPl. III. **R** 1·0, Wt. 164

| <i>AR</i> | No.             | Mint: Date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                         |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 58        |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Same as 57: margins nearly obliterated.<br><i>AR</i> 95 |
| 59        | Satgáon<br>790  | Obv. Area, enclosed in quatrefoil, similar to 52.<br>Margin,<br>نرب هذه السكة في عرصه ستكانو سنة تسعين ..<br>Rev. with loops and Khalífahs' names, as 54.<br><i>AR</i> 105                                                         |                                                         |
| 60        | Fírzábád<br>794 | Obv. Area, within circle,<br>ناصر امير المؤمنين<br>غوث الاسلام<br>والمسلمين<br>خلدت ملکه<br>(رب هذه السكة في حضرة فیروزاباد سنة اربع وسبعين وسبعين ..)<br>Margin, in segments,<br>السلطان   الاعظيم   المويد بتأييد   الملك الرحمن |                                                         |

**R**

| No. | Mint: Date.      |                                                                                                                                       |
|-----|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 61  | Fírózábád<br>795 | Similar : but خمس instead of أربع<br><b>AR 1.15</b>                                                                                   |
| 62  | ,, 796           | Similar : but ست instead of أربع<br><b>AR 1.25, Wt. 165</b>                                                                           |
| 63  | 796              | Similar : but Rev. Area,<br>غیاث الدنیا<br>والدین ابو المظفر<br>اعظمشاه این<br>سکندر شاه ابن<br>الیاس شاه<br>السلطان<br><b>AR 1.2</b> |
| 64  | Satgáoñ<br>795   | فی عرصۃ سکانو سنة خمس و تسعین but<br>وبعما ..<br><b>AR 1.2, Wt. 166</b>                                                               |

## XXXII.—SAIF-AD-DÍN HAMZAH SHÁH.

A.H. 799—809 = A.D. 1396—1406.

**AR**

No. Mint : Date.

**S I L V E R.**

65 Firázábád Obv. Area, within square,

ناصر امير المؤمنين  
 غوث الاسلام  
 والمسلمين  
 خلد ملکه

Margin, in segments,

ضرب هذه | السکة في حضرت | فیروزاباد | ..... .

Rev.

سيف  
 الدنیا والدین  
 ابو المجاهد حمزة شاه  
 بن اعظمشاه بن سکندر  
 شاه بن الیاس شاه  
 السلطان

Pl. III. AR 1·25, Wt. 16

66 "

799 Same : but margin,

ضرب هذه | السکة في حضرت | فیروزاباد | سنة ٨٩٩

L.O.C. AR 1·15, Wt. 14

## HOUSE OF RÁJAH KÁNS.

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### XXXIV.—SHIHÁB-AD-DÍN BÁYAZÍD.

A.H. 812—817 = A.D. 1409—1414.

---

**R**

#### S I L V E R.

No. Mint: Date.

67 Fírőzábád Obv. Area, within circle,  
816

ناصر امير المؤمنين  
غوث الاسلام  
والمسلمين  
خلد ملکه

Margin, ..... فیروزاباد سنة خمس عشر .....

Rev., within circle, المولى بتائید  
الرحمى شهاب  
الدنيا والدين  
ابو المظفر بايزيد  
شاه السلطان

**AR**

No.

Mint: Dato.

68

816

Obv. Area, within looped octagon, similar, omitting خلد ملکه.

Margin, in segments,

٨ | ٦ | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ....

Rev., within border of many foils,

المؤيد

بتأمید الرحمن

شہاب الدنیا و

الدین ابو المظفر

بايزيد شاه

السلطان

Pl. III. AR 1<sup>2</sup>, Wt. 145

69

81x

Same as 68 : but margin,

ضرب فى | حضر[ت] | فير.. | ... | اد... | ... |

I. O. C. AR 1<sup>2</sup>, Wt. 156

70

Same : margin obliterated, except ضرب

AR 1<sup>2</sup>

71

Obv. same : margin obliterated.

Rev.

شہاب

الدنیا والدین

ابو المظفر بايزيد

شاه السلطان

خلد ملکه

I. O. C. AR 1<sup>2</sup>

## XXXV.—JALÁL-AD-DÍN MUHAMMAD.

A.H. 817—834 = A.D. 1414—1480.

## TYPE I.

**R**

## S I L V E R.

No. Mint : Date.

A.

72 Fírozábád Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,  
819

ناصر

الاسلام

والمسلمين

خلد ملکه

Margin, in segments,

ضرب هذه | السکة فى | فیروزاباد | سنة ٨٣٠ | هـ

Rev., within border of many foils,

جلال

الدنيا والدين

ابو المظفر

محمد شاه

السلطان

R 1·25, Wt. 164

73 823 " or 4

Same: but margin, 830 | السکة فى | فیروزاباد | سنة ٨٣٠ | هـ

(or or ٤)

R 1·2

**A.**

No. Mint: Date.

74 Fírozábád Same : margin as 73, but date obliterated.

!! after فی

B. 1.25

75 "

Same : margin as 73, but only partly legible.

B. 1.15

**B.**

76 834

Obv. Area, within square,

ناصر امير المؤمنين  
 غوث الاسلام  
 والمؤمنين  
 خلد ملکه

Margin, in segments,

ضرب هـ [ذه] | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Rev. as 72.

B. 1.15

77

Chát-  
gáon

Same as 76 : but margin,

..... | چنگانون | ..... | .....

Pl. III. B. 1.25, Wt. 16

**R**

No. Mint: Date.

C.

78 Fírozábád

Obv. Area, within circle,

ناصر الاسلام  
والمسلمين  
خلد ملکه

Margin, ..... ضرب هذه السکة في حضرة فیروزاباد (؟) ....

Rev. as 72.

I. O. C. AB 1:2

**D.**

79

Obv. Area, within eightfoil, as 76, partly obliterated.

Margin, in segments, obliterated.

Rev., within border of many foils,

السلطان  
العادل جلال الدنیا  
والدین ابو  
المظفر محمد شاه  
السلطان

I. O. C. AB 1:2

**E.**

80

Obv. Area, within square,

ناصر الاسلام  
والمسلمين  
خلد ملکه

Margin, in segments, obliterated.

Rev. as 72, but third and fourth lines put together.

**AB 1:25**  
I. O. C. AB 1:2  
**F**

|           |                                                | T Y P E I I .                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>A</i>  |                                                | <i>(Tughra coinage.)</i>                                                                                                                                                                 |
| No.       | Mint: Date.                                    | G O L D.                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 81        | Obv., in tughra form,<br>Rev., in tughra form, | السلطان الاعظيم (؟)<br>السلطان الاعظيم (؟)<br>جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه [السلطان]<br>Pl. IV. A 1·0, Wt. 1                                                                   |
| <i>AR</i> |                                                | S I L V E R.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 82        | Fírozábád<br>827                               | Obv. Area, within circle,<br>Margin, ٨٣٧ .....<br>لا إله إلا<br>الله محمد<br>رسول الله<br>Rev., in tughra form,<br>جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان<br>Pl. IV. 1·25, Wt. 1 |
| 83        | Rhotas-<br>púr<br>827                          | Same as 82:<br>ضرب هذه السکة في روتھور في سنة ٨٣٧<br>Pl. IV. 1·25                                                                                                                        |

**R**

No. Mint: Date.

84, Chát-  
85 gáon\*

Obv. as 82:

ضرب هذه السكة في عرصه چتكانو في سنة ..... but margin, .....

Rev., in tughra form,

المويد بتأييد الرحمن جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر  
 محمد شاه السلطان

R 1·2

PL. IV. R 1·2

86,  
87

,,

Obv., in tughra form,

خليفة الله ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين

Beneath,      فی عرصه چتكانو

Rev., in tughra form,

جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان

R 1·2

PL. IV. R 1·35

---

\* The initial letter of چتكانو is clearly a, and cannot be interpreted as the س of ستكانو. The date in ciphers which some have discovered on the reverse of coins similar to 85 and 86 is really the beginning of the word جلال.

## XXXVI.—SHAMS-AD-DÍN AHMAD SHÁH.

A.H. 834—846 = A.D. 1430—1442.

**R**

No.

Mint: Date.

S I L V E R.

88

836

Obv. Area, within circle,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا

اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Margin, ٨٣٦ ..... فِي سَنَة .....

Rev., within border of many foils,

السلطان الاعظيم

شَمْسُ الدُّنْيَا وَ

الَّذِينَ أَبْوَ الْمُجَاهِدِ أَحْمَدِ

شَاهِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ شَاهِ

السلطان

Pl. IV. R 1·16, Wt. 16

89

Obv., within circle,

ناصر امير المؤمنين

غوث الاسلام

والمسلمين

خلد ملکه

Margin, ..... خرب هذه السکة في عرصه ..

Rev., within circle,

المؤيد بتائيد

الرحمن شمس الدنيا

والدين ابو المظفر احمد

شاه بن محمد شاه

السلطان

I. O. C. R 1-

## HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH

*(RESTORED).*

### XXXVIII.—BÁRBAK SHÁH.

A.H. 864—879 = A.D. 1459—1474.

AR

No. Mint: Date.

S I L V E R.

90 Jannat-  
Ābād ?  
873

Obv. Area, within circle,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
خَيْرَةُ الْعَامَةِ

على المر [تضى] | عثمان العفان | عمر الفاروق | ابو بكر صديق  
Margin, in retrograde order, divided by arabesque  
ornaments.

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الاعبد[ل]  
الاعظم باریکشاه سلطان  
ابن محمود شاه سلطان  
خلد الله ملکه  
جنتیاباد (?)

Pl. IV. AR 1·2, Wt. 167

91

Obv. Same: but lowest line of area obscure.

Rev. Same: but lowest word obliterated.

AR 1·1

## XXXIX.—SHAMS-AD-DÍN YÚSUF SHÁH.

A.H. 879—886 = A.D. 1474—1481.

**A**

No.

Mint: Date.

92

Sonár-gáon ?  
884

Obv.

S I L V E R.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
 سَارِكَانُو(?) ۸۸۴

Rev.

شَمْسُ الدُّنْيَا وَالدِّينِ  
 أَبُو الْمُظْفَرِ يُوسُفُ شَاهُ  
 سُلْطَانُ ابْنُ بَارِبَكْشَاهِ  
 سُلْطَانُ ابْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ  
 شَاهُ سُلْطَانُ

PL. IV. A. 96, WT. 163

98

Same : but mint and date nearly obliterated (خزانة instead of  
 سارکانو?)

A. 106



## XLI.—JALÁL-AD-DÍN FATH SHÁH.

A.H. 886—892 = A.D. 1481—1486.

**R**

No. Mint: Date.

94 Fathábád  
96 886

Obv., within border of arabesques,

## S I L V E R.

جلال

الدنيا والدين

ابو المظفر

فتحشاه سلطان

Rev., within similar border,

ابن محمود

شاه السلطان

الحسين شاهى

فتحabad ٨٨٦

R 10, Wt. 104

Pl. V. R 10

R 11

97

Obv.

لا إله إلا الله

محمد رسول الله

.....

Rev.

السلطان [بن]  
 السلطان جلال  
 الدنيا والدين  
 ابو المظفر فتحشاه  
 السلطان ابن محمود  
 شاه السلطان

Pl. V. R 10

## KINGS OF BENGAL.

Obv.

السلطان

[ ابن السلطان

جلال الدنيا والدين

ابو ] المظفر

Rev.

قحسناء

السلطان ابن

محمود شاه السلطان

R 10

## H A B S H I K I N G S.

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### XLIII.—SAIF-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ SHÁH.

A.H. 893—896=A.D. 1487—1490

---

**R**

No. Mint: Date.

#### S I L V E R.

|     |                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 99  | 893                      | <p>Obv., within ornamented border,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا<br/>اللَّهُمَّ مُحَمَّدٌ<br/>رَسُولُ اللَّهِ<br/>خِزَانَةٌ ۖ ۝</p> <p>Rev., within ornamented border,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سَيِفُ الدِّنِ<br/>وَالْدِيْنِ ابْنُ<br/>الْمُظْفَرِ فِرُوزِ شَاهِ<br/>السُّلْطَانِ خَلِدِ اللَّهِ<br/>مَلَكِ سُلْطَانَهِ</p> |
| 100 | Fathábád<br>893          | <p>Same : but ۸۹۳</p> <p style="text-align: center;">فَتَحَابَادٌ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. V. <b>R</b> 1·1, Wt. 165</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 101 | Mahmúd-<br>ábád<br>895 ? | <p>Same : but ? ۸۹۴</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مُحَمَّدَابَادٌ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. V. <b>R</b> 1·1, Wt. 161</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 102 |                          | <p>Same : mint and date illegible.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>R</b> 1·2, Wt. 163</p> <p style="text-align: right;">G</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

## XLIV.—NÁSIR-AD-DÍN MAHMÚD SHÁH II

A.H. 895—896 = A.D. 1489—1490.

---

**AR**

No. Mint: Date.

### S I L V E R.

103, Obv., within zigzag border,  
104

المويد

بتأييد الرحمن  
خليفة الله  
بالحجت والبرهان

Rev., within border of many foils,

السلطان العادل  
ناصر الدنيا والدين  
أبو المجاهد محمود  
شاه السلطان

**R. 1·1, Wt.  
Pl. V. R. 1·06**

---

\* The pseudo-patronym Abu-l-Mujáhid identifies this Mahmúd as second of the name; for the first and third were styled Abu-l-Muzaffar.

## XLV.—SHAMS-AD-DÍN MUZAFFAR SHÁH.

A.H. 896—899 = A.D. 1490—1493.

**R**

No. Mint : Date.

## S I L V E R.

|     |      |                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 105 | 896  | Obv. Area, within circle,<br>لا اله الا الله<br>محمد رسول الله<br>٨٩٣<br>(۲ for ۶)<br><br>Margin,      ابو بکر عمر عثمان على<br>divided by arabesques. |
|     |      | Rev.      شمس الدنیا<br>والدين ابو النصر<br>مظفر شاه السلطان<br>خلد الله ملکه<br>وسلطانه                                                               |
| .06 | 89x  | Same : but unit of date obliterated.<br>Pl. V. I.O.C. R 1·05, Wt. 141<br>R 1·1, Wt. 163                                                                |
| .07 | 896* | Same : but ٨٩٦ ....<br>I.O.C. R 1·0, Wt. 160                                                                                                           |

\* In a paper in the *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society*, xlii. 812, the late Sir E. C. Bailey describes and engraves a gold coin of this king, but fails to decipher the lowest line of the obv., which, however, is clearly legible in the cut as ۸۹۶ هجری.

## HOUSE OF HUSAIN SHÁH.

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### XLVI.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN\* HUSAIN SHÁH.

A.H. 899—925=A.D. 1493—1518.

*A*

No. Mint : Date.

**G O L D.**

|     |     |                                                                           |
|-----|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 108 | 899 | Obv., within double eightfoil, surrounded by border of small quatrefoils, |
|     |     | لا إله إلا الله<br>محمد رسول الله<br>٨٩٩<br>خزانة                         |

Rev.

السلطان  
 العادل البادل  
 ولد سيد المرسلين  
 علاز الدنيا والدين  
 ابو المظفر حسين شاه  
 السلطان خلد الله  
 ملكه وسلطانه

Pl. V. (Ringed.) A 106, Wt. 176

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\* The julás name is written on the coins either حُسَيْن without hemzeh, or حُسَيْن with hemzeh alone. The hemzeh is written like a curved alif.

| AR<br>No.  | Mint : Date.           | S I L V E R.                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 109<br>112 | Husain-<br>ábád<br>899 | Obv., within border, as 108,<br><br>لا اله الا الله<br>محمد رسول الله<br>٨٩٩ (fully pointed)                                                                    |
|            |                        | Rev. as 108<br><br>PL. V. AR 1'1, Wt. 165<br>AR 1'1, Wt. 164<br>AR 1'15, Wt. 163<br>L.O.C. AR 1'1                                                               |
| 113, 114   | Fathábád<br>899        | Obv., within ornamented border,<br><br>لا اله الا الله<br>محمد رسول الله<br>فتحآباد ٨٩٩                                                                         |
|            |                        | Rev., within ornamented border,<br><br>علاؤ الدنیا<br>والدين ابو المظفر حسين<br>شاه السلطان خلد الله<br>ملکه وسلطانه<br><br>AR 1'0, Wt. 163<br>AR 1'05, Wt. 162 |
| 115        | 899                    | Obv. Same as 113 : mint illegible.<br><br>Rev. علاؤ الدنیا<br>والدين ابو المظفر<br>حسین شاه السلطان<br>خلد الله ملکه<br>وسلطانه<br><br>AR 1'0, Wt. 160          |

*R*

No. Mint: Date.

|     |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 116 | 899   | Obv., within ornamented border,<br>لا الله الا الله<br>محمد رسول الله<br>هزانة ٨٩٩                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|     |       | Rev. as 108.<br>Pl. V. <i>R</i> 1·15, Wt. 166                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 117 | [9]12 | Obv. as 109, but different border, and last line ١٢ خزا<br>Rev. علاؤ الدين<br>والدين ابو المظفر<br>شاه السلطان خلد<br>ملکه وسلطانه<br><i>R</i> 1·1, Wt. 166                                                                                                                   |
| 118 |       | Obv. Area, within double wavy circle,<br>لا الله الا<br>الله محمد<br>رسول الله<br>Margin, in ornamented border, على   . . . . .   ابو بكر<br>Rev. السلطان المؤيد<br>.....<br>نامان الله<br>علاؤ الدين ابو<br>المظفر حسين شاه<br>السلطان . . .<br>Pl. V. <i>R</i> 1·1, Wt. 166 |

**R**

No. Mint: Date.

119, Husain-  
120 ábád  
89[9]

Obv., within ornamented border,

السلطان العادل

علاؤ الدنیا والدین

ابو المظفر حسين

شاه السلطان

Rev., within ornamented border,

ابن سید اشرف

حسینی خلد الله

ملکه وسلطانه

(sic) حسیناباد ۸۹

R 1'2, Wt. 163  
R 1'1121 Husain-  
ábád  
[90]7

Same : but last line of rev. v حسیناباد

R 1'2, Wt. 158

**N**

G O L D.

122 919

Obv.

السلطان

الفاتح للكامرو وكمته

وجاجنکر واریسہ

علاؤ الدنیا والدین

[ابو المظفر]

Rev.

حسین شاه

السلطان بن سید

شرف

الحسینی

خلد ملکه وسلطانه

(sic)\* ۹۱۵

Pl. VI. N 185, Wt. 150

\* This peculiar monogram appears to be merely the result of writing ' and ' in a single stroke, by connecting the bases.

| <b>A.R.</b> | No.                  | Mint: Date.                                                             | S I L V E R.                                                                                                 |                                                  |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 123         | Fathábád             | Same as 122; but last two lines of rev.,                                |                                                                                                              |                                                  |
| 125         | 89[9]                |                                                                         | خَلَدَ اللَّهُ مَلْكَهُ [و] سُلْطَانَهُ<br>(sic) ٨٩ فَتحَابَاد                                               | Pl. VI. AR 9, Wt. 1<br>Pl. VI. AR 1'16<br>AR 1'1 |
| 126,<br>127 | 913                  | Same : but last line of rev. ٩١٣                                        | خَلَدَ مَلْكَهُ وَدَامَتْ سُلْطَانَهُ                                                                        | Pl. VI. AR 1'16, Wt. 1<br>AR 1'16                |
| 128         | Muham-madábád<br>917 | Obv. same as 122, omitting ابُو المظفر.<br>Rev., within border of dots, | ابُو المظفر<br>حسين شاه السلطان<br>بن سيد اشرف حسيني<br>خَلَدَ مَلْكَهُ وَسُلْطَانَهُ (sic)<br>محمد اباد ٩١٧ | Pl. VI. AR 1'16, Wt. 1                           |
| 129,<br>130 | Hussain-ábád<br>919  | Same : but ابن instead of بن and last three lines of rev.,              | خَلَدَ مَلْكَهُ وَسُلْطَانَهُ (؟)<br>سَنَةٌ ٩١٩<br>حسيناباد                                                  | AR 1'1, Wt. 1<br>Pl. VI. AR 1'1, Wt. 1           |
| 181         |                      | Same : but mint and date obliterated                                    |                                                                                                              | AR 1'16, Wt. 1                                   |

| <i>AR</i><br>No. | Mint: Date. |                                                                                    |
|------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 182,<br>188      | Obv.        | <p>السلطان<br/>         العادل علاء الدنیا<br/>         والدین ابو المظفر</p>      |
|                  | Rev.        | <p>حسین شاه سلطان<br/>         بن سید اشرف الحسینی<br/>         خلد ملکه خزانة</p> |
|                  |             | <p>L.O.C. <i>AR</i> 1<sup>0</sup><br/> <i>AR</i> 1<sup>2</sup></p>                 |

## XLVII.—NÁSIR-AD-DÍN NASRAT SHÁH

A.H. 925—939 = A.D. 1518—1532.

*AR*

No. Mint: Date.

## S I L V E R.

184—  
186 Husain-  
ábád  
925

Obv., within ornamented border,

السلطان

بن السلطان ناصر

الدنيا والدين

ابو المظفر

حسينabad

Rev., within ornamented border,

نصرشاه السلطان

بن حسين شاه السلطان

الحسيني خلد ملکه

٩٢٤ (sic) خزاونة

Pl. VI. AR 105, W.  
AR 17  
L.O.O. AR 10187 Nasrat-  
ábád  
927

Obv., within dotted border,

السلطان

بن السلطان

ناصر الدنيا والدين

ابو المظفر

Rev., within dotted border,

نصرشاه سلطان

بن حسين شاه سلطان

الحسيني خلد ملکه

نصرتاباد ٩٣٧

Pl. VI. AR 9

| <i>AR</i><br>No. | Mint : Date.      |                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 138-<br>141      | Fathábád<br>925   | Obv. السلطان<br>بن السلطان ناصر<br>الدنيا والدين<br><u>ابو المظفر</u><br>فتحabad ٨٩                                              |
|                  | Rev.              | نصرشاه السلطان<br>بن حسين شاه السلطان<br>الحسيني خلد ملکه<br>دار النصر ٩٦٤                                                       |
|                  |                   | <i>AR 1'05</i><br>PL. VI. <i>AR 1'05</i><br>(Very coarse.) <i>AR .95</i><br>" " <i>AR 1'05</i>                                   |
| 142              | Fathábád<br>[98]8 | Same as 138 : but no mint on obv. ; rev. ends<br>خلد الله ملکه<br>فتحabad ۳۳<br>I.O.C. <i>AR 1'0</i>                             |
| 143              |                   | Same as 138 : but no mint on obv. ; <i>ناصر الدنيا والدين</i> in one<br>line, and lowest line of rev. obscure.<br><i>AR 1'15</i> |

## XLVIII.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ SHÁH

A.H. 939 = A.D. 1532.

**R**

No. Mint: Date.

## S I L V E R.

144 Nasrat-ábád?

Obv.

السلطان

بن السلطان بن السلطان  
 علاؤ الدنیا والدین  
 ابو المظفر فیروز شا  
 ه السلطان

Rev.

بن نصرة شاه السلطان  
 بن حسين شاه السلطان  
 الحسینی خلد الله ملکه  
 وسلطانه  
 نصرتآباد؟

PL. VII. AB 10, WT. 10

145

Nasrat-ábád?

Obv. Same, within dotted border; بن in first line.

Rev., within dotted border,

بن نصرة شاه  
 السلطان بن حسين  
 شاه السلطان الحسینی  
 خلد] الله ملکه  
 نصر[ت]آباد؟

AB. 96

| R<br>No. | Mint : Date. |                                                                                                                                            |
|----------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 148      | Fathábád     | Obv.                                                                                                                                       |
|          |              | <p>السلطان بن<br/>         السلطان بن السلطان<br/>         علاؤ الدنیا والدین<br/>         ابو المظفر فیروز شاه<br/>         سلطان ...</p> |

| Rev. |                                                                                                                              |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|      | <p>بن نصرة شاه السلطان<br/>         بن حسین شاه السلطان<br/>         [ا]حسینی خلد الله ملکه<br/>         وسلطانه فتحاباد</p> |

**XLIX.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN MAHMÚD  
SHÁH III.**

(Partial rule, A.H. 938—939=A.D. 1526—1532.)

A.H. 939—944=A.D. 1532—1537.

*AR*

No.

Mint: Date.

S I L V E R.

147 Nasrat-  
ábád  
938

Obv.

السلطان بن  
السلطان غياث  
والدين الدنيا  
ابو المظفر محمود

In centre, in a small circle, شاهی  
بدر

Rev.

شاه السلطان  
بن حسين شاه  
السلطان خلد الله  
ملکه وسلطانه  
نصرتآباد

In centre, in small circle, شاهی  
بدر

| <i>M.</i><br>No.          | Mint : Date.             | Same : mint obliterated.                                                                                                     | B. '95                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 148                       | 933                      | Same : mint obliterated.                                                                                                     | B. '95                    |
| 149                       | Muham-<br>madábád<br>934 | Same : but <i>ol</i> transposed from beginning of rev. to end of obv. ; inscription differently arranged, and mint and date, | ۹۳۴ مہمادباد              |
| Pl. VII. I. O. C. B. 1'05 |                          |                                                                                                                              |                           |
| 150,                      | Hussain-<br>ábád         | Same : inscription differently arranged, and mint and date,                                                                  | B. '95<br>I. O. C. B. 1'1 |
| 151                       | 939                      | حسیناباد ۹۳۹                                                                                                                 |                           |

## HOUSE OF MUHAMMAD SÚR.

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### L.—MUHAMMAD SHÁH GHÁZÍ.

A.H. 960—962 = A.D. 1552—1554.

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**A**

**S I L V E R.**

No. Mint: Date.

152 Arakán  
962

Obv. Area, within square,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

بَا بَكْرٍ الصَّدِيقٍ | عَمِّ الرَّخْطَابِ | عُثْمَانَ الْعَفَانِ |  
عَلَى [المرتضى]

Rev. Area, within square,

مُحَمَّدُ شَاهُ غَازِي

خَلَدَ اللَّهُ مَلَكَهُ

وَسَلَطَانَهُ

ثَمَسُ الدُّنْيَا وَالدِّينِ أَبُو الْمُظْفَرِ سَنَةُ ٩٦٢ ضُرُبُ ارْكَانٍ

PL. VII. AB 1-2, WT. 18

**R**

No. Mint: Date.

153,  
154\*

Obv. Same : but margin turned round.

Rev. Area, within square,

سلطان جلال الدين

محمد شاه غازى

خلد الله ملکه

Margin obliterated.

Pl. VII. **AB** 1·2  
**AB** 1·1

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\* On the attribution of these coins to Muhammad and not to Jalál Shah, see *Introduction*.

## LI.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN BAHÁDUR SHÁH.

A.H. 962—968 = A.D. 1554—1560.

*AR*

No. Mint: Date.

S I L V E R.

|     |     |                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 155 | 965 | Obv. Area, within square,<br><br>لا إله إلا الله<br>محمد رسول الله<br><br>Margin, in segments,<br>ابا يکر صدیق [ق]   عمر خطاب [ع]   عثمان [ع] على |
|     |     | Rev. Area, within square,<br><br>بهادر شاه ابن<br>محمد شاه خا زى<br>خلد الله ملکه وسلطانه<br>سری وہادر ساہی<br>Sri Vahadur Sáhi                   |
|     |     | Margin, في الدین [٩٦]   والدین [٩٧]   ابو المظفر                                                                                                  |
|     |     | Pz. VII. <b>Rs 1·25</b> , Wt. 11                                                                                                                  |
| 156 | 96x | Same: but [٩]٧x<br><b>Rs 1·25</b>                                                                                                                 |
| 157 | 966 | Same: but ٩٦٦<br>I.O.C. <b>Rs 1·2</b>                                                                                                             |
| 158 | 967 | Same: but ٩٦٧<br><b>Rs 1·3</b>                                                                                                                    |
| 159 |     | Same: but date obliterated.<br><b>Rs 1·25</b>                                                                                                     |

## HOUSE OF SULAIMÁN KARÁRÁNÍ.

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### L VI.—DÁÚD SHÁH.

A.H. 980—984=A.D. 1572—1576.

**R**

No. Mint: Date.

#### S I L V E R .

160 Tándah Obv. Area, within square,

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Margin, similar to 152, partly obliterated.

Rev. Area, within square,

داود شاه بن سليمان

شاه ڪرمانى

خلد الله ملکه

سلطانه

سُرී دَاوُدْ شَاهِي

*Sri Dáud Sahí*

Margin, at left, ضرب تانده | ..... | ..... | ابو المظفر at top.

Pl. VII. R 1·25, Wt. 179

161, Tándah Similar : rev. margin illegible, except تانده.

162

R 1·  
R 1·1





## **II. SIND.**

## **GOVERNORS OF SIND.**

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|                                         | A.H. | A.D. |
|-----------------------------------------|------|------|
| I. Násir-ad-dín Kubáchah—               |      |      |
| Multán, Sind, and Uchh . . . . .        | 600  | 1203 |
| to 625                                  | 1228 |      |
| II. Saif-ad-dín al-Hasan Karlagh—       |      |      |
| Ghór and Ghazní . . . . .               | 620  | 1223 |
| Sind . . . . .                          | 636  | 1238 |
| III. Násir-ad-dín Muhammad ibn al-Hasan |      |      |
| Karlagh . . . . .                       | 687  | 1289 |
| to at least                             | 658  | 1259 |

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## I.—NÁSIR-AD-DÍN KUBÁCHAH.

A.H. 600—625=A.D. 1203—1228.

## COPPER.

**A**

No. Mint: Date.

*Obv.**Rev.*163,  
164Chohán Horseman; above,  
*Srí Hamirah.*ناصر  
الدنيا والدين  
قباجه  
السلطانPl. VIII. ۲۰  
۲۰

## II.—SAIF-AD-DÍN AL-HASAN KARLAGH.

A.H. 620—687=A.D. 1228—1289.

## S I L V E R.

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Mint: Date.</i> | <i>Obv.</i>                                                          | <i>Rev.</i>                                                                          |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 165        | 683                | لا اله الا الله<br>محمد رسول الله<br>المستنصر بالله<br>امير المؤمنين | Area, within circle,<br>سيف<br>الدنيا والدين<br>ابو المظفر الحسن<br>قرطخ             |
|            |                    |                                                                      | Margin, شوال من الثالث<br>..... سنة ثلاث وثلاثين                                     |
|            |                    |                                                                      | Pz. VIII. I.O.C. Rs 1.05, Wt. 160                                                    |
| 166        | 684                | "                                                                    | "<br>Margin, شهر سنه اربع .....<br>وثلاثين وست .....<br>I.O.C. Rs 1.05, Wt. 170      |
| 167        | [68]4              | "                                                                    | "<br>Margin, ضرب هذ درهم فى .....<br>شهر سنه اربع و .....<br>I.O.C. Rs 1.05, Wt. 170 |

| <i>R</i> | No.    | Mint: Date. | <i>Obv.</i>  | <i>Rev.</i>                                                                                    |
|----------|--------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 168      | 634    |             | Same as 165. | Same as 165.<br>Margin, شور .....<br>سنة اربع وثلاثين وستمائة ....<br>I. O. C. ⠼ 1·05, Wt. 170 |
| 169      | [63]6? |             | „            | „<br>Margin, درهم فى شور .....<br>سنة ست (!) .....<br>I. O. C. ⠼ 1·0, Wt. 170                  |
| 170      | 6xx    |             | „            | „<br>Margin, سبعين وستمائة .....<br>ناصر امير .....<br>I. O. C. ⠼ 1·0, Wt. 170                 |

III.—NÁSIR-AD-DÍN MUHAMMAD  
IBN HASAN KARLAGH.

A.H. 637—658=A.D. 1239—1259.

COPPER.

| <i>No.</i>  | <i>Mint: Date.</i> | <i>Obv.</i>                                                | <i>Rev.</i>                                             |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 171         |                    | ناصر<br>الدنيا و<br>الدين                                  | محمد<br>بن حسن<br>قریخ                                  |
| 172         |                    | "                                                          | محمد بن<br>حسن<br>قریخ                                  |
| 173         | Ghazní             | In centre, <sup>x</sup> غزنة<br>Around, ناصر الدنيا والدين | سی ماہ Sri Maha-<br>ناد کا mad Ka-<br>رلوك raluk        |
| 174—<br>178 |                    | In centre, Horse to right.<br>Around, ناصر الدنيا والدين   | "<br>PK. 6<br>PK. 6<br>PK. 6<br>PK. 6<br>PK. 6<br>PK. 6 |

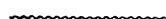
\* On Nos. 175—177  for  in first line.

### **III. KASHMÍR.**

## K I N G S   O F   K A S H M Í R.

---

|        |                                                                | A.H. | A.D. |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| I.     | Shams Sháh Mír . . . . .                                       | 735  | 1334 |
| II.    | Jamshíd . . . . .                                              | 738  | 1337 |
| III.   | 'Alá-ad-dín 'Alí Shér . . . . .                                | 740  | 1339 |
| IV.    | Shiháb-ad-dín . . . . .                                        | 753  | 1352 |
| V.     | Kutb-ad-dín . . . . .                                          | 772  | 1370 |
| VI.    | Sikandar Sháh . . . . .                                        | 788  | 1386 |
| VII.   | Amír Khán 'Alí Sháh . . . . .                                  | 813  | 1410 |
| VIII.  | Zain-al-'Ábidín . . . . .                                      | 820  | 1417 |
| IX.    | Haidar Shál Hájjí Khán . . . . .                               | 872  | 1467 |
| X.     | Hasan Sháh . . . . .                                           | 874  | 1469 |
| XI.    | Muhammad Sháh . . . . .                                        | 886  | 1481 |
| XII.   | Fath Sháh . . . . .                                            | 888  | 1483 |
|        | Muhammad (2nd reign) . . . . .                                 | 898  | 1492 |
|        | Fath Sháh (2nd reign) . . . . .                                | 919  | 1513 |
|        | Muhammad (3rd reign) . . . . .                                 | 920  | 1514 |
|        | Fath Sháh (3rd reign) . . . . .                                | 923  | 1517 |
|        | Muhammad (4th reign) . . . . .                                 | 926  | 1520 |
| XIII.  | Názak Sháh . . . . .                                           | 934  | 1527 |
|        | Muhammad (5th reign) . . . . .                                 | 937  | 1530 |
|        | Názak Sháh (2nd reign) . . . . .                               | 944  | 1537 |
| XIV.   | Mirza Haidar Doghlat ( <i>Humayún's</i><br>governor) . . . . . | 948  | 1541 |
| XV.    | Ibráhím . . . . .                                              | 960  | 1552 |
| XVI.   | Ismá'il . . . . .                                              | 963  | 1555 |
| XVII.  | Habíb . . . . .                                                | 964  | 1556 |
| XVIII. | Husain Sháh Chakk . . . . .                                    | 970  | 1562 |
| XIX.   | Yúsuf Sháh Chakk . . . . .                                     | 986  | 1578 |
|        | Akbar annexes Kashmír,                                         | 995  | 1586 |



## I.—S H A M S S H Á H.

A.H. 735—738=A.D. 1334—1337.

## S I L V E R .

*R*

## SQUARE.

| No. | Mint: Date. | <i>Obv.</i>                                                                   | <i>Rev.</i>                                                 |
|-----|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 179 | Kashmír     | Within lozenge,<br>ضرب<br>کشہر<br>In segments outside, inscription illegible. | عظیم شاہ<br>شمس الاء<br>السلطان<br>Pl. VIII. R. '65, Wt. 91 |

## VI.—SIKANDAR SHÁH.

A.H. 788—818=A.D. 1386—1410.

## S I L V E R.

*AR*

## SQUARE.

| No. | Mint: Date.    | <i>Obv.</i>                       | <i>Rev.</i>                                             |
|-----|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 180 | Kashmír<br>792 | Within lozenge,<br>خُرْب<br>كشمير | السلطان الاعظيم<br>سکندر شاہ<br>Pl. VIII. AR 65, Wt. 95 |

Outside,

فی شهر | سنة اثنى |  
..... | تسعين | .....

## C O P P E R.\*

*AE*

## ROUND.

|     |                |                               |                                     |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 181 | Kashmír<br>810 | خُرْب كشمير<br>شهر عشر و..... | السلطان الاعظيم<br>سکندر شاہ<br>... |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

AE 75

\* The copper pieces of Kashmír have generally a bar across the middle of the reverse, with a sort of knot or arabesque in its middle.

## VIII.—ZAIN-AL-'ABIDÍN.

A.H. 820—872=A.D. 1417—1467.

## S I L V E R.

| AR<br>No. | Mint; Date.    | SQUARE.                                       |                                         |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|           |                | Obv.                                          | Rev.                                    |
| 182       | Kashmír<br>842 | Within lozenge,<br><br>ضرب<br>كشمير           | السلطان الاعظم<br>زین العابدین<br>٨٤٢   |
|           |                | Outside,   سنة اثـ[نـى<br>واربعين   وثمانمائة | Pl. VIII. 28. 85, Wt. 96                |
| 188       | 84x            | ”                                             | ”<br>Unit obliterated.<br>28. 8, Wt. 94 |

| C O P P E R . |                |                                                                                 |                                                     |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>A</i>      | ROUND.         |                                                                                 |                                                     |
| No.           | Mint: Date.    | <i>Obv.</i>                                                                     | <i>Rev.</i>                                         |
| 184,<br>185   | Kashmír<br>841 | ضرب کشمیر<br>فی شهر سنة احدی<br>واربعین وثماناءة                                | Same as 182.<br>Without ciphers.                    |
| 186,<br>187   | " 851          | "<br>احدی وخمسین but                                                            | "<br>With a bar and arabesque<br>across the middle. |
| 188           | Kashmír        | Within quatrefoil,<br>کشمیر<br>with a stroke through the<br>middle of the word. | السلطان<br>زین العا<br>سیدین                        |

PL. VIII. *A* '86  
*A* '86

*A* '8

## IX.—HAIDAR SHÁH.

A.H. 872—874=A.D. 1467—1469.

## S I L V E R.

*R*

## S Q U A R E.

| No. | Mint: Date.    | Ov.                                                                                                            | Rev.                               |
|-----|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 189 | Kashmír<br>874 | Within lozenge,<br>ضرب<br>كشمير<br>فی شهر   سنة [!] ربيع<br>[ وسبعين   وثمانمائة<br>(Read in alternate order.) | السلطان الاعظيم<br>شاه حیدر<br>٨٧٤ |

Pl. VIII. *R*. 85, Wt. 95

## C O P P E R.

*A*

## R O U N D.

|     |                |                                                     |                                    |
|-----|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 190 | Kashmír<br>874 | ضرب كشمير<br>فی شهر [سنة ...<br>وسبعين<br>وثمانمائة | السلطان الاعظيم<br>حیدر شاه<br>٨٧٤ |
|-----|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

*R*. 85

## X.—HASAN SHÁH.

A.H. 874—886=A.D. 1469—1481.

## S I L V E R.

*AR*

## S Q U A R E .

No. Mint: Date.

*Obv.**Rev.*191 Kashmír  
876

Within lozenge,

ضرب  
كشمير

السلطان الاعظم

حسن شاه

۸۷۶

Outside, | . . . فی شهر | سنة

وسبعين | وثمانمائة

(The obscure segment doubt-  
less contained the unit  
سنّة ست.)

Pl. VIII. AR 8, Wt.

## C O P P E R .

*Æ*

## R O U N D .

192 [Kash-  
mír]  
876

ضرب [كشمير]

فی شهر

... سٰت وسبعين

وثمانمائة

السلطان الاعظم

حسن شاه

with a bar, looped, across  
middle.*Æ*

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Mint: Date.</i> | <i>Obv.</i>                                | <i>Rev.</i>                                                |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 193        | Kashmīr<br>87x     | ضرب کشمير<br>فی شهر<br>سنة وسبعين<br>..... | Same as 192.<br>حسن شاه separate.<br>Pl. VIII. <i>Æ</i> 85 |
| 194        | Kashmīr            | ضرب<br>شہر<br>.....<br>.....               | "<br><i>Æ</i> 7                                            |

## XI.—MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

A.H. 886-888, 898-919, 920-928, 926-934, 937-944  
=A.D. 1481-83, 1492-1513, 1514-17, 1520-27, 1530-37

### S I L V E R.

| AR  | No.     | Mint: Date.                                                                     | SQUARE       |                                  |
|-----|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
|     |         |                                                                                 | Obr.         | Rev.                             |
| 195 | Kashmír | Within lozenge,<br>895                                                          | ضرب<br>كشمير | سلطان<br>محمد شاه<br>السلطان الا |
|     |         | Outside,   سنة خمس   .....<br>تعين اوثمان[ماه]<br>(Read in alternate segments.) |              | APx (?)                          |
|     |         |                                                                                 |              | Pz. VIII. B. 6, W1               |
| 196 | Kashmír | Within square,                                                                  | ضرب<br>كشمير | شاه<br>محمد غازى<br>ناصر الدين   |
|     |         | Outside, inser. illegible, except                                               | شوار         | B. 6, W1                         |

## COPPER.

| -   | Æ               |  | ROUND.                                                                |                                      |
|-----|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| No. | Mint: Date.     |  | Obv.                                                                  | Rev.                                 |
| 197 | Kashmír<br>898? |  | ضرب کشمیر<br>فی شہور سنۃ<br>ثمان (؟) تسعین<br>وثمانها[ة]              | السلطان الاعظيم<br><u>محمد شاہ</u>   |
| 198 |                 |  | ..... ضرب .....<br>..... شہور .....<br>..... تسع .....                | " " " "                              |
| 199 |                 |  | .....<br>..... ضرب فی .....<br>..... شہور سنۃ .....<br>.....<br>..... | " " differently arranged.<br>" " " " |
| 200 |                 |  | ... ضرب ...<br>... شہور ...<br>.....<br>.....                         | " " " "                              |
| 201 | Kashmír         |  | کشمیر<br>ضرب                                                          | " " " "                              |

## XII.—FATH SHÁH.

A.H. 888—898, 919—920, 923—926.  
= A.D. 1483—1492, 1513—1514, 1517—1520.

## S I L V E R.

*AR*

## SQUARE.

No. Mint : Date.

*Obv.**Rev.*202 Kashmír  
896

Within lozenge,

ضرب  
كشميرفتح شاه  
عظم  
السلطان الاOutside, | شبور | سنة ست ..  
| وتسعين | وتها .. . . .

Pl. VIII. AR 7, Wt. 22

## C O P P E R.

*AE*

## ROUND.

203 " 89x

ضرب كشمير  
شهر سنة ا ..  
وتسعين  
وثمانمائةالسلطان الا [عظام]  
فتح [شاه]

Pl. VIII. AE 75

204,  
205 "

Similar ; unit illegible.

"

AE 3  
AE 7

## XIII.—NÁZAK SHÁH.

A.H. 934—987, 944—948.  
=A.D. 1527—1580, 1537—1541.

## S I L V E R.

| <i>AR</i> |                | <b>S Q U A R E.</b>                     |                                              |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| No.       | Mint: Date.    | <i>Obv.</i>                             | <i>Rev.</i>                                  |
| 206       | Kashmír<br>xx6 | Within lozenge,<br><br>ضرب<br><br>كشمير | عَظَمَ<br>نَازِكْ شَاه<br>السُّلْطَانُ [إلا] |

Around, | فی شورا سنه ست | ..... | .....

Pl. VIII. AR 65, Wt. 96

## C O P P E R.

| <i>AE</i> |  | <b>R O U N D.</b> |                                              |
|-----------|--|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| No.       |  | <i>Obv.</i>       | <i>Rev.</i>                                  |
| 207       |  | ضرب ..<br>شهر سنه | عَظَمَ<br>السُّلْطَانُ [إلا]<br>نَازِكْ شَاه |

Pl. VIII. AE 7

## HUMÁYÚN.

[MUGHAL EMPEROR.]

## SILVER.

| R<br>No. | Mint: Date.     | SQUARE.                                     |                                          |
|----------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|          |                 | Obv.                                        | Rev.                                     |
| 208      | Kashmír<br>953? | Within square,<br>ضرب<br>کشیر               | ا) سلطان الاعظم<br>محمد مہماں<br>ن غمازی |
|          |                 | Outside,   ثلث (?)<br>شهر   خوسین   وتسعماه | Pl. VIII. R. 6, Wt.<br>"                 |
| 209      | "               | "<br>Unit illegible.                        | R. 6, Wt.<br>"                           |



**ISLÁM SHÁH**  
**[OF DEHLÍ].**

|     |                | SILVER.                                               |                                     |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| AR  | SQUARE.        | Rev.                                                  |                                     |
| No. | Mint: Date.    | Obv.                                                  |                                     |
| 210 | Kashmír<br>957 | Within square,<br><br>ضرب<br>كشمير                    | السلطان الاعظيم<br>اسلام شاه<br>٩٥٧ |
|     |                | Outside,<br>فی سور   سنة سبع [مع]<br>خمسين   تسع مائة | Pl. VIII. AR .6, Wt. 91             |

**M A H M Ú D S H Á H.**

A.H. 961.

|     |                | SILVER.                                           |                                    |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| AR  | SQUARE.        | Rev.                                              |                                    |
| 211 | Kashmír<br>961 | Within square,<br><br>ضرب<br>كشمير                | السلطان الاعظيم<br>محمد شاه<br>٩٦١ |
|     |                | Outside, [في] سور   سنة [احد]ی   وستين<br>تسعمائة | Pl. VIII. AR .65, Wt. 94           |

## XV.—IBRÁHÍM.

A.H. 960—963 = A.D. 1552—1555.

## SILVER.

| No. | Mint: Date. | SQUARE.                                              |                                       |
|-----|-------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|     |             | Obv.                                                 | Rev.                                  |
| 212 | Kashmír     | Within lozenge,<br>ضرب<br>كشمير                      | عَظِيمٌ<br>ابراهيم شاه<br>السلطان الا |
|     |             | Outside,   ....   ...<br>فی شهر   ...   ...<br>..... | PL. VIII. AR. 6. WT.                  |

## COPPER.

| A.E. |   | ROUND.                             |
|------|---|------------------------------------|
| 213  | " | ضرب كشمير<br>.....<br>.....        |
| 214  | " | ضرب كشمير<br>فی .....<br>شهر ..... |

## XVIII.—HUSAIN SHÁH CHAKK.

A.H. 970—986=A.D. 1562—1578.

---

### SILVER.

| <i>AR</i> | SQUARE.        |                                                                       |                                                        |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| No.       | Mint: Date.    | <i>Obv.</i>                                                           | <i>Rev.</i>                                            |
| 215       | Kashmír<br>970 | Within square,<br>٩٧٠<br>ضرب<br>كشمير                                 | پادشاه غازی<br>سین<br>محمد<br>نصر الدين                |
|           |                | Outside, [ فى ] شهود سنة  <br>سبعين   وتسعمائة [ ]                    | P.L. VIII. AR .85, Wt. 94                              |
| 216       | Kashmír<br>972 | "<br>but ٩٧٢;<br>and margin,   سنة اثنى   وتسعمائة   .....<br>  ..... | نصر الدين محمد<br>سین<br>پادشاه غازی<br>AR .85, Wt. 94 |

---

### COPPER.

|     |     |                                          |                                  |
|-----|-----|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 217 | 970 | .....<br>ضرب<br>هفتاد و<br>نحو صد<br>سنة | .....<br>حسبي[من]<br>پادشاه .... |
|-----|-----|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|

AR .85

## MUHAMMAD 'ALÍ.

A.H. 980=A.D. 1572.

## SILVER.

*R*

No. Mint : Date.

218 Kashmír  
980

Within square,

٩٨٠

ضرب

كشمير

Outside, | سنة | تاریخ | سنة |  
[نہ] [صدو] [هشتار]

## SQUARE.

*Rev.*پادشاہ  
محمد علی<sup>ن</sup>  
ظہیر الدین

Pl. VIII. R. 8, Wt.

## XIX.—YÚSUF SHÁH CHAKK.

A.H. 986—995=A.D. 1578—1586.

## SILVER.

## SQUARE.

219, Kashmír  
220 987

Within square,

٩٨٧

ضرب

كشمير

Outside, | صدو | سنه نه |  
... | .....

پادشاہ غازی

محمد یوسف

نصر الدین

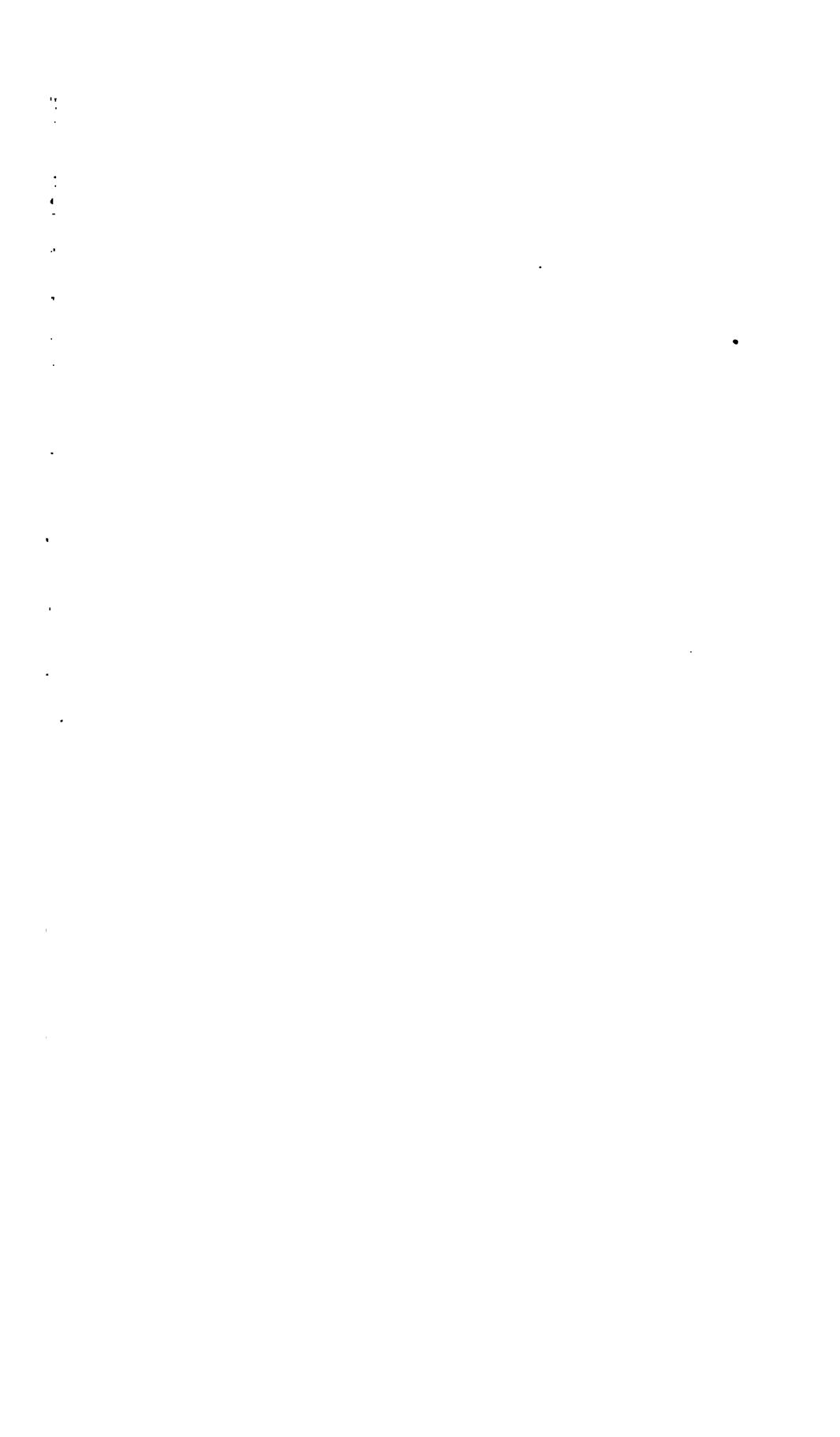
Pl. VIII. R. 85, Wt.  
I. O. C. R. 85, Wt.

**A K B A R**  
**[O F D E H L I].**

S I L V E R.

| <i>R</i> | No.              | Mint: Date. | Obv.                                    | Rev.                                                                    |
|----------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 221      | Kashmír<br>987*  |             | Same as 219.<br><br>٩٨٧                 | ادشاه غازی<br>محمد اکبر<br>جلال الدین                                   |
| 222      | Kashmír<br>9]x4? |             | Outside, [و صد[و   سنه<br>.....   هفتاد | Pl. VIII. AR .65, WT. 94<br><br>.....<br>عزم محمد<br>جلال الدین<br>اکبر |

\* The marginal inscription reads 97x, and the 987 of the area was probably a later insertion in the die.



## **IV. JAUNPŪR.**

## K I N G S   O F   J A U N P Ú R.

(*KINGS OF THE EAST.*)

---

|                                                                                            | A.H. | A.D. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| I. Khwájah-i-Jahán, governor of Kanauj, Oudh,<br>Karra, and Jaunpúr, assumes independence, | 796  | 1394 |
| II. Mubárik Sháh, his adopted son . . . . .                                                | 802  | 1399 |
| III. Shams-ad-dín Ibráhím Sháh Sharví . . . . .                                            | 803  | 1400 |
| IV. Mahmúd Sháh ibn Ibráhím . . . . .                                                      | 844  | 1440 |
| V. Muhammad Sháh ibn Mahmúd (joint-king<br>with preceding) . . . . .                       | 861  | 1456 |
| VI. Husain Sháh ibn Mahmúd . . . . .                                                       | 863  | 1458 |
| fled to Bengal,*                                                                           | 881  | 1476 |
| died there . . .                                                                           | 905  | 1500 |
| Bárbak Sháh ibn Buhlól of Dehlí, ap-<br>pointed governor of Jaunpúr . . . . .              | 892  | 1486 |
| removed                                                                                    | 899  | 1493 |

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\* His coins, however, run on to 909.

## III.—IBRÁHÍM SHÁH.

A.H. 803—844=A.D. 1400—1440.

*A*

No. Mint Date.

223

831?

Obv. Area, within circle,

G O L D.

في زمن الامام  
امير المؤمنين  
ابو الفتح خلدت  
خلافته

صررت (sic) هذا الدينار في سنة احدى وتلتين (!?)  
Margin, وثمانمائة

Rev.

السلطان الاعظم  
شمس الدنيا والدين  
ابو المظفر ابراهيم شاه  
السلطاني خلدت  
ملكته

Pr. IX. A. 86, Wt. 166

## COPPER.\*

## FIRST SIZE.

*A*

224

820

Obv.

الخليفة امير  
المؤمنين خلدت  
خلافته ٨٢٠

Rev.

ابراهيم شاه  
سلطاني خلدت  
ملكته

A. '75

\* Three sizes of copper or billon coins of Jaunpur may be roughly distinguished by size and thickness. The first size is about .75 in. in diameter, and .15 in. thick, and weighs about 144 grs.; the second, .65×.10, wt. 70 grs.; and the third, which is of rare occurrence, .5×.08, wt. 38 grs.

| <i>A</i> |             | <i>Obv.</i>         | <i>Rev.</i>  |
|----------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|
| No.      | Mint: Date. |                     |              |
| 225      | 821         | Same as 224.<br>^॒। | Same as 224. |
| 226      | 825         | "<br>^॒॒            | "<br>Pl. IX. |
| 227      | 826         | "<br>^॒॑            | "            |
| 228      | 827         | "<br>^॒॒            | "            |
| 229      | 828         | "<br>^॒॒            | "            |
| 230      | 830         | "<br>^॒०            | "            |
| 231      | 833         | "<br>^॒॒॒           | "            |
| 232      | 834         | "<br>^॒॒४           | "            |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Mint.</i> | <i>Obv.</i>         | <i>Rev.</i>                  |
|------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 283        | 886          | Same as 224.<br>٨٣٦ | Same as 224.<br><i>R. 75</i> |
| 284        | 887          | "<br>٨٣٧            | "<br><i>R. 7</i>             |
| 285        | 840          | "<br>٨٩٠            | "<br><i>R. 7</i>             |
| 286        | 843          | "<br>٨٩٣            | "<br><i>R. 7</i>             |

## SECOND SIZE.

|     |     |                           |                                       |
|-----|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 287 | 819 | خليفة<br>ابو الفتح<br>٨١٩ | ابراهيم شاه<br>سلطاني<br><i>R. 65</i> |
| 288 | 820 | "<br>٨٢٠                  | "<br><i>Pl. IX. R. 6</i>              |
| 289 | 821 | "<br>٨٢١                  | "<br><i>R. 6</i>                      |

| <i>A.E.</i> | No. | Mint: Date. | <i>Obv.</i>         | <i>Rev.</i>  |
|-------------|-----|-------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 240         | 822 |             | Same as 237.<br>^२२ | Same as 237. |
| 241         | 823 |             | "<br>^२३            | "            |
| 242         | 824 |             | "<br>^२४            | "            |
| 243         | 825 |             | "<br>^२५            | "            |
| 244         | 826 |             | "<br>^२६            | "            |
| 245         | 827 |             | "<br>^२७            | "            |
| 246         | 828 |             | "<br>^२८            | "            |
| 247         | 829 |             | "<br>^२९            | "            |

| No. Date. | <i>Obv.</i>      | <i>Rev.</i>       |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------|
| 230       | Same as 237.     | Same as 237.      |
|           | A <sup>m</sup> O | A <sup>m</sup> •6 |
| 231       | "                | "                 |
|           | A <sup>m</sup> I | A <sup>m</sup> •6 |
| 232       | "                | "                 |
|           | A <sup>m</sup> R | A <sup>m</sup> •6 |
| 233       | "                | "                 |
|           | A <sup>m</sup> S | A <sup>m</sup> •6 |
|           |                  | ضرب               |
| 234       | "                | "                 |
|           | A <sup>m</sup> P | Wt. 175           |
| 235       | "                | "                 |
|           | A <sup>m</sup> E | A <sup>m</sup> •6 |
| 236       | "                | "                 |
|           | A <sup>m</sup> J | ضربي              |
|           |                  | ضريب              |
|           |                  | ج[و]ز             |
|           |                  | PL. IX. A. 6      |
| 237       | "                | "                 |
|           | A <sup>m</sup> V |                   |

| <i>No.</i>  | <i>Mint: Date.</i> | <i>Obv.</i>          | <i>Rev.</i>       |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 256         | 838                | Same as 237.<br>^T^A | Same as 237.<br>■ |
| 257         | 839                | "<br>^T^I            | "<br>■            |
| 258         | 840                | "<br>^T^O            | "<br>■            |
| 259         | 841                | "<br>^T^I            | "<br>■            |
| 260         | 842                | "<br>^T^R            | "<br>■            |
| 261         | 843                | "<br>^T^R            | "<br>■            |
| THIRD SIZE. |                    |                      |                   |
| 262         | 808                | "<br>^T^R            | "<br>Pl. IX. ■    |

## IV.—MAHMÚD SHÁH.

A.H. 844—863=A.D. 1440—1458.

AV

No. Mint: Date.

G O L D.

263

846?

Obv. Area, within circle,

فى زمان الامام

نائب امير المؤمنين

ابو الفتاح خلدت

خلافتة

Margin, ضربت (sic) هذه الدنیار فى سنة ست (?) اربعین وثمانمائة

Rev., ضرب السلطان سيف الدنیا والدین ابو المجاهد محمود،  
بن ابرهیم

Pl. IX. AV '95, Wt. 175

## C O P P E R.

## TYPE I.

## FIRST SIZE.

AE

264

Jaunpúr  
847

Obv.

ا[لخليفة امير

ا[المؤمنين خلدت

٨٤٧ ح[لافتة

Rev.

ابو .....

محمد خا.

ضرب بحضرت

ج[سون[پور

Pl. IX. AE '95

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Mint: Date.</i> | <i>Obv.</i>         | <i>Rev.</i>                                                               |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 265        | 844                | Same as 264.<br>۸۹۳ | مُحَمَّد شَاه<br>بْنِ إِبرَاهِيمْ شَاه<br>سُلْطَانِي مُحَمَّد<br>مُهَمَّد |
| 266        | 845                | "<br>۸۹۴            | "<br>Pl. IX. R. 7                                                         |
| 267        | 848                | "<br>۸۹۸            | "<br>R. 7                                                                 |
| 268        | 851                | "<br>۸۵۱            | "<br>R. 7                                                                 |
| 269        | 852                | "<br>۸۵۲            | "<br>R. 7                                                                 |
| 270        | 853                | "<br>۸۵۳            | "<br>R. 7                                                                 |

| <i>E</i> | No. | Mint: Date. | <i>Obv.</i>          | <i>Rev.</i>         |
|----------|-----|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 271      | 853 |             | Same as 264 :<br>٨٤٣ | Same as 265.<br>٨٤٤ |
| 272      | 856 |             | "<br>٨٤٦             | "<br>٨٤٥            |

## SECOND SIZE.

|              |     |                           |                                      |             |
|--------------|-----|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 273          | 844 | خليفة<br>ابو الفتح<br>٨٤٤ | محمد شاه<br>بن ابراهيم شاه<br>سلطانى | Pl. IX. ٨٤٤ |
| 274          | 845 | "<br>٨٤٥                  | "                                    | ٨٤٥         |
| 275,<br>275a | 846 | "<br>٨٤٦                  | "                                    | ٨٤٦<br>٨٤٧  |
| 276          | 847 | "<br>٨٤٧                  | "                                    | ٨٤٧         |
| 277          | 848 | "<br>٨٤٨                  | "                                    | ٨٤٨         |

## KINGS OF JAUNPÚR.

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Mint: Date.</i> | <i>Obv.</i>          | <i>Rev.</i>  |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 278        | 850                | Same as 273 :<br>^E° | Same as 273. |
| 279        | 851                | "<br>^E1             | "            |
| 280        | 852                | "<br>^E2             | "            |
| 281        | 853                | "<br>^E3             | "            |
| 282        | 854                | "<br>^E4             | "            |
| 283        | 859                | "<br>^]E9            | "            |

| <i>No.</i>  | <i>Mint: Date.</i> | <i>Obv.</i>              | <i>Rev.</i>             |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 284         | 861                | Same as 278 :<br><br>^ 1 | Same as 278.<br><br>A 6 |
| 285         | 857 ?              | "<br><br>A^v (?)         | "<br><br>A 6            |
| THIRD SIZE. |                    |                          |                         |
| 286         | 858                | "<br><br>A w i ^         | "<br><br>A 6            |
| 287         | 858                | "<br><br>A G U A         | "<br><br>A 6            |

## TYPE II.

| <i>A.E.<br/>No.</i> | <i>Mint: Date.</i> | <i>Obv.</i>                  | <i>Rev.</i>                                   |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 288                 | 844                | المومنون<br>نائب امير<br>٨٩٦ | In centre, within circle,<br>[شاه]<br>[محمود] |
| 289                 | 845                | "<br>٨٩٤                     | Around,<br>ن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى [٥]           |
| 290                 | 850                | "<br>٨٩٠                     | "                                             |
| 291                 | 851                | "<br>٨٩١                     | "                                             |
| 292                 | 852                | "<br>٨٩٢                     | "                                             |

| <b>Æ</b> | No. | Mint: Date. | <i>Obv.</i>               | <i>Rev.</i>           |
|----------|-----|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 293      | 858 |             | Same as 288 : but<br>^W^A | Same as 288.<br>Æ '76 |
| 294      | 860 |             | "<br>^Y^O                 | "<br>Æ '7             |

**SECOND\* SIZE.**

|     |     |                                    |                              |
|-----|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 295 | 849 | بن ابراهیم شاه<br>سلطانی ۰<br>^Y^I | Same as 288.<br>Pl. IX. Æ '6 |
|-----|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------------|

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\* Somewhat cut down: anomalous weight, 53 grs.

## V.—MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

(JOINT-KING WITH MAHMÚD.)

A.H. 861—863=A.D. 1456—1458.

## COPPER.

## FIRST SIZE.

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Mint: Date.</i> | <i>Obv.</i>                          | <i>Rev.</i>                                                                    |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 296        | 862                | الخليفة امير<br>المؤمنين خلدت<br>٨٦٢ | محمد شاه<br>بن محمود شاه<br>بن ابراهيم شاه<br>سلطانى                           |
| 297        | 861                | المؤمنين<br>نائب امير<br>٨٦١         | Within circle,<br>شاه<br>محمد<br>Around,<br>محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه<br>سلطانى |
| 298        | 862                | "<br>٨٦٢                             | "                                                                              |
| 299        | 863                | "<br>٨٦٣                             | "                                                                              |

Pl. IX.

Pl. IX.

## SECOND SIZE.

| <i>A.E.</i> | No. Mint: Date. | <i>Obv.</i>               | <i>Rev.</i>                                          |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 300         | 861             | خلیفة<br>ابو الفتح<br>٨٦١ | محمد شاه<br>بن محمود شاه<br>بن ابراهیم شاه<br>سلطانی |
| 801,<br>802 | 862             | "<br>٨٦٢                  | "<br>Pl. IX. <i>A.E.</i> 6<br><i>A.E.</i> 6          |

## VI.—HUSAIN SHÁH.

A.H. 863—881—A.D. 1458—1476.

## COPPER.

## TYPE I.

| <i>Ae</i> |              |                                              | FIRST SIZE. |                                                                    |
|-----------|--------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No.       | Mint : Date. | <i>Obv.</i>                                  |             | <i>Rev.</i>                                                        |
| 803       | 865          | الخليفة امير<br>المؤمنين خلدت<br>خلافاتے ٨٦٤ |             | سین شاہ<br>بن محمود شاہ<br>بن ابراهیم شاہ<br>سلطانی خلدت<br>مملکتہ |
| 804       | 868          | "<br>٨٢٨                                     |             | "                                                                  |
| 805       | 869          | "<br>٨٢٩                                     |             | "                                                                  |
| 806       | 870          | "<br>٨٣٠                                     |             | "                                                                  |

Pl. IX. A.

A 1

A 2

| <b>E</b><br>No. | Mint: Date. | <i>Obr.</i>              | <i>Rev.</i>             |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 307             | 872         | Same as 303.<br><br>^]v' | Same as 303.<br><br>E 7 |
| 308             | 874         | "<br><br>^v'             | "<br><br>E 7            |
| 309             | 877         | "<br><br>^vv             | "<br><br>E 7            |
| 310             | 879         | "<br><br>^v'             | "<br><br>E 8            |
| 311             | 881         | "<br><br>^v              | "<br><br>E 8            |
| 312             | 883         | "<br><br>^v'             | "<br><br>E 8            |

| <b>E</b> |            | <i>Obv.</i>         | <i>Rev.</i>  |
|----------|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| No.      | Mint: Date |                     |              |
| 313      | 886        | Same as 308.<br>^81 | Same as 308. |
| 314      | 887        | "<br>^8v            | "            |
| 315      | 889        | "<br>^89            | "            |
| 316      | 896        | "<br>^96            | "            |
| 317      | 897        | "<br>^97v           | "            |
| 318      | 899        | "<br>^99            | "            |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Mint: Date.</i> | <i>Obo.</i>         | <i>Rev.</i>                  |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 319        | 900                | Same as 303.<br>900 | Same as 303.<br><i>AS 75</i> |
| 320        | 901                | "<br>901            | "<br><i>AS 75</i>            |
| 321        | 903                | "<br>903            | "<br><i>AS 75</i>            |
| 322        | 904                | "<br>904            | "<br><i>AS 7</i>             |
| 323        | 905                | "<br>905            | "<br><i>AS 75</i>            |
| 324        | 906                | "<br>906            | "<br><i>AS 75</i>            |
| 325        | 909                | "<br>909            | "<br><i>AS 7</i>             |

## SECOND SIZE.

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Mint: Date.</i> | <i>Obv.</i>                 | <i>Rev.</i>                                          |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 826        | 863                | الخليفة<br>ابو الفتح<br>٨٦٣ | حسين شاه<br>بن محمود شاه<br>بن ابراهيم شاه<br>سلطانى |
| 827        | 864                | „<br>٨٦٤                    | „                                                    |
| 828        | 865                | „<br>٨٦٥                    | „                                                    |
| 829        | 866                | „<br>٨٦٦                    | „                                                    |
| 830        | 867                | „<br>٨٦٧                    | „                                                    |

Pl. IX. A 1

A 1

A 1

A 1

A 1

| <i>No.</i>  | <i>Mint: Date</i> | <i>Obv.</i>           | <i>Rev.</i>            |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 381         | 868               | Same as 326.<br>^ 1 A | Same as 326.<br>AE '65 |
| 382         | 884               | "<br>^ 1 9            | "<br>AE '65            |
| 383         | 885               | "<br>^ 1 E            | "<br>AE '65            |
| 384         | 887               | "<br>^ 1 V            | "<br>AE '65            |
| THIRD SIZE. |                   |                       |                        |
| 385         | 86x               | "<br>^ 1 C            | "<br>Pl. IX. AE        |

## TYPE II.

| Æ<br>No. | Mint: Date. | FIRST SIZE.                   |                                                                          |
|----------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|          |             | Obo.                          | Rev.                                                                     |
| 836      | 864         | المومنين<br>*ناشب امير<br>٨٦٩ | In centre, within circle,<br>شاه<br>حسمن                                 |
|          |             |                               | Around, inscription illegible.<br>Pl. IX. # 1                            |
| 887      | 869         | "<br>٨٦٩                      | In centre, as 836.<br>Around,<br>ن محمد [و] شاه بن ابراهيم<br>شاه سلطانى |
|          |             |                               | Pl. IX. # 1                                                              |
| 888      | 87x         | "<br>٨٧٤                      | "                                                                        |
|          |             |                               | #                                                                        |
| 839      | 885         | "<br>٨٨٤                      | "                                                                        |
|          |             |                               | #                                                                        |

\* ناشب is generally written thus  on Jaunpur coins. The curve line represents hamzah \*.

## TYPE III.

## SECOND SIZE.

| <i>A</i> |             | <i>Obv.</i>                                                                      | <i>Rev.</i>                                             |
|----------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| No.      | Mint: Date. |                                                                                  |                                                         |
| 840      | <i>x</i>    | <p style="text-align: center;">الخليفة<br/>امير المؤمنين<br/>مادت [م][لاد]ته</p> | <p>Similar to Type I., but<br/>only partly legible.</p> |

Pl. IX. A 65

## BÁRBAK SHÁH IBN BUHLÓL.

Governor of Jaunpúr, A.H. 892—899 = A.D. 1486—1493.

## COPPER.

## SECOND SIZE.

| No. | Mint: Date.           | Obv.                                                   | Rev.                                                                                 |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 841 | [Jau]n-púr ?<br>892 ? | [الجاءون] نہن<br>امیر<br>نائب<br>شهر نپور<br>۸۹۲ ? ... | Within circle,<br>بارکشة<br>سلطان<br>Around, inscription illegible.<br><i>Al. 44</i> |
| 842 | [Jau]n-púr ?<br>898   | شهر نپور<br>۸۹۸                                        | "<br><i>Pl. IX. Al. 4</i>                                                            |
| 843 | Jaunpúr               | "<br>شهر جونپور<br>Date obscure.                       | "<br><i>Al. 4</i>                                                                    |

\* The weight of Bárbar's coins, 112, 112, and 120 gra., does not agree with the Jaunpúr standard, nor with the similar standard of contemporary Dehlí coins.

V. MÁLWAH.

Q

## KINGS OF MÁLWAH.

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### I.—GHÓRÍS.

|                                              | A.H. | A.D. |
|----------------------------------------------|------|------|
| I. Diláwar Khán Ghórí assumes title of Sháh, | 804  | 1401 |
| II. Húshang (Alp Khán) . . . . .             | 808  | 1405 |
| III. Muhammad Ghazní Khán . . . . .          | 888  | 1484 |

### II.—KHALJÍS.

|                                            |     |      |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|------|
| IV. Mahmúd Sháh I. Khaljí . . . . .        | 839 | 1485 |
| V. Ghiyás Sháh Khaljí . . . . .            | 880 | 1475 |
| VI. Násir Sháh Khaljí . . . . .            | 906 | 1500 |
| VII. Mahmúd II. . . . .                    | 916 | 1510 |
| Málwah annexed by Bahádur Sháh of Gujarát, | 937 | 1580 |
| " " Akbar,                                 | 977 | 1569 |

## II.—HÚSHANG GHÓRÍ.

A.H. 808—838=A.D. 1405—1484.

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### COPPER.

#### SECOND SIZE.\*

| No.        | Mint: Date.               | <i>Obv.</i>            | <i>Rev.</i>          | Pl. X.                 |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 344<br>846 | Shádí-<br>ábád<br>[Mándú] | دار الملك<br>شادی اباد | هوشنگ شاه<br>السلطان | Æ .6<br>Æ .65<br>Æ .65 |
|            |                           |                        |                      |                        |

\* The sizes are distinguished on the same principle as those of Jaunpúr : see note, p. 89.

## IV.—MAHMÚD SHÁH I.

A.H. 839—880=A.D. 1435—1475.

## COPPER.

## SQUARE.

*Æ*

## FIRST SIZE.

No. Mint: Date.

*Obv.**Rev.*

347 856

[سلطان  
الخليل الكبير  
علاء الدنيا  
والدين ٨٤٦

Within double square,  
أبو المظفر خلجي  
محمود شاه  
سکة

In segments outside,  
.... | ..... | .... |

Pl. X. *Æ* 8

348 870

"

"

۸۷۰

Segments obliterated.

*Æ* 8

## ROUND.

## FIRST SIZE.

349 848

[الخليفة [امير  
[المؤمنين خلدت  
خلافته ٨٩٨

أبو المظفر  
محمود شاه  
شرف بحضرت

*Æ* 76

| No.          | Mint: Date.    | <i>Obv.</i>            | <i>Rev.</i>                                          |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 350          | 856            | Same as 349.<br>۸۵۶    | Same as 349.<br>Pl. X. $\text{M} \cdot 75$           |
| 351          |                | "<br>Date obscure.     | "<br>$\text{M} \cdot 75$                             |
| SECOND SIZE. |                |                        |                                                      |
| 352          | Shádí-<br>ábád | دار الملك<br>شادی اباد | ابو المظفر خلجی<br>محمد شاه<br>$\text{M} \cdot 7$    |
| 353,<br>354  | "              | "                      | "<br>Pl. X. $\text{M} \cdot 6$<br>$\text{M} \cdot 6$ |
| THIRD SIZE.  |                |                        |                                                      |
| 355          | "              | "                      | "<br>$\text{M} \cdot 55$                             |

## V.—GHIYÁS SHÁH.

A.H. 880—906=A.D. 1475—1500.

## GOLD.

## S Q U A R E.

| <i>N</i>    | No. | Mint: Date. | <i>Obv.</i>                                                  | <i>Rev.</i>                                                             |
|-------------|-----|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 356,<br>357 |     | 880         | الواشق بالملك المُلتجى<br>أبو الفتح غياث شاه<br>Above, star. | بن محمود شاه<br>السلطان<br>الخلجي<br>خلد ملكه ٥٨٨                       |
|             |     |             |                                                              | A' 88, Wt. 167<br>Pl. X. A' 8, Wt. 170                                  |
| 358         | 881 |             | "                                                            | "<br>^] ^ 1                                                             |
|             |     |             |                                                              | A' 7, Wt. 207                                                           |
| 359         | 883 |             | "<br>Above, swastika.                                        | "<br>^ 8 3<br>A' 9, Wt. 171                                             |
| 360         | 884 |             | "<br>Above, ornament.                                        | "<br>^ 8 9<br>(Arranged,<br>[!] الخلجى [!] السلطان خلد<br>A' 7, Wt. 167 |
| 361         |     |             | "<br>Above,                                                  | "<br>No date.<br>I. O. C. A' 76, Wt. 164                                |

## SILVER.

## S Q U A R E.

**AR**

## FIRST SIZE.

| No. | Mint: Date. | Obv.                                  | Rev.                                                             |
|-----|-------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 362 | 898         | Same as 356.<br>Above, $\infty\infty$ | Same as 360:<br>$\wedge\wedge\wedge$                             |
| 363 | 899         | "                                     | PL. X. AR '7, Wt. 84<br>" $\wedge\wedge\wedge$<br>AR '75, Wt. 84 |

## SECOND SIZE.

|     |            |                   |                                 |
|-----|------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 364 | 899 or 894 | "<br>Above, star. | "<br>99 or 99<br>AR '66, Wt. 77 |
|-----|------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|

## THIRD SIZE.

|     |  |                                |                                         |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 365 |  | غیاث شاہ خلجی بن<br>محمد و شاہ | . ملک ٹلرہ (?)<br>PL. X. AR '66, Wt. 43 |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|

## COPPER.

## S Q U A R E.

*Ae*

## FIRST SIZE.

| No. | Mint : Date. | <i>Obo.</i>                            | <i>Rev.</i>                                                           |
|-----|--------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 366 | 884          | ال[سلطان]<br>بن<br>ال[سلطان]<br>سنة ٨٥ | غیاث شاه الخلجی<br>بن محمود شاه                                       |
| 867 | 890          | "<br>٨٩٠                               | "                                                                     |
| 368 | 895          | "<br>٨٩٤                               | Ornament, star. <span style="float: right;"><i>Pl. X. Ae 7</i></span> |
| 369 | 902          | "<br>٩٠٢                               | "<br>No ornament. <span style="float: right;"><i>Ae 7</i></span>      |
| 370 | 904          | "<br>٩٠٤                               | " <span style="float: right;"><i>Ae 7</i></span>                      |

\* Weight 70 grs.

## VI. NÁSIR SHÁH.

A.H. 906—916 = A.D. 1500—1510.

## G O L D.

## S Q U A R E.

*N*

No. Mint: Date.

*Obv.**Rev.*

|     |     |                                                                      |                                                  |
|-----|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 875 | 907 | الواشق بالحمد<br>[ا]لمرتکب<br>ابو المظفر ناصر شاه<br>Ornament, star. | بن غیاث شاه<br>الخلجی<br>السلطان خلد<br>ملکه ٩٠٧ |
| 376 | "   | "                                                                    | "<br><i>N</i> 75, Wt. 170                        |
| 877 | 910 | "                                                                    | "<br>910<br>Pl. X. <i>N</i> 7, Wt. 160           |

## COPPER.

## S Q U A R E.

## FIRST SIZE.

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Mint: Date.</i> | <i>Obv.</i>                                                    | <i>Rev.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 378        | 906                | ا[السلطان<br>بن شاه شاه<br>ا[السلطان<br>٩٥٦<br>Ornament, star. | ناصر شاه الخلجى<br>بن شاه شاه<br>(Last line reversed.)<br>Ornament, <br>interwoven with  of<br>الخلجى<br><i>RS .75</i> |
| 379        | 907                | "<br>٩٥٧ over 2nd<br>السلطان                                   | "<br>(Last line not reversed.)<br><i>RS .7</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 380        | 908                | "<br>٩٥٨                                                       | "<br><i>RS .7</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 381        | 909                | "<br>٩٥٩                                                       | "<br><i>RS .75</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| <i>A.E.</i> |             |                         |                                   |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| No.         | Mint: Date. | <i>Obv.</i>             | <i>Rev.</i>                       |
| 382         | 910         | Same as 378.<br>910     | Same as 378.<br><b>PL. X A. 7</b> |
| 383         | 910         | "<br>910<br>Ornament, ☧ | "<br><b>A. 75</b>                 |
| 384         | 911         | "<br>119                | "<br><b>A. 7</b>                  |
| 385         | 912         | "<br>912<br>Ornament, ☧ | "<br><b>A. 7</b>                  |
| 386,<br>387 | 915         | "<br>915<br>Ornament, ☧ | "<br><b>A. 75</b>                 |

| <i>A</i>    |             | <i>Obv.</i>                                                                                                                  | <i>Rev.</i>                                                                                                                |
|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No.         | Mint: Date. |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                            |
| 388         | x           | Same as 378.<br>Date obscure.<br>Ornament,  | Same as 378.<br>No ornament.<br><i>A</i> 7                                                                                 |
|             |             |                                                                                                                              | SECOND* SIZE.                                                                                                              |
| 389,<br>390 |             | "<br>No date.<br>Ornament, star.                                                                                             | "<br>but <br><i>A</i> .55<br><i>A</i> .55 |

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\* The thickness of nos. 389 and 390 balances the small diameter; and the weights, 84 grs. and 78 grs. correspond to the second size.

## VII.—MAHMÚD SHÁH II.

A.H. 916—937=A.D. 1510—1530.

## COPPER.

## S Q U A R E.

## FIRST SIZE.

| <i>Ae</i> | No. | Mint: Date. | <i>Obv.</i>                                        | <i>Rev.</i>                                                                           |
|-----------|-----|-------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 391       | 917 |             | السلطان<br>بن ناصر شاه بـ<br>ا[سلطان]<br>Ornament, | محمد شاه الخلجى<br>بن ناصر شاه بـ<br>Ornament, <span style="float: right;">Æ 7</span> |
| 392       | 921 |             | „<br>٩٢١<br>Ornament,                              | „<br>Omitting بـ and rose.<br><span style="float: right;">Æ 7</span>                  |
| 393       | 922 |             | „<br>٩٢٢                                           | „<br><span style="float: right;">Æ 8</span>                                           |

**E**

| No. | Mint : Date. | <i>Obv.</i>                                | <i>Rev.</i>                                         |
|-----|--------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 394 | 923          | Same as 391.<br>۹۲۳                        | Same as 392.<br>Ornament, swastika.<br><i>E</i> '65 |
| 395 | 924          | „<br>۹۲۴                                   | „<br>Ornament uncertain.<br><i>E</i> '7             |
| 396 | 926          | „<br>۹۲۶                                   | „<br>No ornament.<br><i>E</i> '7                    |
| 397 | 927          | Ornaments, $\Phi$ and $\ddot{\Phi}$<br>۹۲۷ | „<br><i>E</i> '65                                   |
| 398 | 928          | „<br>۹۲۸                                   | „<br><i>E</i> '65                                   |
| 399 | 930          | „<br>۹۳۰                                   | „<br>Pl. X. <i>E</i> '7                             |
|     |              | Ornaments, X and $\ddot{\Phi}$             |                                                     |

| <i>Ae</i><br>No. | Mint : Date. | <i>Obr.</i>                                                     | <i>Rev.</i>                                     |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 400              | 931          | Same as 391.<br>Ornaments, $\times$ and $\ddot{\square}$<br>971 | Same as 391.<br>$\text{AE} \cdot 65$            |
| 401              | 931          | "<br>971                                                        | "<br>$\text{AE} \cdot 65$                       |
| 402              | 93x          | "<br>971<br>Ornaments, $\star$ and $\ddot{\square}$             | "<br>$\text{AE} \cdot 65$                       |
| 403*             |              | "<br>Date obliterated.<br>Ornament, $\Delta$                    | "<br>$\text{AE} \cdot 6$                        |
| 404*             |              | "<br>Date obliterated.                                          | "<br>Ornament, swastika.<br>$\text{AE} \cdot 6$ |

\* Nos. 403 and 404, though small, are very thick, and have the same weight as the larger coins preceding them.

| SECOND* SIZE. |             |                             |                                                                |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| No.           | Mint: Date. | Obv.                        | Rev.                                                           |
| 405           |             | Similar to 391.<br>No date. | Similar to 392, but <b>خلجي</b> instead of <b>الخلجي</b>       |
|               |             | Ornament,                   | Ornament,                                                      |
|               |             |                             | PL. X. AE .55                                                  |
| 406           |             | "<br>Ornaments,  Δ, +,      | "<br>AE .55                                                    |
| 407           |             | "<br>Ornament,              | مـ[هـ]ـ[وـ[دـ]ـ[شـاهـ]ـ[خـلـجـيـ]<br>ـ[سـنـ]ـ[.]~<br>Ornament, |
|               |             |                             | AE .5                                                          |

\* Though of small diameter, these three coins are so thick that they attain the normal weight of the second size, 72 grs.



## **VI. GUJARÁT.**

## KINGS OF GUJARÁT.

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|       |                                                       | A.H. | A.D. |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| I.    | Muzaffar Sháh I. assumes independence . . . . .       | 799  | 1396 |
| II.   | Ahmad Sháh I. . . . .                                 | 814  | 1411 |
| III.  | Muhammad Karím Sháh . . . . .                         | 846  | 1443 |
| IV.   | Kutb-ad-dín . . . . .                                 | 855  | 1451 |
| V.    | Dáúd Sháh . . . . .                                   | 863  | 1458 |
| VI.   | Mahmúd Sháh I. Baikarah . . . . .                     | 863  | 1458 |
| VII.  | Muzaffar Sháh II. , . . . .                           | 917  | 1511 |
| VIII. | Sikandar Sháh . . . . .                               | 932  | 1525 |
| IX.   | Násir Khán Mahmúd II. . . . .                         | 932  | 1525 |
| X.    | Bahádur Sháh . . . . .                                | 932  | 1526 |
| XI.   | Míráñ Muhammad Sháh Fárúkí (of Kan-daish) , . . . . . | 943  | 1536 |
| XII.  | Mahmúd Sháh III. ibn Latíf . . . . .                  | 944  | 1537 |
| XIII. | Ahmad Sháh II. . . . .                                | 961  | 1553 |
| XIV.  | Muzaffar Sháh III. Habíb . . . . .                    | 969  | 1561 |
|       | Submits to Akbar . . . . .                            | 980  | 1572 |
|       | Gujarát a Mughal province, . . . . .                  | 991  | 1583 |

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## II.—AHMAD SHAH I.

A.H. 814—846=A.D. 1411—1443.

## COPPER.

*A*

## FIRST SIZE.

| No.         | Mint : Date | Obv.                                             | Rev.                                                       |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 408         | 839         | السلطان [ا]لا عظيم<br>ناصر الدنيا و<br>الدين ۸۳۹ | Within square,<br>السلطان<br>احمد شاه<br>Margin illegible. |
| 409         | 842         | "<br>٨٤٢                                         | "                                                          |
| 410         | 844         | ٨[٩٩]                                            | "                                                          |
| 411,<br>412 |             | الدنيا<br>ناصر<br>والدين                         | Ornament, ♀<br>"<br>A.E. '65*<br>A.E. '66                  |

\* Nos. 411 and 412, though their diameter is that of the second size, are very thick, and weigh respectively 184 and 127 grs.

| SECOND SIZE. |             |                     |                                |
|--------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| No.          | Mint: Date. | Obv.                | Rev.                           |
| 413          | 845         | Same as 411.<br>^ ፭ | Same as 408.<br>Pl. XI. AE '85 |
| 414,<br>415  |             | "<br>No date.       | "<br>Pl. XI. AE '85<br>AE '86  |

### III.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN MUHAMMAD KARÍM SHÁH.

A.H. 846—855=A.D. 1443—1451.

#### C O P P E R.

#### ROUND.

|             |                                             |                                         |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 416,<br>417 | مهر ومه باد<br>کردون قرص<br>[تا، دار الضرب] | شاه باد<br>غیاث الدین محمد<br>سکة سلطان |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|

Traces of date beneath.

Pl. XI. AE '86  
AE '85

\* In spite of their smallness, nos. 414 and 415 have the normal weight of the second size, 70 grs.

## VI.—MAHMÚD SHÁH I.

A.H. 863—917=A.D. 1458—1511.

## COPPER.

## LARGE\* SIZE.

| No. | Mint: Date. | Obv.                                                                          | Rev.                                                  |
|-----|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 418 | 866         | Within square,<br>السلطان<br>محمود شاه<br>Margin,<br>[بن شاه] اعظم مظفرا .... | [ا]سلطان [ا]اعظم<br>ناصر الدنيا و<br>الدين ٨٨٦ AE '76 |
| 419 | 887         | "                                                                             | "                                                     |
| 421 |             |                                                                               | ٨٨٧ AE '85<br>AE '75<br>AE '73                        |
| 422 | 888         | "                                                                             | "<br>AE '75                                           |
| 423 | 909         | "                                                                             | الدنيا و<br>ناصر<br>الدين ٩٥٩ AE '75                  |
| 424 | xr9         | "                                                                             | " AE '54                                              |

## SECOND SIZE.

\* The weight of these coins (320 grs.) is so much above that of the ordinary first size that a new class must be distinguished.  
 † Here the tendency noted in the preceding page, to reduce the diameter and increase the thickness, results in the weight of 67 grs.

## VII.—MUZAFFAR SHÁH II.

A.H. 917—932=A.D. 1511—1525.

*N*

## G O L D.

No. Mint : Date.

*Obv.**Rev.*

|     |     |                                 |                                                                            |
|-----|-----|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 425 | 920 | ا[ل]هويد بتايد الرحمن<br>شـمـسـ | سلطان (sic)<br>بن محمود شاه<br>مظفر شاه<br>[النصر]                         |
| 426 | 929 | "<br>Differently arranged.      | "<br>929<br>Differently arranged ; and<br>السلطان<br>I. O. C. N° 75, Wt. 1 |

## X.—BAHÁDUR SHÁH.

A.H. 932—949=A.D. 1526—1586.

## COPPER.

## FIRST \* SIZE.

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Mint : Date.</i> | <i>Obv.</i>                                         | <i>Rev.</i>                         |
|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 427        | 940                 | ق[طب [!] الدين<br>ابو الفضل ٩٤٥<br>Ornaments, ڦڻ, + | بهادر شاه<br>بن مظفر شاه<br>السلطان |

AS. 66

\* In spite of the narrow diameter, the weight of this coin, 146 grs., assigns it to the first size.

## XII.—MAHMÚD SHÁH III.

A.H. 944—961=A.D. 1537—1558.

| <i>A.</i> |              | G O L D.                                               |                                                                                       |
|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No.       | Mint : Date. | <i>Obv.</i>                                            | <i>Rev.</i>                                                                           |
| 428       | 946          | الواشق بالله المنان<br>أبو الفتح<br>ناصر الدنيا والدين | Within double square,<br>السلطان<br>محمد شاه بن طيف شاه<br>In lowest segment,*<br>٩٤٦ |
|           |              |                                                        | P.L. XI. I.O.C. A·8, Wt. 1                                                            |
| 429       | 947          | "                                                      | "<br>٩٤٧                                                                              |
|           |              |                                                        | I.O.C. A·8, Wt. 1                                                                     |
| 430       | 949          | "                                                      | "<br>٩٤٩                                                                              |
|           |              |                                                        | I.O.C. A·75, Wt. 1                                                                    |
| 431       | 950          | "                                                      | "<br>but ٩٥٠ above محمد instead of outside square.<br>I.O.C. A·8, Wt. 1               |

\* On these coins the cipher for 4 has the ordinary form of modern type, instead of the more ancient ፲.

| <i>A</i> | No. | Mint: Date. | <i>Obv.</i>  | <i>Rev.</i>                                                                 |
|----------|-----|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 432      | 956 |             | Same as 428. | Same as 428:<br>but ٩٣١ in lowest segment.<br>I. O. C. <i>A</i> 78, Wt. 185 |
| 433      | 960 |             | "            | "<br>صَاحِبُ الْمُكْرَمَةِ مُحَمَّد<br>I. O. C. <i>A</i> 8, Wt. 185         |

## S I L V E R.

## FIRST SIZE.

|          |     |                                |                             |
|----------|-----|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>R</i> | 434 | الدُّنْيَا [وَا] لِلَّهِ [بِن] | السلطان                     |
|          |     | نَاصِر                         | لطيف شاه                    |
|          |     | ابو [ا] لِلَّهِ [تَعَالَى]     | محمد شاه بن                 |
|          |     | الْمَنَان                      |                             |
|          |     | الْوَاثِقُ بِالله              | Pl. XL. <i>R</i> 7, Wt. 113 |

### XIII.—AHMAD SHÁH II.

A.H. 961—969=A.D. 1553—1561.

#### COPPER.

#### FIRST SIZE.

| <i>Æ</i> | No.  | Mint : Date. | <i>Obv.</i>                | <i>Rev.</i> |
|----------|------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|
|          | 435, |              | قطب الدّنيا                | السلطان     |
|          | 436  |              | والدين ابو<br>الله [—] ظفر | احمد شاه    |

Æ

## MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

PRETENDER(?)

A.H. 963 = A.D. 1555.

## C O P P E R.

## FIRST SIZE.

| Æ   | No. | Mint : Date. | Obv.                                                          | Rev.                                               |
|-----|-----|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 437 | 963 |              | ا[!] سلطان<br>محمد شاه<br>ا[!] بو [!] المظفر<br>خلد الله ملکه | ضرب في شهر؟ سنة ٩٦٣<br>.....<br>Several ornaments. |
| 438 | "   |              | "                                                             | "                                                  |
| 439 |     |              | "                                                             | Date obliterated.                                  |

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Pl. XL. Æ .76

Æ .7

Æ .6

## XIV.—MUZAFFAR SHÁH III.

A.H. 969—980=A.D. 1561—1572.

## S I L V E R.

No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	FIRST SIZE.	
				Rev.
440		[المويد بتايد الرحمن شـ ..... الدنيا والدين أبو .....]	Within border,	السلطان مظفر شاه خلد الله ملکه
				Pl. XL AR .75, W.
			SECOND SIZE.	
441	977	"		السلطان ٩٧٧ مظفر شاه
				AR .65, W
442	978	"		" 978
				AR .65, W
443	979	"		" 979
			Traces of marginal insc: وسلطانه	Pl. XI. AR .6, V
444	980	"		" 980
				AR .65, V

## COPPER.

<i>A</i>	No.	Mint: Date	<i>Obr.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>	
					FIRST SIZE.
445	977		٩٧٧ مظفر شاه Margin obscure.	Same as 440; Partly obliterated.	<i>A</i> .65
446	Shádí- ábád ? 971		٩٧١ شاه مظفر Traces of margin.	ضرب ماه مهر شادیاباد (?)	<i>A</i> .65
447, 448	Mustaf- ábád ? 971		"	... مهر مصطفیاباد (?)	<i>A</i> .65 <i>A</i> .65



## **THE DEKHAN.**

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**VII.—BAHMANÍS OF KULBARGA.**

## BAHMANÍS.

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### KINGS OF KULBARGA.

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		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Hasan Gángú . . . . .	748	1347
II.	Muhammad Sháh I. . . . .	759	1358
III.	Mujáhid Sháh . . . . .	776	1375
IV.	Dáúd Sháh . . . . .	780	1378
V.	Mahmúd [or Muhammad] Sháh I. . . . .	780	1378
VI.	Ghiyás-ad-dín . . . . .	799	1397
VII.	Shams-ad-dín . . . . .	799	1397
VIII.	Taj-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh . . . . .	800	1397
IX.	'Ahmad Sháh I. . . . .	825	1421
X.	'Alá-ad-dín Ahmad Sháh II. . . . .	838	1435
XI.	'Alá-ad-dín Humáyún Sháh . . . . .	862	1457
XII.	Nizám Sháh . . . . .	865	1461
XIII.	Muhammad Sháh II. . . . .	867	1463
XIV.	Mahmúd Sháh II. . . . .	887	1482
XV.	Ahmad Sháh III. . . . .	924	1518
XVI.	'Ala-ad-dín Sháh . . . . .	927	1520
XVII.	Wali-Alláh Sháh . . . . .	929	1522
XVIII.	Kalím-Alláh Sháh . . . . .	932	1525
	died*	933	1526

\* The last four princes exercised only nominal authority.

## VIII.—TÁJ-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ SHÁH.

A.H. 800—825=A.D., 1397—1421.

**R**

No. Mint : Date.

449 Ahsan-  
ábad  
807

Obv.

S I L V E R.

سلطان

السعهد والزمان

الو[ا]ثق بتايمد الرحمن

ابو] المظفر

Rev. Area, within square,

تاج الدنيا

والدين فیروز

شاه السلطان

Margin, in segments,

٧٥٨ | [احسن]اباد | ..... | .....

Pl. XI. AR 1·05, Wt. 169

450

811

Same: margin, ۸۱۱ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ضرب

AR 1·05, Wt. 169

451

Ahsan-  
ábad  
822

Same: margin, ۸۲۲ | [احسن]اباد | ..... | ..... | .....

AR 1·1, Wt. 167

452

Ahsan-  
ábad

Same: margin, ۸xx | حضرت | احسناباد | ... | .....

AR 1·1, Wt. 167

<i>Ae</i>	No. Mint : Date.	COPPER.	
		Obv.	Rev.
453		راجی رضوان مهمنی	فیروز شاه بهمنی Traces of margin.

## IX.—AHMAD SHÁH I.

A.H. 825—838=A.D. 1421—1435.

## COPPER.

Æ

## FIRST SIZE.

No. Mint : Date.

454

*Obv.*

المويد  
بنصر الله  
.....

*Rev.*

Within square,  
ابو المغازي  
احمد شاه السلا[طا]ن  
Outside square,  
..... | بحضرت ...

Æ .75

455,  
456

828

المنصور  
بنصر الله  
المنان

ابو المغازي  
احمد شاه السلطان

۸۲۸

Æ .65  
Æ .65

457

"

"

date obliterated.

PL. XI. AE .65



## X.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN AHMAD SHÁH

A.H. 838—862=A.D. 1435—1457.

*R*

No. Mint : Date.

SILVER.

458 850 Obv.

السلطان

ا[ل]حليم الـكـرـيم

الرؤوف على عباد الله

الغنى الـمـهـيـمـى

Rev. Area, within square,

ا[ب]و المظفر علا

الـسـدـنـى وـالـدـينـ اـحـمـدـ

شـاهـ بـنـ اـحـمـدـ شـاهـ

الـولـىـ الـبـهـيـمـىـ

Margin, in segments,

٨٥٠ | . . . . | . . . . | . . . .

Pl. XI. AR 1·05, Wt.

459

Same : margin obliterated.

AR 1·05, Wt.

460

Same : margin, ..... | ..... | ..... ضرب

AR 1·0, Wt.

## COPPER.

*Æ*

## LARGE SIZE.

No.	Mint : Date.	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
461	852 ?	المعتصم بالله المنان سمي خليل الرحمن ابو المظفر	علا الدنيا والدين احمد شاه بن احمد شاه السلطان . ٤٢ (?)

PL. XI. *Æ* '85

A.

## FIRST SIZE.

462-	840	الواشق	احمد
466		بتايد الملك الله*	شاه بن احمد
		ابو المظفر	شاه بهمنشاه ?
			٨٩٠

Æ .75  
Æ .75  
PL. XI. AE .75  
Æ .75  
Æ .7

Date illegible on 466 ; on the rest it is apparently ۸۹۰, but  
in two instances might be ۸۹۰ or ۸۹۱.

\* الله is written لہ, on all the five examples.

		B.	
		FIRST SIZE.	
No.	Mint : Date.	Obv.	Rev.
467		المتوكل	احمد شاه
469		على الله الغنى	بن احمد شاه الولى اليماني
		SECOND SIZE.	
470	84.r	المعتصم بالله مهيمني ابو	احمد شاه بن احمد شاه بهمني
		.....	٨٧

E.  
A.  
R.

E.

## XI.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN HUMÁYÚN SHÁH.

A.H. 862—865=A.D. 1457—1461.

*AR*

No. Mint: Date.

## S I L V E R.

**471** Ahsan-  
ábád ?  
863

Obv.

المتوكل

على الله القوى

ألفى ابو المغازي

Rev. Area, within square,

علا الدنيا والدين  
 همایون هشا (sic) بن احمد  
 شاه بن احمد شاه  
 الولي البهمنی

Margin, in segments,

٨٦٣ | احسنabad (?) | . . . . | . . .

Pl. XI. AR 10, WL 171

## C O P P E R.

## L A R G E S I Z E.

**472,** 865  
**473**

Same : but only **۸۶۳** legible in margin.

**۸۶۳**  
**۸۶۳**

## XIII.—MUHAMMAD SHÁH I

A.H. 867—887=A.D. 1468—1482.

## C O P P E R.

## LARGE SIZE.

*Ae*

No. Mint: Date.

*Obr.**Rev.*

474	884	بالله المُعْتَصِم شمس الدّنيا والدّين	محمد شاه بن همايونشاه السلطان <i>(sic)</i> ^هـ
-----	-----	--	---

475.  
476.

Same: but date obliterated.

Pl. XI.

## XIV.—MAHMÚD SHÁH II.

A.H. 887—924=A.D. 1482—1518.

## COPPER.

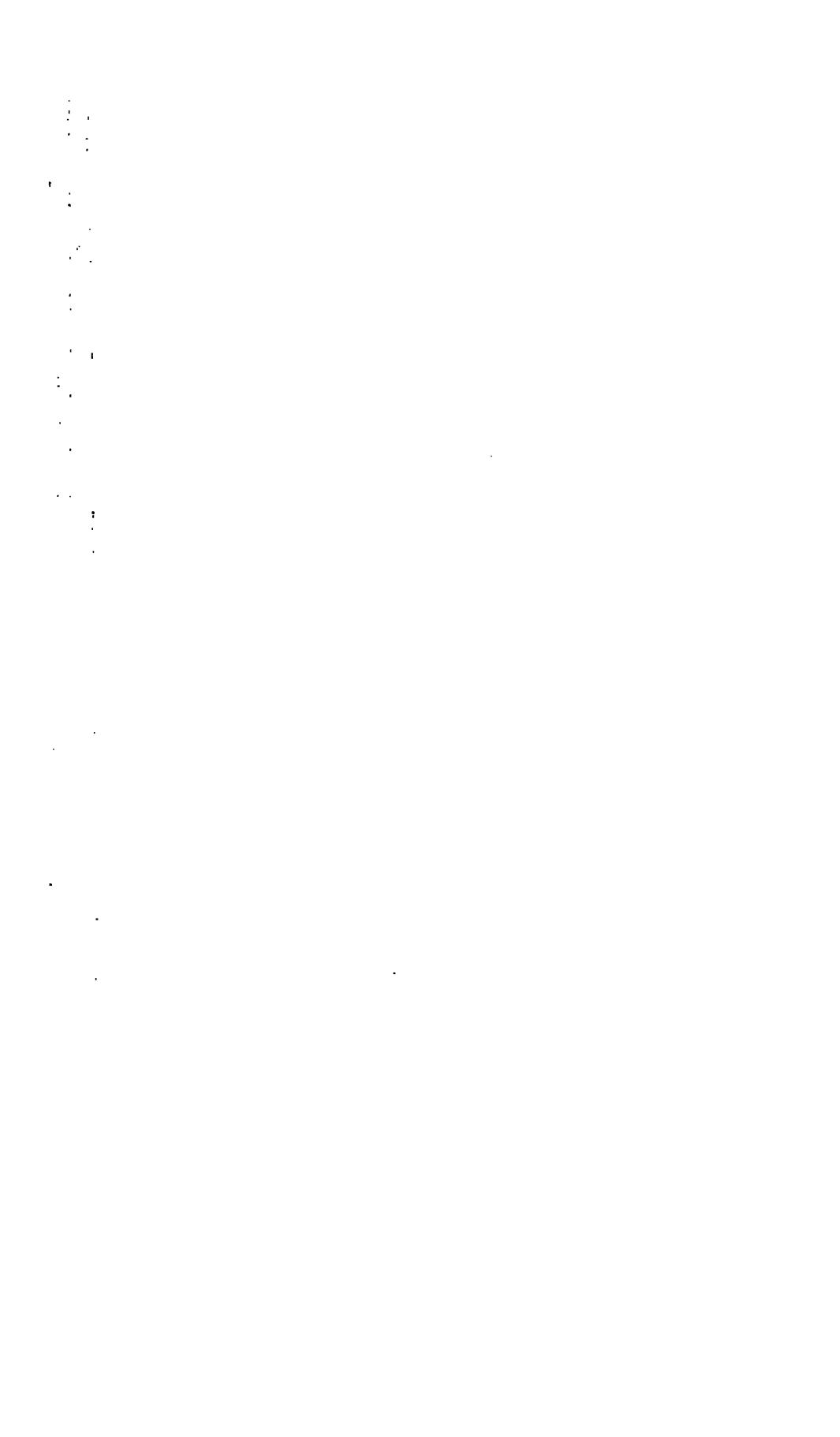
## FIRST SIZE.

<i>Ae</i>	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
No. Mint : Date.		
477, 478	المؤمنين نائب [امير]	شاه محمود
		Pl. XI. <i>Ae</i> 7 <i>Ae</i> 65

479      Inscription obscure.

,,

*Ae* 7



## **VIII. LOCAL ISSUES.**



## LOCAL ISSUES.

## Á G R A H.

## COPPER.

## Æ FIRST SIZE.

No.	Mint : Date.	Obv.	Rev.
480	936	٩٣٦ فی تاريخ سنة	الضرب دار اکرہ قلع اکرہ
		Fleuron above and beneath.	PL. XII. AE .7
481	"	"	" ق[بلة] but
			AE .75
482, 483	937	" ٩٣٧	دار الخلا ف[لبة] ضرب اک[رہ]
			PL. XII. AE .75 AE .7
484	938	" ٩٣٨	" AE .7

<i>No.</i>	<i>Mint: Date.</i>	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
485-	939	Same as 480.	Same as 482.
487		٩٣٩	كـ
488	940	"	"
		٩٤٠	كـ
489	942	"	"
		٩٤٢	كـ
SECOND SIZE.			
490	94x	فـ تـارـيخ ٩٤x سـنـة	Within oval, ضـرـب اـكـره Outside, illegible inscription
			Pl. XII. كـ

## J A U N P Ú R .

## C O P P E R .

<i>No.</i>	<i>Mint: Date.</i>	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
191, 192	939	٩٣٩ فِي التَّارِيخ سَنَة Fleuron above and beneath.	دار الضرب (?) جونپور خطة
493	940	" ٩٤٠	" <i>AE 7</i>

## C H A M P A N Í R.

---

**A**

### C O P P E R.

No. Mint: Date.

494 942

*Obv.*  
ضرب  
شیر  
الزمان

*Rev.*  
چنپانیار سنہ  
٩٤٢

Pl. XII. **A**

## L A H O R E.

---

### C O P P E R.

495 938

*Obv.*  
٩٣٨  
فی تاریخ  
سنة

*Rev.*  
دار الخلاف  
لادور  
ضرب

Fleuron above and beneath.

Pl. XII. **A**

## MÁNDÚ.

## COPPER.

<i>Æ</i>	No.	Mint : Date.	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
496,		942	فی تاريخ ٢٠١٤	ضرب
497			م	مندو

PL. XII. *Æ* 7  
*Æ* 7



## APPENDIX.

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MUGHAL INVADER.

UNIDENTIFIED PRINCES.

SUPPLEMENTARY BENGAL.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEHLÍ.



## K U T L U G H K H W Á J A H.

(MUGHAL INVADER.)

Besieged Dehlí, A.H. 697—698=A.D. 1297—1298.

## C O P P E R.

Æ No. Mint: Date.

*Obv.**Rev.*

498 Ghazní

ضرب  
بلد غز  
نة

In centre, within circle, ☽  
سکه بنام قتلغ خواجه  
Pl. XII. AE '6

499

,,

Within circle,

غزنة

Around, . . . . . سون الر . . . . .

قتلغ  
خواجه  
سکه

Pl. XII. AE '6

## FATH-AD-DÍN JALÁL SHÁH.\*

A.H. 840 ff = A.D. 1436 ff.

### COPPER.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Mint: Date.</i>	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
500	84 <sup>o</sup>	فتح الدنيا والدين ^ ۹۰ (or ۲ ?)	جلال شاه سلطانى
501	847	„ ^ ۹۷	„

\* The style of these two coins is precisely similar to that of the issues of Ahmad I. of Gujarát of the same period; and it is reasonable to suppose that they were struck by some prince who made himself temporarily independent during the absence of Sultán Ahmad in his wars with Málwah and the Bahmanís. The coins of Shams-ad-dín resemble closely the Gujarát issues of about A.H. 860, and were probably struck by the successor of Fath-ad-dín Jalál-Sháh.

## SHAMS-AD-DÍN SHÁH.

**A**

No. Mint: Date

502,  
503*Obv.*

شمس الدنیا  
والسدين

**C O P P E R.***Rev.*

مهم شاه  
السلطان

PL. XII. A.E. '35  
'55

## SULTÁN MUHAMMAD.

**A****C O P P E R.**

السلطان  
الاعظم ...  
الدنیا ...  
والدین

المر  
امد بر  
محمد بن

A.E. '8

## SULTÁN MUHAMMAD.

---

Æ

### COPPER.

No.	Mint: Date.	Obv.	Rev.
505		السلطان العظمى ... و الدنيا والدين	ابو المظفر محمد ...
			.....
			.....

## UNCERTAIN KING.

---

### COPPER.

#### SQUARE.

		( <i>Málwah style.</i> )	
506		ملراف (?) شاه	
		... مود	
		P.L. XII. AE	

.....

## S U P P L E M E N T.

---

### A. B E N G A L.

### B Á R B A K S H Á H.\*

A.H. 864—879 = A.D. 1459—1474.

---

**R**

No. Mint : Date.

S I L V E R.

507 8]79 Obv. within circle, and ornamented border,

المويبد بتسايميد  
 الرحمن خليفة الله  
 بالحججة والبر هان

▼ ٩ .....

Rev. (as obv.)

رکن الدنیا و  
 الدین ابو المظفر  
 باربکشاه السلطان  
 ابن محمود شاه

Pl. XII. AR 1.15, Wt. 165

---

\* The name باربکشاه is so carelessly engraved that it is only after much consideration that the attribution is hazarded.

## UNCERTAIN KING OF BENGAL.\*

**AR**

No. Mint: Date.

508

*Obv.*

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

**SILVER.***Rev.*

السلطان

العادل (؟) و مَرْشُدٌ

خَلِدُ اللَّهِ مَلِكُه

و سلطانة

AB 106

**Æ****COPPER.**

509

Chohán Horseman to right.

ال[سلطان]

Above, degraded Nágari,  
representing *Sri Hamírah*.

ال[اعظـمـ]

مُحـمـودـ بـنـ مـحـمـدـ

بـنـ سـامـ

PL. XII. AE 6

\* The fabric is undoubtedly that of a Bengal mint, of about the time of Husain Sháh.

† Mahmúd, the son of Ghiyás-ad-dín Muhammad ibn Sám, succeeded, under the suzerainty of his uncle Mu'izz-ad-dín Muhammad ibn Sám, to the government of the provinces of Bust, Furráh, and Isfárár; and on the death of the latter became head of the family. Mr. Thomas has published a coin with Mahmúd's name (*Chronicles*, p. 31) similar to the above, which he believes to have been struck in India.

## SHAMS-AD-DÍN MAHMÚD SHÁH.\*

Pretender of Dehlí (?) A.H. 718=A.D. 1318.

## S I L V E R.

AR No.	Mint: Date.	ROUND.	
		Obv.	Rev.
10	718	السلطان الا عظم شمس الـد نيا والـدين	[غ]ـر بو المظـفـر محـمـود شـاه ـلـطـان ٧١٨

Pl. XII. AR '65, Wt. 59

\* The style of this coin is precisely similar to that of 'Umar Sháh of A.H. 715 (*Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultans of Dehlí*, no. 205, p. 43). Mahmúd Sháh would appear to have been a Pretender contemporary with Mubárak Sháh, but his name appears not to be mentioned by the historians.

MUHAMMAD 'ÁDIL SHÁH.

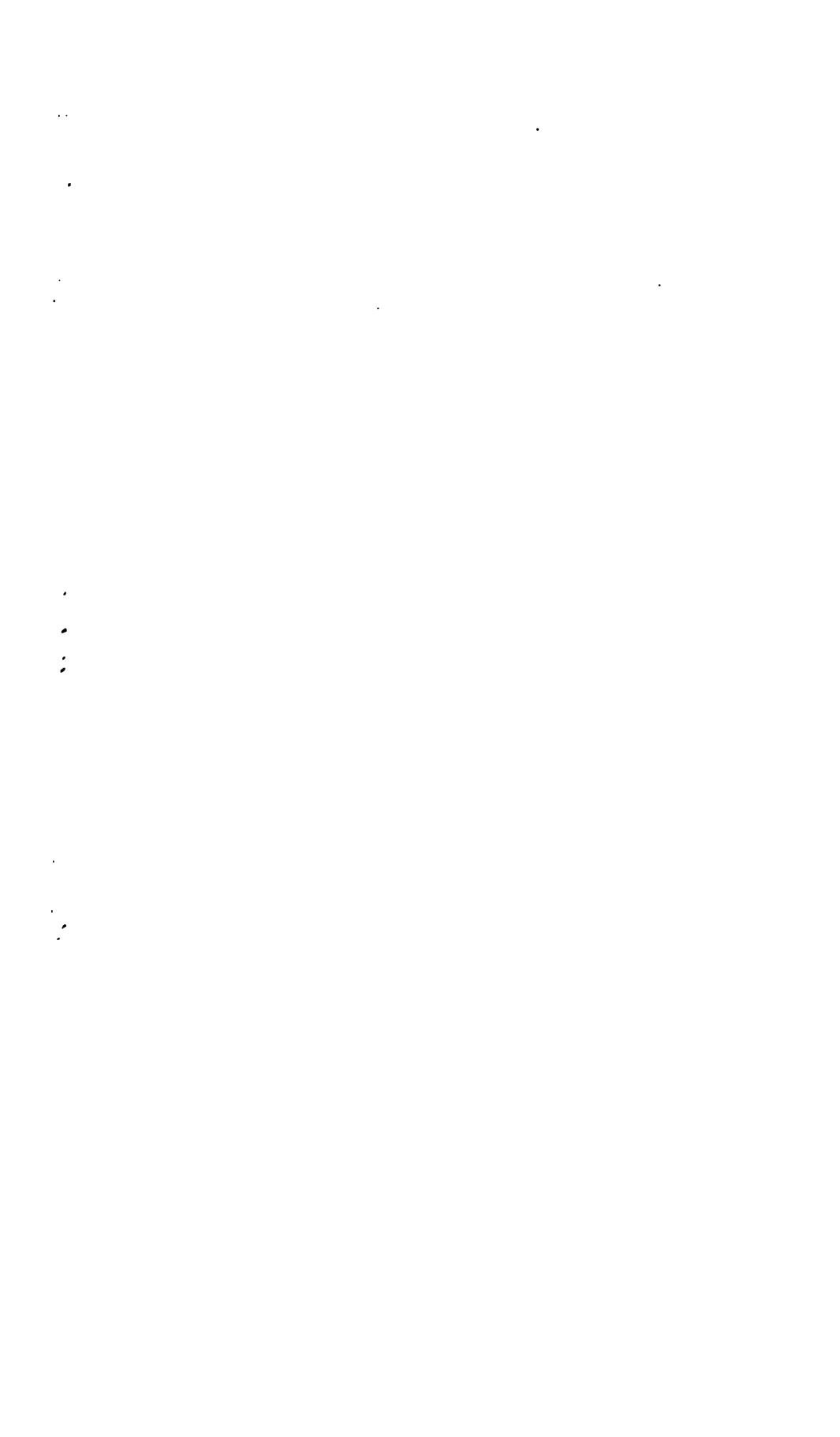
---

COPPER.

<i>Ae</i>	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
No. Mint: Date. 511	الا مير الحامى الد[ين الدن]ان	سلطان ع[ل]ا الدين محمد ش[اه عادل]

Pl. XII. *Ae*.

## **I N D E X E S.**



## I. INDEX OF YEARS.

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I.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
1	AR	x	Govs. of Bengal	Ghiyás-ad-dín 'Iwaz	1	9
3	"	x	Govs. of Sind	Saif-ad-dín Karlagh	165	64
4	"	x	"	"	166-8	64, 65
3?	"	x	"	"	169	65
12	"	Lakhnautí	Govs. of Bengal	Shams-ad-dín Fíroz	3	10
	"	"	"	Ghiyás-ad-dín Bahá-dur	4	11
2	"	"	"	"	5	11
3	"	"	"	"	6	11
4	"	"	Pretend., Dehlí	Mahmúd	509	172
1	"	x	Govs. of Bengal	Ghiyás-ad-dín Bahá-dur	8	11
3	"	Lakhnautí	"	"	9	11
3	"	Sonárgáoñ	Kings of Bengal	Fakhr-ad-dín Mu-bárak	10	13
1	"	"	"	"	11	13
5	"	Fírozábád	"	'Alá-ad-dín 'Alí	15	14
1	"	Shahr-i-Nau	"	Shams-ad-dín Ilyás	17	15
3	"	Sonárgáoñ	"	Fakhr-ad-dín Mu-bárak	12	13
1	"	"	"	"	13	13
1	"	x	"	Shams-ad-dín Ilyás	18	15
1	"	Sonárgáoñ	"	"	23	16
1	"	"	"	"	24	16
1	"	Fírozábád	"	"	20, 21	16
1	"	Sonárgáoñ	"	"	25, 26	16
1	"	Fírozábád	"	"	22	16
1	"	"	"	Sikandar	27	17
1	"	Sonárgáoñ	"	"	29	18
1	"	Fírozábád	"	"	28	17
1	"	x	"	"	31	18
3	"	Fírozábád	"	"	34	19
1	"	"	"	"	32	19
1	"	"	"	"	37	20
1	"	Shahr-i-Nau	"	"	44	21
1	"	Fírozábád	"	"	45	21
1	"	Satgáoñ	"	"	38-9, 47	20, 23
1	"	Fírozábád	"	"	46	22
				"	40, 48	20, 23

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
785	AR	Fírozábád	Kings of Bengal	Sikandar	41-2, 49	21, 23
786	"	"	" "	"	43, 50	21, 23
788?	"	Jannatábád	" "	Ghiyás-ad-dín A'zam	51	23
790	"	Satgáón	" "	"	52, 53	24
"	"	Kashmír	" Kashmír	Sikandar	59	26
794	"	Fírozábád	" Bengal	Ghiyás-ad-dín A'zam	180	70
795	"	"	" "	"	60	26
"	"	Satgáón	" "	"	61	27
796	"	Fírozábád	" "	"	64	27
797	"	Mu'azzamábád	" "	"	62, 63	27
799?	"	Fírozábád	" "	"	54	25
799	"	Fírozábád	" "	Saif-ad-dín Hamzah	57	25
803	Æ	x	" Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	66	28
807	AR	Ahsanábád	Bahmanís	Táj-ad-dín Fíroz	262	94
810	Æ	Kashmír	Kings of Kashmír	Sikandar	449	147
811	AR	Ahsanábád	Bahmanís	Táj-ad-dín Fíroz	181	70
816	"	Fírozábád	Kings of Bengal	Shiháb-ad-dín Báya-zíd	450	147
"	"	x	" "	"	67	29
819	"	Fírozábád	" "	Jalál-ad-dín Muham-mad	68	30
"	"	x	" Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	72	31
820	"	x	" "	"	237	91
821	"	x	" Bahmanís	"	224, 238	89, 91
822	AR	Ahsanábád	Kings of Jaunpúr	Táj-ad-dín Fíroz	225, 239	90, 91
"	Æ	x	" Bengal	Ibráhím	451	147
823	"	x	"	"	240	92
824	AR	Fírozábád	"	Jalál-ad-dín Muham-mad	241	92
"	Æ	x	" Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	73	31
825	"	x	" "	"	242	92
826	"	x	" "	"	226, 243	90, 92
827	"	x	" "	"	227, 244	90, 92
"	AR	Fírozábád	" Bengal	Jalál-ad-dín Muham-mad	228, 245	90, 92
"	"	Rhotaspúr	" Bahmanís	"	82	34
828	Æ	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Ahmad I.	83	34
"	"	x	"	Ibráhím	455, 456	149
829	"	x	" "	"	229, 246	90, 92
830	"	x	" "	"	247	92
831	"	x	" "	"	230, 248	90, 92
"?	N	x	" "	"	249	93
832	Æ	x	" "	"	223	89
833	"	x	" "	"	250	93
834	"	x	" Bengal	Jalál-ad-dín Muham-mad	231, 251	90, 93
"	AR	x	"	"	232, 252	90, 93
					76	32

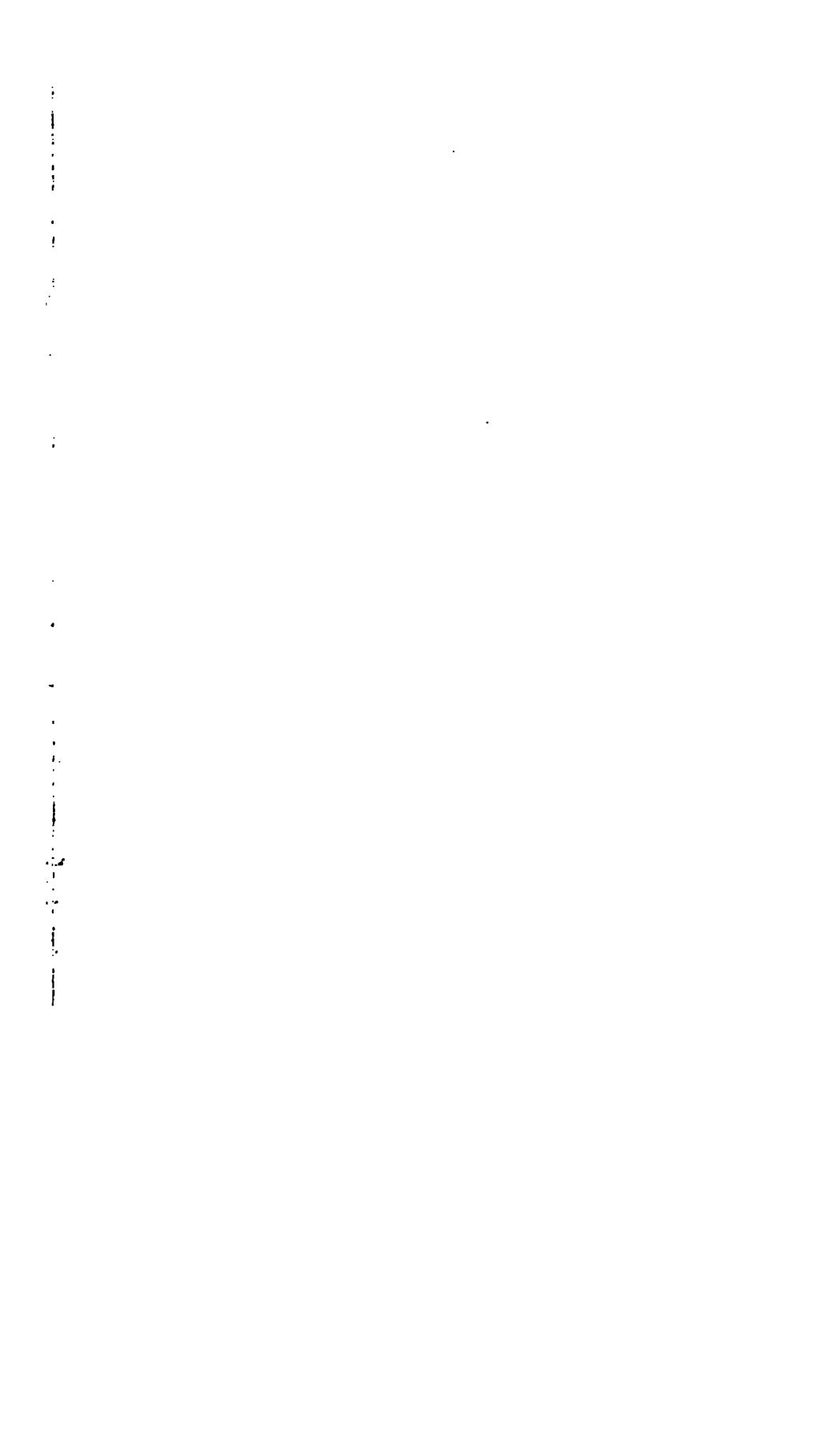
A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
835	Æ	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	253	93
836	R	x	" Bengal	Shams-ad-dín Ahmad	88	36
"	Æ	x	" Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	233, 254	91, 93
837	"	x	" "	"	234, 255	91, 93
838	"	x	" "	"	256	94
839	"	x	" "	"	257	94
"	"	x	" Gujarát	Ahmad I.	408	133
840	"	x	Bahmanís	Alá-ad-dín Ahmad II.	462-66	151
"	"	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	235, 258	91, 93
841	"	x	" "	"	259	93
"	"	Kashmír	" Kashmír	Zain-al-'Ábidín	184, 185	72
842	R	"	" "	"	182	71
"	Æ	x	" Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	260	94
"	"	x	" Gujarát	Ahmad I.	409	133
843 <sup>o</sup>	"	x	Unidentified	Fath-ad-dín Jalál	500	168
843	"	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	236, 261	91, 94
844	"	x	" "	Mahmúd	265, 273,	96, 97,
"	"	x	" Gujarát	"	288	100
845	"	x	" "	Ahmad I.	410	133
"	"	x	" Jaunpúr	Mahmúd	413	134
"	"	x	" "	Mahmúd	266, 274,	96, 97,
846	"	x	" "	"	289	100
"	"	x	" "	"	275,	97
"?	N	x	" "	"	275a	
847	Æ	Jaunpúr	" "	"	263	95
"	"	x	" "	"	264	95
"	"	x	Unidentified	"	276	97
848	"	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Fath-ad-dín Jalál	501	168
"	"	x	" Málwah	Mahmúd	267, 277	96, 97
849	"	x	" Jaunpúr	Mahmúd I.	352	116
84x	R	Kashmír	" Kashmír	Mahmúd	295	101
"	Æ	x	Bahmanís	Zain-al-'Ábidín	183	71
850	R	x	"	Alá-ad-dín Ahmad II.	470	152
"	Æ	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	"	458	150
851	"	Kashmír	" Kashmír	Mahmúd	278, 290	98, 100
"	"	x	" Jaunpúr	Zain-al-'Ábidín	186, 187	72
"	"	x	" "	Mahmúd	268, 279,	96, 98,
852	"	x	" "	"	291	100
852?	"	x	Bahmanís	Alá-ad-dín Ahmad II.	269, 280,	96, 98,
853	"	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Mahmúd	292	100
"	"	x	" "	"	270, 271,	96-99
854	"	x	" "	"	281, 286	
856	"	x	" "	"	282	98
"	"	x	" Málwah	Mahmúd I.	272	97
857?	"	x	" Jaunpúr	Mahmúd	350, 353	116, 117
858	"	x	" "	"	285	99
"	"	x	" "	"	287, 293	99, 101

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
859	Æ	z	Kings of Jaunpúr	Mahmúd	283	98
860	"	z	" "	"	294	101
861	"	z	" "	"	284	99
"	"	z	" "	Muhammad	297, 300	102-3
862	"	z	" "	"	296, 298,	102-3
					301, 302	
863	"	z	" "	"	299	102
"	"	z	Bahmanís	Husain	326	108
"	AR	Ahsanábád	Bahmanís	'Alá-ad-dín Humáyún	471	153
864	Æ	z	Kings of Jaunpúr	Husain	327, 339	108, 110
865	"	z	" Bahmanís	'Alá-ad-dín Humáyún	303, 328	104, 106
"	"	z	Kings of Jaunpúr	Husain	472-3	153
866	"	z	" "	Husain	329	108
867	"	z	" "	"	330	108
868	"	z	" "	"	304, 331	104, 106
869	"	z	" "	"	305, 337	104, 110
86x	"	z	" "	"	335	109
870	"	z	" "	"	306	104
"	"	z	Málwah	Mahmúd I.	348	116
872	"	z	Jaunpúr	Husain	307	106
873	AR	Jannatábád ?	Bengal	Bárbak	90	37
874	"	Kashmír	Kashmír	Haidar	189	73
"	Æ	"	"	"	190	73
"	"	x	Jaunpúr	Husain	308	105
876	AR	Kashmír	Kashmír	Hasan	191	74
"	Æ	[,,]	"	"	192	74
877	"	z	Jaunpúr	Husain	309	105
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"	Æ	z	Jaunpúr	Husain	310	105
87x	"	z	" Kashmír	Hasan	338	110
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890	"	z	Málwah	Ghiyás	367	120

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"	AR	Mahmudábád	" "	"	99	41
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"	Æ	x	Málwah	Ghiyás	195	76
896	AR	(Khazánah)	Bengal	Shams-ad-dín Mu-zaffar	368	120
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"	"	Fathábád	" "	"	116	46
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"	Æ	x	" "	"	115	45
"	Æ	x	" Jaunpúr	Husain	318	106
"	AR	x	" Málwah	Ghiyás	363	119
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901	"	x	" "	Husain	319	107
902	"	x	" Málwah	Ghiyás	320	107
903	"	x	" Jaunpúr	Husain	369	120
904	"	x	" "	Husain	321	107
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922	"	x	" "	"	393	126
923	"	x	" "	"	394	127
924	"	x	" "	"	395	127
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960	<i>N</i>	<i>x</i>	Kings of Gujarát	Mahmúd III.	433	139
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979	"	<i>x</i>	" "	"	443	142
980	"	<i>x</i>	" "	"	444	142
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• With prefix مطرت.

‡ With prefix زک.

† With prefix دل.

§ With prefix دلار.

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\* On no. 53, written جنتاباد.

† With prefix حضرت.

‡ With prefix بیشور. Nos. 341, 342 only show the letters سور which may stand for بیشور Bíthúr or بیثور Bithór.

§ With prefix دارالمرقب خطہ.

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\* With prefix ل.

† In combination with اد.

‡ In combination with باد, and written سیلہ (sic).

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\* With prefix حرمہ.

† With prefix جنڑا.

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\* With prefix دارالملک.

† No. 498 has prefix دل.

† With prefix عرش.

§ In combination with دارالنصر.

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\* With prefix بلدة or البلدة.

† With prefix حضرت or حضرت.

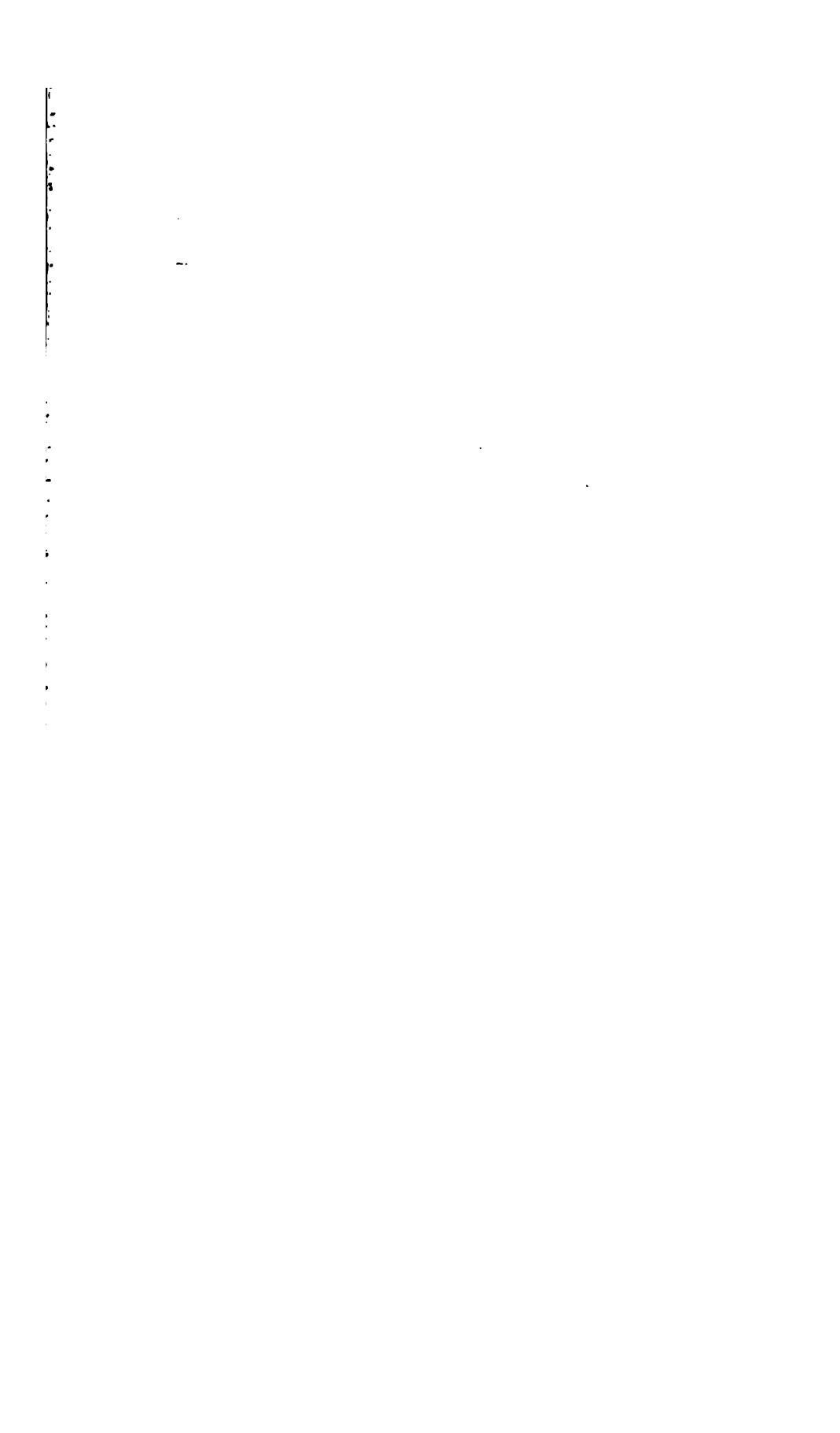
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• With prefix *لہوری*.† With prefix *لکھنوتی*.‡ With prefix *مہمودآباد*.

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[The initials after the names of the princes denote the province or kingdom they ruled: B. stands for Bengal, S. for Sind, K. for Kashmír, J. for Jaunpúr, M. for Málwah, G. for Gujarát, D. for the portion of the Dekhán governed by the Bahmanis.]

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- اعظمه <sup>800</sup> يمين امير المؤمنين  
 مبارکشاه ، الياس <sup>800</sup> يمين الخليفة  
 محمد ، مبارکشاه ، سکندر <sup>800</sup> يمين خليفة الله  
 شمس الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر یوسف شاه سلطان بن باریکشاه  
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**T A B L E**  
**FOR**  
**CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES**  
**AND THE**  
**MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.**

ENGLISH INCHES	MIONNET'S SCALE	FRENCH MILLIMÈTRES
4.	19	100
8.5	18	95
	17	90
	16	85
	15	80
3.	14	75
	13	70
	12	65
	11	60
	10	55
	9	50
	8	45
1.5	7	40
	6	35
	5	30
	4	25
	3	20
	2	15
	1	10
.1		5

T A B L E  
OF THE  
RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF  
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	.064	41	2.656	81	5.248	121	7.840
2	.129	42	2.720	82	5.312	122	7.905
3	.194	43	2.785	83	5.378	123	7.970
4	.259	44	2.850	84	5.442	124	8.035
5	.324	45	2.915	85	5.508	125	8.100
6	.388	46	2.980	86	5.572	126	8.164
7	.453	47	3.045	87	5.637	127	8.229
8	.518	48	3.110	88	5.702	128	8.294
9	.583	49	3.175	89	5.767	129	8.359
10	.648	50	3.240	90	5.832	130	8.424
11	.712	51	3.304	91	5.896	131	8.488
12	.777	52	3.368	92	5.961	132	8.553
13	.842	53	3.434	93	6.026	133	8.618
14	.907	54	3.498	94	6.091	134	8.682
15	.972	55	3.564	95	6.156	135	8.747
16	1.036	56	3.628	96	6.220	136	8.812
17	1.101	57	3.693	97	6.285	137	8.877
18	1.166	58	3.758	98	6.350	138	8.942
19	1.231	59	3.823	99	6.415	139	9.007
20	1.296	60	3.888	100	6.480	140	9.072
21	1.360	61	3.952	101	6.544	141	9.136
22	1.425	62	4.017	102	6.609	142	9.200
23	1.490	63	4.082	103	6.674	143	9.265
24	1.555	64	4.146	104	6.739	144	9.330
25	1.620	65	4.211	105	6.804	145	9.395
26	1.684	66	4.276	106	6.868	146	9.460
27	1.749	67	4.341	107	6.933	147	9.525
28	1.814	68	4.406	108	6.998	148	9.590
29	1.879	69	4.471	109	7.063	149	9.655
30	1.944	70	4.536	110	7.128	150	9.720
31	2.008	71	4.600	111	7.192	151	9.784
32	2.073	72	4.665	112	7.257	152	9.848
33	2.138	73	4.729	113	7.322	153	9.914
34	2.202	74	4.794	114	7.387	154	9.978
35	2.267	75	4.859	115	7.452	155	10.044
36	2.332	76	4.924	116	7.516	156	10.108
37	2.397	77	4.989	117	7.581	157	10.173
38	2.462	78	5.054	118	7.646	158	10.238
39	2.527	79	5.119	119	7.711	159	10.303
40	2.592	80	5.184	120	7.776	160	10.368

T A B L E  
OF THE  
RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF  
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00



**COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE  
HIJRAH AND OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.**

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
1	622	July 16	51	671	Jan. 18
2	623	" 5	52	672	" 8
3	624	June 24	53	672	Dec. 27
4	625	" 13	54	673	" 16
5	626	" 2	55	674	" 6
6	627	May 23	56	675	Nov. 25
7	628	" 11	57	676	" 14
8	629	" 1	58	677	" 3
9	630	April 20	59	678	Oct. 23
10	631	" 9	60	679	" 13
11	632	Mar. 29	61	680	" 1
12	633	" 18	62	681	Sept. 20
13	634	" 7	63	682	" 10
14	635	Feb. 25	64	683	Aug. 30
15	636	" 14	65	684	" 18
16	637	" 2	66	685	" 8
17	638	Jan. 23	67	686	July 28
18	639	" 12	68	687	" 18
19	640	" 2	69	688	" 6
20	640	Dec. 21	70	689	June 25
21	641	" 10	71	690	" 15
22	642	Nov. 30	72	691	" 4
23	643	" 19	73	692	May 23
24	644	" 7	74	693	" 13
25	645	Oct. 28	75	694	" 2
26	646	" 17	76	695	April 21
27	647	" 7	77	696	" 10
28	648	Sept. 25	78	697	Mar. 30
29	649	" 14	79	698	" 20
30	650	" 4	80	699	" 9
31	651	Aug. 24	81	700	Feb. 26
32	652	" 12	82	701	" 15
33	653	" 2	83	702	" 4
34	654	July 22	84	703	Jan. 24
35	655	" 11	85	704	" 14
36	656	June 30	86	705	" 2
37	657	" 19	87	706	Dec. 23
38	658	" 9	88	707	" 12
39	659	May 29	89	708	" 1
40	660	" 17	90	709	Nov. 20
41	661	" 7	91	710	" 9
42	662	April 26	92	711	Oct. 29
43	663	" 15	93	712	" 19
44	664	" 4	94	713	" 7
45	665	Mar. 24	95	714	Sept. 26
46	666	" 13	96	715	" 16
47	667	" 3	97	716	" 5
48	668	Feb. 20	98	717	Aug. 25
49	669	" 9	99	718	" 14
50	670	Jan. 29	100		" 3

## 226 COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
101	719	July 24	151	768	Jan. 26
102	720	" 12	152	769	" 14
103	721	" 1	153	770	" 4
104	722	June 21	154	770	Dec. 24
105	723	" 10	155	771	" 13
106	724	May 29	156	772	" 2
107	725	" 19	157	773	Nov. 21
108	726	" 8	158	774	11
109	727	April 28	159	775	Oct. 31
110	728	" 16	160	776	" 19
111	729	" 5	161	777	" 9
112	730	Mar. 26	162	778	Sept. 28
113	731	" 15	163	779	" 17
114	732	" 3	164	780	" 6
115	733	Feb. 21	165	781	Aug. 26
116	734	" 10	166	782	" 15
117	735	Jan. 31	167	783	" 5
118	736	" 20	168	784	July 24
119	737	" 8	169	785	" 14
120	737	Dec. 29	170	786	" 3
121	738	" 18	171	787	June 22
122	739	" 7	172	788	11
123	740	Nov. 26	173	789	May 31
124	741	" 15	174	790	" 20
125	742	" 4	175	791	" 10
126	743	Oct. 25	176	792	April 28
127	744	" 13	177	793	" 18
128	745	" 3	178	794	" 7
129	746	Sept. 22	179	795	Mar. 27
130	747	" 11	180	796	" 16
131	748	Aug. 31	181	797	" 5
132	749	" 20	182	798	Feb. 22
133	750	" 9	183	799	" 12
134	751	July 30	184	800	" 1
135	752	" 18	185	801	Jan. 20
136	753	" 7	186	802	" 10
137	754	June 27	187	802	Dec. 30
138	755	" 16	188	803	" 20
139	756	" 5	189	804	" 8
140	757	May 25	190	805	Nov. 27
141	758	" 14	191	806	" 17
142	759	" 4	192	807	" 6
143	760	April 22	193	808	Oct. 25
144	761	" 11	194	809	" 15
145	762	" 1	195	810	" 4
146	763	Mar. 21	196	811	Sept. 23
147	764	" 10	197	812	" 12
148	765	Feb. 27	198	813	" 1
149	766	" 16	199	814	Aug. 22
150	767	" 6	200	815	" 11

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
201	816	July 30	251	865	Feb. 2
202	817	" 20	252	866	Jan. 22
203	818	" 9	253	867	" 11
204	819	June 28	254	868	" 1
205	820	" 17	255	868	Dec. 20
206	821	" 6	256	869	" 9
207	822	May 27	257	870	Nov. 29
208	823	" 16	258	871	" 18
209	824	" 4	259	872	" 7
210	825	April 24	260	873	Oct. 27
211	826	" 13	261	874	" 16
212	827	" 2	262	875	" 6
213	828	Mar. 22	263	876	Sept. 24
214	829	" 11	264	877	" 13
215	830	Feb. 28	265	878	" 3
216	831	" 18	266	879	Aug. 23
217	832	" 7	267	880	" 12
218	833	Jan. 27	268	881	" 1
219	834	" 16	269	882	July 21
220	835	" 5	270	883	" 11
221	835	Dec. 26	271	884	June 29
222	836	" 14	272	885	" 18
223	837	" 3	273	886	" 8
224	838	Nov. 23	274	887	May 28
225	839	" 12	275	888	" 16
226	840	Oct. 31	276	889	" 6
227	841	" 21	277	890	April 25
228	842	" 10	278	891	" 15
229	843	Sept. 30	279	892	" 3
230	844	" 18	280	893	Mar. 23
231	845	" 7	281	894	" 13
232	846	Aug. 28	282	895	" 2
233	847	" 17	283	896	Feb. 19
234	848	" 5	284	897	" 8
235	849	July 26	285	898	Jan. 28
236	850	" 15	286	899	" 17
237	851	" 5	287	900	" 7
238	852	June 23	288	900	Dec. 26
239	853	" 12	289	901	" 16
240	854	" 2	290	902	" 5
241	855	May 22	291	903	Nov. 24
242	856	" 10	292	904	" 13
243	857	April 30	293	905	" 2
244	858	" 19	294	906	Oct. 22
245	859	" 8	295	907	" 12
246	860	Mar. 28	296	908	Sept. 30
247	861	" 17	297	909	" 20
248	862	" 7	298	910	" 9
249	863	Feb. 24	299	911	Aug. 29
250	864	" 13	300	912	" 18

## 228 COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
301	913	Aug. 7	351	962	Feb. 9
302	914	July 27	352	963	Jan. 30
303	915	" 17	353	964	" 19
304	916	" 5	354	965	" 7
305	917	June 24	355	965	Dec. 28
306	918	" 14	356	966	" 17
307	919	" 3	357	967	" 7
308	920	May 23	358	968	Nov. 25
309	921	" 12	359	969	" 14
310	922	" 1	360	970	" 4
311	923	April 21	361	971	Oct. 24
312	924	" 9	362	972	" 12
313	925	Mar. 29	363	973	" 2
314	926	" 19	364	974	Sept. 21
315	927	" 8	365	975	10
316	928	Feb. 25	366	976	Aug. 30
317	929	" 14	367	977	" 19
318	930	" 3	368	978	" 9
319	931	Jan. 24	369	979	July 29
320	932	" 13	370	980	" 17
321	933	" 1	371	981	" 7
322	933	Dec. 22	372	982	June 26
323	934	" 11	373	983	" 15
324	935	Nov. 30	374	984	" 4
325	936	" 19	375	985	May 24
326	937	" 8	376	986	" 13
327	938	Oct. 29	377	987	" 3
328	939	" 18	378	988	Apr. 21
329	940	" 6	379	989	" 11
330	941	Sept. 26	380	990	Mar. 31
331	942	" 15	381	991	" 20
332	943	" 4	382	992	" 9
333	944	Aug. 24	383	993	Feb. 26
334	945	" 13	384	994	" 15
335	946	" 2	385	995	" 5
336	947	July 23	386	996	Jan. 25
337	948	" 11	387	997	" 14
338	949	" 1	388	998	" 3
339	950	June 20	389	998	Dec. 23
340	951	" 9	390	999	" 13
341	952	May 29	391	1000	" 1
342	953	" 18	392	1001	Nov. 20
343	954	" 7	393	1002	" 10
344	955	April 27	394	1003	Oct. 30
345	956	" 15	395	1004	" 18
346	957	" 4	396	1005	" 8
347	958	Mar. 25	397	1006	Sept. 27
348	959	" 14	398	1007	" 17
349	960	" 3	399	1008	" 5
350	961	Feb. 20	400	1009	Aug. 25

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
401	1010	. . . Aug. 15	451	1059	. . . Feb. 17
402	1011	. . . " 4	452	1060	. . . " 6
403	1012	. . . July 23	453	1061	. . . Jan. 26
404	1013	. . . " 13	454	1062	. . . " 15
405	1014	. . . " 2	455	1063	. . . " 4
406	1015	. . . June 21	456	1063	. . . Dec. 25
407	1016	. . . " 10	457	1064	. . . " 13
408	1017	. . . May 30	458	1065	. . . " 3
409	1018	. . . " 20	459	1066	. . . Nov. 22
410	1019	. . . " 9	460	1067	. . . " 11
411	1020	. . . April 27	461	1068	. . . Oct. 31
412	1021	. . . " 17	462	1069	. . . " 20
413	1022	. . . " 6	463	1070	. . . " 9
414	1023	. . . Mar. 26	464	1071	. . . Sept. 29
415	1024	. . . " 15	465	1072	. . . " 17
416	1025	. . . " 4	466	1073	. . . " 6
417	1026	. . . Feb. 22	467	1074	. . . Aug. 27
418	1027	. . . " 11	468	1075	. . . " 16
419	1028	. . . Jan. 31	469	1076	. . . " 5
420	1029	. . . " 20	470	1077	. . . July 25
421	1030	. . . " 9	471	1078	. . . " 14
422	1030	. . . Dec. 29	472	1079	. . . " 4
423	1031	. . . " 19	473	1080	. . . June 22
424	1032	. . . " 7	474	1081	. . . " 11
425	1033	. . . Nov. 26	475	1082	. . . " 1
426	1034	. . . " 16	476	1083	. . . May 21
427	1035	. . . " 5	477	1084	. . . " 10
428	1036	. . . Oct. 25	478	1085	. . . April 29
429	1037	. . . " 14	479	1086	. . . " 18
430	1038	. . . " 3	480	1087	. . . " 8
431	1039	. . . Sept. 23	481	1088	. . . Mar. 27
432	1040	. . . " 11	482	1089	. . . " 16
433	1041	. . . Aug. 31	483	1090	. . . " 6
434	1042	. . . " 21	484	1091	. . . Feb. 23
435	1043	. . . " 10	485	1092	. . . " 12
436	1044	. . . July 29	486	1093	. . . " 1
437	1045	. . . " 19	487	1094	. . . Jan. 21
438	1046	. . . " 8	488	1095	. . . " 11
439	1047	. . . June 28	489	1095	. . . Dec. 31
440	1048	. . . " 16	490	1096	. . . " 19
441	1049	. . . " 5	491	1097	. . . " 9
442	1050	. . . May 26	492	1098	. . . Nov. 28
443	1051	. . . " 15	493	1099	. . . " 17
444	1052	. . . " 3	494	1100	. . . " 6
445	1053	. . . April 23	495	1101	. . . Oct. 26
446	1054	. . . " 12	496	1102	. . . " 15
447	1055	. . . " 2	497	1103	. . . " 5
448	1056	. . . Mar. 21	498	1104	. . . Sept. 23
449	1057	. . . " 10	499	1105	. . . " 13
450	1058	. . . Feb. 28	500	1106	. . . " 2

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A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.
501	1107	. . Aug. 22	551	1156 . . Feb. 25
502	1108	. . " 11	552	1157 . . " 13
503	1109	. . July 31	553	1158 . . " 2
504	1110	. . " 20	554	1159 . . Jan. 23
505	1111	. . " 10	555	1160 . . " 12
506	1112	. . June 28	556	1160 . . Dec. 31
507	1113	. . " 18	557	1161 . . " 21
508	1114	. . " 7	558	1162 . . " 10
509	1115	. . May 27	559	1163 . . Nov. 30
510	1116	. . " 16	560	1164 . . " 18
511	1117	. . " 5	561	1165 . . " 7
512	1118	. . April 24	562	1166 . . Oct. 28
513	1119	. . " 14	563	1167 . . " 17
514	1120	. . " 2	564	1168 . . " 5
515	1121	. . Mar. 22	565	1169 . . Sept. 25
516	1122	. . " 12	566	1170 . . " 14
517	1123	. . " 1	567	1171 . . " 4
518	1124	. . Feb. 19	568	1172 . . Aug. 23
519	1125	. . " 7	569	1173 . . " 12
520	1126	. . Jan. 27	570	1174 . . " 2
521	1127	. . " 17	571	1175 . . July 22
522	1128	. . " 6	572	1176 . . " 10
523	1128	. . Dec. 25	573	1177 . . June 30
524	1129	. . " 15	574	1178 . . " 19
525	1130	. . " 4	575	1179 . . " 8
526	1131	. . Nov. 23	576	1180 . . May 28
527	1132	. . " 12	577	1181 . . " 17
528	1133	. . " 1	578	1182 . . " 7
529	1134	. . Oct. 22	579	1183 . . April 26
530	1135	. . " 11	580	1184 . . " 14
531	1136	. . Sept. 29	581	1185 . . " 4
532	1137	. . " 19	582	1186 . . Mar. 24
533	1138	. . " 8	583	1187 . . " 13
534	1139	. . Aug. 28	584	1188 . . " 2
535	1140	. . " 17	585	1189 . . Feb. 19
536	1141	. . " 6	586	1190 . . " 8
537	1142	. . July 27	587	1191 . . Jan. 29
538	1143	. . " 16	588	1192 . . " 18
539	1144	. . " 4	589	1193 . . " 7
540	1145	. . June 24	590	1193 . . Dec. 27
541	1146	. . " 13	591	1194 . . " 16
542	1147	. . " 2	592	1195 . . " 6
543	1148	. . May 22	593	1196 . . Nov. 24
544	1149	. . " 11	594	1197 . . " 13
545	1150	. . April 30	595	1198 . . " 3
546	1151	. . " 20	596	1199 . . Oct. 23
547	1152	. . " 8	597	1200 . . " 12
548	1153	. . Mar. 29	598	1201 . . " 1
549	1154	. . " 18	599	1202 . . Sept. 20
550	1155	. . " 7	600	1203 . . " 10

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
601	1204	. . Aug. 29	651	1253	. . Mar. 3
602	1205	. . " 18	652	1254	. . Feb. 21
603	1206	. . " 8	653	1255	. . " 10
604	1207	. . July 28	654	1256	. . Jan. 30
605	1208	. . " 16	655	1257	. . " 19
606	1209	. . " 6	656	1258	. . " 8
607	1210	. . June 25	657	1258	. . Dec. 29
608	1211	. . " 15	658	1259	. . " 18
609	1212	. . " 3	659	1260	. . " 6
610	1213	. . May 23	660	1261	. . Nov. 26
611	1214	. . " 13	661	1262	. . " 15
612	1215	. . " 2	662	1263	. . " 4
613	1216	. . April 20	663	1264	. . Oct. 24
614	1217	. . " 10	664	1265	. . " 13
615	1218	. . Mar. 30	665	1266	. . " 2
616	1219	. . " 19	666	1267	. . Sept. 22
617	1220	. . " 8	667	1268	. . " 10
618	1221	. . Feb. 25	668	1269	. . Aug. 31
619	1222	. . " 15	669	1270	. . " 20
620	1223	. . " 4	670	1271	. . " 9
621	1224	. . Jan. 24	671	1272	. . July 29
622	1225	. . " 13	672	1273	. . " 18
623	1226	. . " 2	673	1274	. . " 7
624	1226	. . Dec. 22	674	1275	. . June 27
625	1227	. . " 12	675	1276	. . " 15
626	1228	. . Nov. 30	676	1277	. . " 4
627	1229	. . " 20	677	1278	. . May 25
628	1230	. . " 9	678	1279	. . " 14
629	1231	. . Oct. 29	679	1280	. . " 3
630	1232	. . " 18	680	1281	. . April 22
631	1233	. . " 7	681	1282	. . " 11
632	1234	. . Sept. 26	682	1283	. . " 1
633	1235	. . " 16	683	1284	. . Mar. 20
634	1236	. . " 4	684	1285	. . " 9
635	1237	. . Aug. 24	685	1286	. . Feb. 27
636	1238	. . " 14	686	1287	. . " 16
637	1239	. . " 3	687	1288	. . " 6
638	1240	. . July 23	688	1289	. . Jan. 25
639	1241	. . " 12	689	1290	. . " 14
640	1242	. . " 1	690	1291	. . " 4
641	1243	. . June 21	691	1291	. . Dec. 24
642	1244	. . " 9	692	1292	. . " 12
643	1245	. . May 29	693	1293	. . " 2
644	1246	. . " 19	694	1294	. . Nov. 21
645	1247	. . " 8	695	1295	. . " 10
646	1248	. . April 26	696	1296	. . Oct. 30
647	1249	. . " 16	697	1297	. . " 19
648	1250	. . " 5	698	1298	. . " 9
649	1251	. . Mar. 26	699	1299	. . Sept. 28
650	1252	. . " 14	700	1300	. . " 16

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A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.
701	1301	. . Sept. 6	751	1350 . . Mar. 11
702	1302	. . Aug. 26	752	1351 . . Feb. 28
703	1303	. . " 15	753	1352 . . " 18
704	1304	. . " 4	754	1353 . . " 6
705	1305	. . July 24	755	1354 . . Jan. 26
706	1306	. . " 13	756	1355 . . " 16
707	1307	. . " 3	757	1356 . . " 5
708	1308	. . June 21	758	1356 . . Dec. 25
709	1309	. . " 11	759	1357 . . " 14
710	1310	. . May 31	760	1358 . . " 3
711	1311	. . " 20	761	1359 . . Nov. 23
712	1312	. . " 9	762	1360 . . " 11
713	1313	. . April 28	763	1361 . . Oct. 31
714	1314	. . " 17	764	1362 . . " 21
715	1315	. . " 7	765	1363 . . " 10
716	1316	. . Mar. 26	766	1364 . . Sept. 28
717	1317	. . " 16	767	1365 . . " 18
718	1318	. . " 5	768	1366 . . " 7
719	1319	. . Feb. 22	769	1367 . . Aug. 28
720	1320	. . " 12	770	1368 . . " 16
721	1321	. . Jan. 31	771	1369 . . " 5
722	1322	. . " 20	772	1370 . . July 26
723	1323	. . " 10	773	1371 . . " 15
724	1323	. . Dec. 30	774	1372 . . " 3
725	1324	. . " 18	775	1373 . . June 23
726	1325	. . " 8	776	1374 . . " 12
727	1326	. . Nov. 27	777	1375 . . " 2
728	1327	. . " 17	778	1376 . . May 21
729	1328	. . " 5	779	1377 . . " 10
730	1329	. . Oct. 25	780	1378 . . April 30
731	1330	. . " 15	781	1379 . . " 19
732	1331	. . " 4	782	1380 . . " 7
733	1332	. . Sept. 22	783	1381 . . Mar. 28
734	1333	. . " 12	784	1382 . . " 17
735	1334	. . " 1	785	1383 . . " 6
736	1335	. . Aug. 21	786	1384 . . Feb. 24
737	1336	. . " 10	787	1385 . . " 12
738	1337	. . July 30	788	1386 . . " 2
739	1338	. . " 20	789	1387 . . Jan. 22
740	1339	. . " 9	790	1388 . . " 11
741	1340	. . June 27	791	1388 . . Dec. 31
742	1341	. . " 17	792	1389 . . " 20
743	1342	. . " 6	793	1390 . . " 9
744	1343	. . May 26	794	1391 . . Nov. 29
745	1344	. . " 15	795	1392 . . " 17
746	1345	. . " 4	796	1393 . . " 6
747	1346	. . April 24	797	1394 . . Oct. 27
748	1347	. . " 13	798	1395 . . " 16
749	1348	. . " 1	799	1396 . . " 5
750	1349	. . Mar. 22	800	1397 . . Sept. 24

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
801	1398	Sept. 13	851	1447	Mar. 19
802	1399	" 3	852	1448	" 7
803	1400	Aug. 22	853	1449	Feb. 24
804	1401	" 11	854	1450	" 14
805	1402	" 1	855	1451	" 3
806	1403	July 21	856	1452	Jan. 23
807	1404	" 10	857	1453	" 12
808	1405	June 29	858	1454	" 1
809	1406	" 18	859	1454	Dec. 22
810	1407	" 8	860	1455	" 11
811	1408	May 27	861	1456	Nov. 29
812	1409	" 16	862	1457	" 19
813	1410	" 6	863	1458	" 8
814	1411	April 25	864	1459	Oct. 28
815	1412	" 13	865	1460	" 17
816	1413	" 3	866	1461	" 6
817	1414	Mar. 23	867	1462	Sept. 26
818	1415	" 13	868	1463	" 15
819	1416	" 1	869	1464	" 3
820	1417	Feb. 18	870	1465	Aug. 24
821	1418	" 8	871	1466	" 13
822	1419	Jan. 28	872	1467	" 2
823	1420	" 17	873	1468	July 22
824	1421	" 6	874	1469	" 11
825	1421	Dec. 26	875	1470	June 30
826	1422	" 15	876	1471	" 20
827	1423	" 5	877	1472	" 8
828	1424	Nov. 23	878	1473	May 29
829	1425	" 13	879	1474	" 18
830	1426	" 2	880	1475	" 7
831	1427	Oct. 22	881	1476	April 26
832	1428	" 11	882	1477	" 15
833	1429	Sept. 30	883	1478	" 4
834	1430	" 19	884	1479	Mar. 25
835	1431	" 9	885	1480	" 13
836	1432	Aug. 28	886	1481	" 2
837	1433	" 18	887	1482	Feb. 20
838	1434	" 7	888	1483	" 9
839	1435	July 27	889	1484	Jan. 30
840	1436	" 16	890	1485	" 18
841	1437	" 5	891	1486	" 7
842	1438	June 24	892	1486	Dec. 28
843	1439	" 14	893	1487	" 17
844	1440	" 2	894	1488	" 5
845	1441	May 22	895	1489	Nov. 25
846	1442	" 12	896	1490	" 14
847	1443	" 1	897	1491	" 4
848	1444	April 20	898	1492	Oct. 23
849	1445	" 9	899	1493	" 12
850	1446	Mar. 29	900	1494	" 2

## 234 COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.
901	1495	. . Sept. 21	951	1544 . . Mar. 25
902	1496	. . " 9	952	1545 . . " 15
903	1497	. . Aug. 30	953	1546 . . " 4
904	1498	. . " 19	954	1547 . . Feb. 21
905	1499	. . " 8	955	1548 . . " 11
906	1500	. . July 28	956	1549 . . Jan. 30
907	1501	. . " 17	957	1550 . . " 20
908	1502	. . " 7	958	1551 . . " 9
909	1503	. . June 26	959	1551 . . Dec. 29
910	1504	. . " 14	960	1552 . . " 18
911	1505	. . " 4	961	1553 . . " 7
912	1506	. . May 24	962	1554 . . Nov. 26
913	1507	. . " 13	963	1555 . . " 16
914	1508	. . " 2	964	1556 . . " 4
915	1509	. . April 21	965	1557 . . Oct. 24
916	1510	. . " 10	966	1558 . . " 14
917	1511	. . Mar. 31	967	1559 . . " 3
918	1512	. . " 19	968	1560 . . Sept. 22
919	1513	. . " 9	969	1561 . . " 11
920	1514	. . Feb. 26	970	1562 . . Aug. 31
921	1515	. . " 15	971	1563 . . " 21
922	1516	. . " 5	972	1564 . . " 9
923	1517	. . Jan. 24	973	1565 . . July 29
924	1518	. . " 13	974	1566 . . " 19
925	1519	. . " 3	975	1567 . . " 8
926	1519	. . Dec. 23	976	1568 . . June 26
927	1520	. . " 12	977	1569 . . " 16
928	1521	. . " 1	978	1570 . . " 5
929	1522	. . Nov. 20	979	1571 . . May 26
930	1523	. . " 10	980	1572 . . " 14
931	1524	. . Oct. 29	981	1573 . . " 3
932	1525	. . " 18	982	1574 . . April 23
933	1526	. . " 8	983	1575 . . " 12
934	1527	. . Sept. 27	984	1576 . . Mar. 31
935	1528	. . " 15	985	1577 . . " 21
936	1529	. . " 5	986	1578 . . " 10
937	1530	. . Aug. 25	987	1579 . . Feb. 28
938	1531	. . " 15	988	1580 . . " 17
939	1532	. . " 3	989	1581 . . " 5
940	1533	. . July 23	990	1582 . . Jan. 26
941	1534	. . " 13	991	1583 . . " 25*
942	1535	. . " 2	992	1584 . . " 14
943	1536	. . June 20	993	1585 . . " 3
944	1537	. . " 10	994	1585 . . Dec. 23
945	1538	. . May 30	995	1586 . . " 12
946	1539	. . " 19	996	1587 . . " 2
947	1540	. . " 8	997	1588 . . Nov. 20
948	1541	. . April 27	998	1589 . . " 10
949	1542	. . " 17	999	1590 . . Oct. 30
950	1543	. . " 6	1000	1591 . . " 19

• Here the change to the Gregorian New Style occurs.

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1001	1592 . . Oct. 8	1051	1641 . . April 12
1002	1593 . . Sept. 27	1052	1642 . . " 1
1003	1594 . . " 16	1053	1643 . . Mar. 22
1004	1595 . . " 6	1054	1644 . . " 10
1005	1596 . . Aug. 25	1055	1645 . . Feb. 27
1006	1597 . . " 14	1056	1646 . . " 17
1007	1598 . . " 4	1057	1647 . . " 6
1008	1599 . . July 24	1058	1648 . . Jan. 27
1009	1600 . . " 13	1059	1649 . . " 15
1010	1601 . . " 2	1060	1650 . . " 4
1011	1602 . . June 21	1061	1650 . . Dec. 25
1012	1603 . . " 11	1062	1651 . . " 14
1013	1604 . . May 30	1063	1652 . . " 2
1014	1605 . . " 19	1064	1653 . . Nov. 22
1015	1606 . . " 9	1065	1654 . . " 11
1016	1607 . . April 28	1066	1655 . . Oct. 31
1017	1608 . . " 17	1067	1656 . . " 20
1018	1609 . . " 6	1068	1657 . . " 9
1019	1610 . . Mar. 26	1069	1658 . . Sept. 29
1020	1611 . . " 16	1070	1659 . . " 18
1021	1612 . . " 4	1071	1660 . . " 6
1022	1613 . . Feb. 21	1072	1661 . . Aug. 27
1023	1614 . . " 11	1073	1662 . . " 16
1024	1615 . . Jan. 31	1074	1663 . . " 5
1025	1616 . . " 20	1075	1664 . . July 25
1026	1617 . . " 9	1076	1665 . . " 14
1027	1617 . . Dec. 29	1077	1666 . . " 4
1028	1618 . . " 19	1078	1667 . . June 23
1029	1619 . . " 8	1079	1668 . . " 11
1030	1620 . . Nov. 26	1080	1669 . . " 1
1031	1621 . . " 16	1081	1670 . . May 21
1032	1622 . . " 5	1082	1671 . . " 10
1033	1623 . . Oct. 25	1083	1672 . . April 29
1034	1624 . . " 14	1084	1673 . . " 18
1035	1625 . . " 3	1085	1674 . . " 7
1036	1626 . . Sept. 22	1086	1675 . . Mar. 28
1037	1627 . . " 12	1087	1676 . . " 16
1038	1628 . . Aug. 31	1088	1677 . . " 6
1039	1629 . . " 21	1089	1678 . . Feb. 23
1040	1630 . . " 10	1090	1679 . . " 12
1041	1631 . . July 30	1091	1680 . . " 2
1042	1632 . . " 19	1092	1681 . . Jan. 21
1043	1633 . . " 8	1093	1682 . . " 10
1044	1634 . . June 27	1094	1682 . . Dec. 31
1045	1635 . . " 17	1095	1683 . . " 20
1046	1636 . . " 5	1096	1684 . . " 8
1047	1637 . . May 26	1097	1685 . . Nov. 28
1048	1638 . . " 15	1098	1686 . . " 17
1049	1639 . . " 4	1099	1687 . . " 7
1050	1640 . . April 23	1100	1688 . . Oct. 26

## 236 COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
1101	1689	. . Oct. 15	1151	1738	. . April 21
1102	1690	. . " 5	1152	1739	. . " 10
1103	1691	. . Sept. 24	1153	1740	. . Mar. 29
1104	1692	. . " 12	1154	1741	. . " 19
1105	1693	. . " 2	1155	1742	. . " 8
1106	1694	. . Aug. 22	1156	1743	. . Feb. 25
1107	1695	. . " 12	1157	1744	. . " 15
1108	1696	. . July 31	1158	1745	. . " 3
1109	1697	. . " 20	1159	1746	. . Jan. 24
1110	1698	. . " 10	1160	1747	. . " 13
1111	1699	. . June 29	1161	1748	. . " 2
1112	1700	. . " 18	1162	1748	. . Dec. 22
1113	1701	. . " 8	1163	1749	. . " 11
1114	1702	. . May 28	1164	1750	. . " 30
1115	1703	. . " 17	1165	1751	. . Nov. 20
1116	1704	. . " 6	1166	1752	. . " 8
1117	1705	. . April 25	1167	1753	. . Oct. 29
1118	1706	. . " 15	1168	1754	. . " 18
1119	1707	. . " 4	1169	1755	. . " 7
1120	1708	. . Mar. 23	1170	1756	. . Sept. 26
1121	1709	. . " 13	1171	1757	. . " 15
1122	1710	. . " 2	1172	1758	. . " 4
1123	1711	. . Feb. 19	1173	1759	. . Aug. 25
1124	1712	. . " 9	1174	1760	. . " 13
1125	1713	. . Jan. 28	1175	1761	. . " 2
1126	1714	. . " 17	1176	1762	. . July 23
1127	1715	. . " 7	1177	1763	. . " 12
1128	1715	. . Dec. 27	1178	1764	. . " 1
1129	1716	. . " 16	1179	1765	. . June 20
1130	1717	. . " 5	1180	1766	. . " 9
1131	1718	. . Nov. 24	1181	1767	. . May 30
1132	1719	. . " 14	1182	1768	. . " 18
1133	1720	. . " 2	1183	1769	. . " 7
1134	1721	. . Oct. 22	1184	1770	. . April 27
1135	1722	. . " 12	1185	1771	. . " 16
1136	1723	. . " 1	1186	1772	. . " 4
1137	1724	. . Sept. 20	1187	1773	. . Mar. 25
1138	1725	. . " 9	1188	1774	. . " 14
1139	1726	. . Aug. 29	1189	1775	. . " 4
1140	1727	. . " 19	1190	1776	. . Feb. 21
1141	1728	. . " 7	1191	1777	. . " 9
1142	1729	. . July 27	1192	1778	. . Jan. 30
1143	1730	. . " 17	1193	1779	. . " 19
1144	1731	. . " 6	1194	1780	. . " 8
1145	1732	. . June 24	1195	1780	. . Dec. 28
1146	1733	. . " 14	1196	1781	. . " 17
1147	1734	. . " 3	1197	1782	. . " 7
1148	1735	. . May 24	1198	1783	. . Nov. 26
1149	1736	. . " 12	1199	1784	. . " 14
1150	1737	. . " 1	1200	1785	. . " 4

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.
1201	1786	. . Oct. 24	1251	1835 . . April 29
1202	1787	. . " 13	1252	1836 . . " 18
1203	1788	. . " 2	1253	1837 . . " 7
1204	1789	. . Sept. 21	1254	1838 . . Mar. 27
1205	1790	. . " 10	1255	1839 . . " 17
1206	1791	. . Aug. 31	1256	1840 . . " 5
1207	1792	. . " 19	1257	1841 . . Feb. 23
1208	1793	. . " 9	1258	1842 . . " 12
1209	1794	. . July 29	1259	1843 . . " 1
1210	1795	. . " 18	1260	1844 . . Jan. 22
1211	1796	. . " 7	1261	1845 . . " 10
1212	1797	. . June 26	1262	1845 . . Dec. 30
1213	1798	. . " 15	1263	1846 . . " 20
1214	1799	. . " 5	1264	1847 . . " 9
1215	1800	. . May 25	1265	1848 . . Nov. 27
1216	1801	. . " 14	1266	1849 . . " 17
1217	1802	. . " 4	1267	1850 . . " 6
1218	1803	. . April 23	1268	1851 . . Oct. 27
1219	1804	. . " 12	1269	1852 . . " 15
1220	1805	. . " 1	1270	1853 . . " 4
1221	1806	. . Mar. 21	1271	1854 . . Sept. 24
1222	1807	. . " 11	1272	1855 . . " 13
1223	1808	. . Feb. 28	1273	1856 . . " 1
1224	1809	. . " 16	1274	1857 . . Aug. 22
1225	1810	. . " 6	1275	1858 . . " 11
1226	1811	. . Jan. 26	1276	1859 . . July 31
1227	1812	. . " 16	1277	1860 . . " 20
1228	1813	. . " 4	1278	1861 . . " 9
1229	1813	. . Dec. 24	1279	1862 . . June 29
1230	1814	. . " 14	1280	1863 . . " 18
1231	1815	. . " 3	1281	1864 . . " 6
1232	1816	. . Nov. 21	1282	1865 . . May 27
1233	1817	. . " 11	1283	1866 . . " 16
1234	1818	. . Oct. 31	1284	1867 . . " 5
1235	1819	. . " 20	1285	1868 . . April 24
1236	1820	. . " 9	1286	1869 . . " 13
1237	1821	. . Sept. 28	1287	1870 . . " 3
1238	1822	. . " 18	1288	1871 . . Mar. 23
1239	1823	. . " 7	1289	1872 . . " 11
1240	1824	. . Aug. 26	1290	1873 . . " 1
1241	1825	. . " 16	1291	1874 . . Feb. 18
1242	1826	. . " 5	1292	1875 . . " 7
1243	1827	. . July 25	1293	1876 . . Jan. 28
1244	1828	. . " 14	1294	1877 . . " 16
1245	1829	. . " 3	1295	1878 . . " 5
1246	1830	. . June 22	1296	1878 . . Dec. 26
1247	1831	. . " 12	1297	1879 . . " 15
1248	1832	. . May 31	1298	1880 . . " 4
1249	1833	. . " 21	1299	1881 . . Nov. 23
1250	1834	. . " 10	1300	1882 . . " 12

238 TABLE OF YEARS OF THE HIJRAH AND CHRISTIAN ERA.

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.
1301	1883	. . Nov. 2	1310	1892 . . July 26
1302	1884	. . Oct. 21	1311	1893 . . , 15
1303	1885	. . " 10	1312	1894 . . " 5
1304	1886	. . Sept. 30	1313	1895 . . June 24
1305	1887	. . " 19	1314	1896 . . " 12
1306	1888	. . " 7	1315	1897 . . " 2
1307	1889	. . Aug. 28	1316	1898 . . May 22
1308	1890	. . " 17	1317	1899 . . " 12
1309	1891	. . " 7	1318	1900 . . " 1

## NOTE.

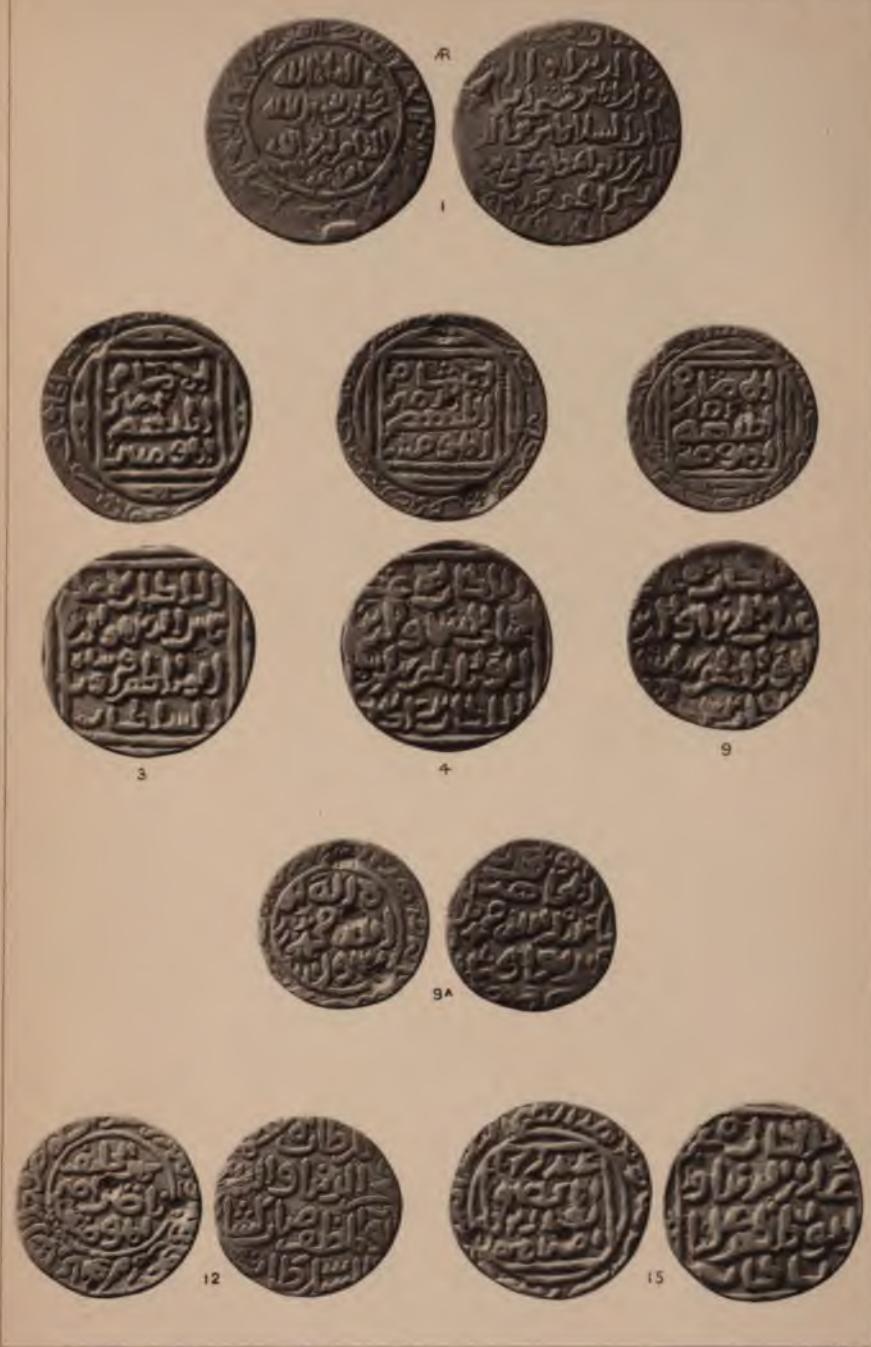
THE preceding table has been compiled from Professor F. Wüstenfeld's *Vergleichungs-Tabellen der Muhammedanischen und Christlichen Zeitrechnung*, Leipzig, 1854, which are identical with those given in Prinsep's *Useful Tables*, except that Prinsep adopts the English date of changing from the Old (Julian) to the New (Gregorian) style, and consequently omits 11 days on September  $\frac{3}{14}$  1752; while Dr. Wüstenfeld makes the alteration of 9 days on the day when all Catholic Europe adopted the decision of the Bull of Pope Gregory XIII., viz.  $\frac{5}{14}$  October, 1582. As this is obviously the most general and proper date for the change of style, I have adopted Dr. Wüstenfeld's principle, and have not deferred a chronological change, which was adopted in 1582 by the chief nations of Europe of the time, until the necessity of the reform had at last been understood in England.

The second column gives the Christian day and month in which the Hijrah year begins.

The Muhammadan year consists of 354 days, with an intercalary day added to the last month eleven times in thirty years (on the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 28th, and 29th years of every thirty years). To find whether the intercalary day is to be added to any given year, divide the year by 30, and if any of the above numbers—2, 5, 7, 10, &c.—remain over, the year is one of 355 days. E.g. 30 divides 1303 forty-three times, with 13 over; therefore the Muhammadan year 1303, corresponding to our 1885-6, will contain 355 days.

To find the exact Christian day corresponding to any given Muhammadan day is a simple matter of calculation. After due regard to the year being Leap-year or not, the Muhammadan equivalent is obtained by reckoning up the days of the month, allowing 30 for Muharram the first month, 29 for Safar the second, and so alternately 30 and 29 to the end, when the intercalary day must be remembered. E.g. 21 November, 1884, is 31 days over the beginning of the Muhammadan year 1302, and would therefore be the 1st of Safar, 1302.

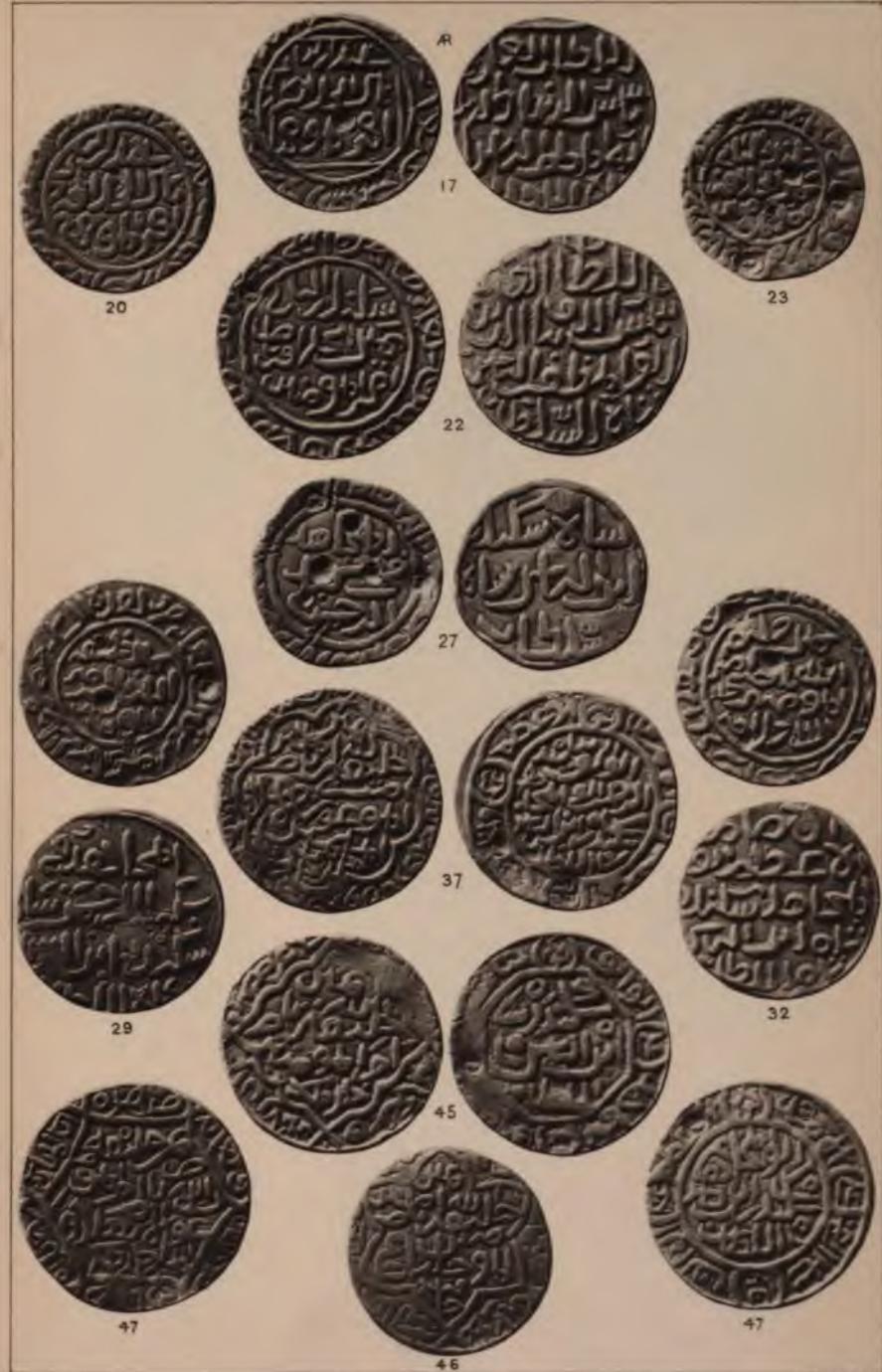




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UN









53



R



57



54



60



65



67

68

77









95



AR



97



99



100



104



105



109



AR



AR



116

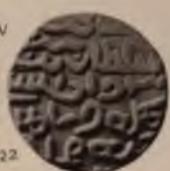
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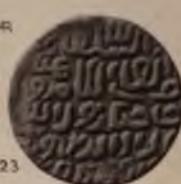


*N*

122

*R*

123

*R*

124

125

126

130



137



134



138



BENGAL.

AUGUST 1884





R



144



147



149



152



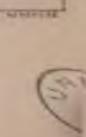
153



155

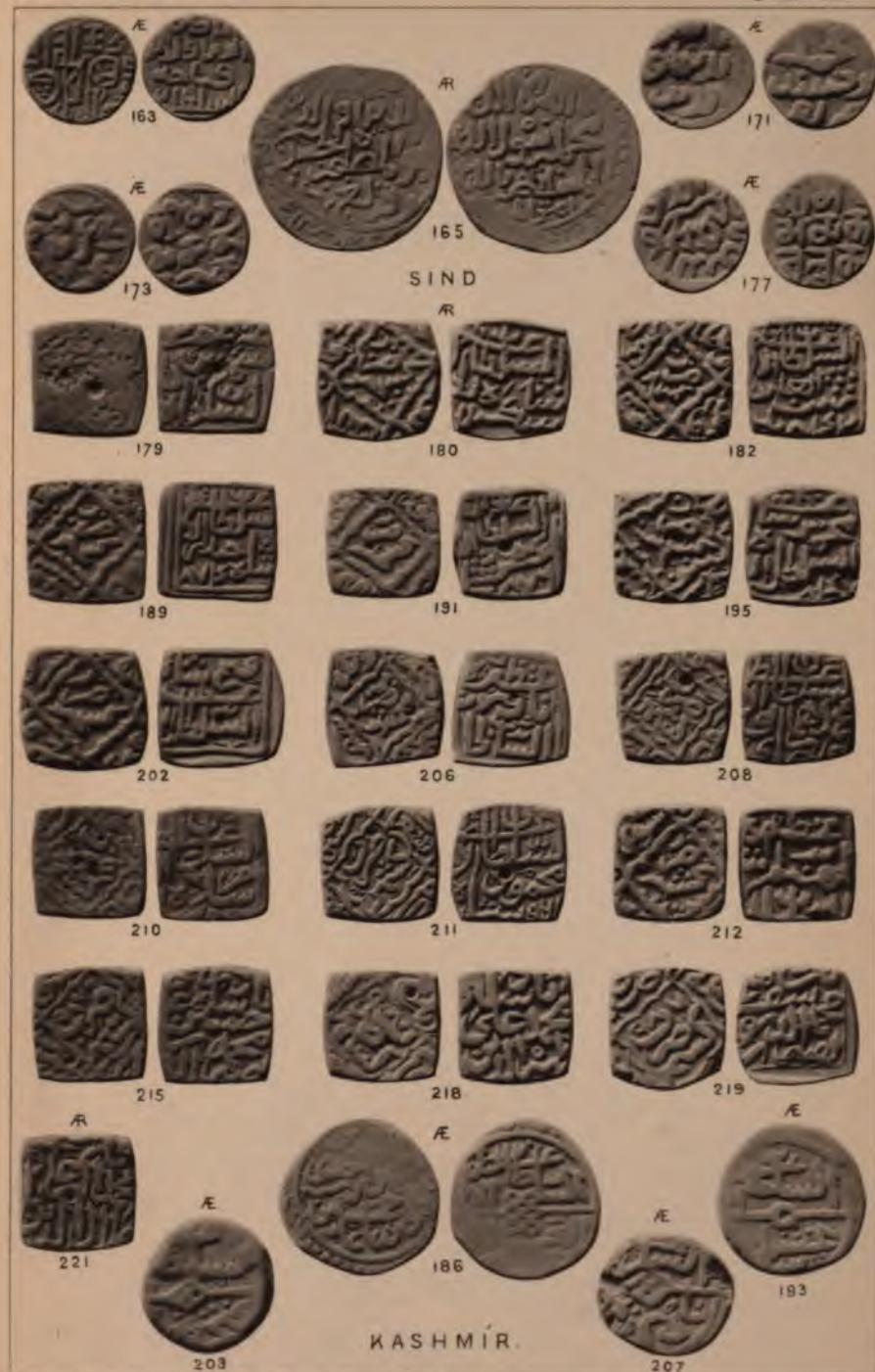


160



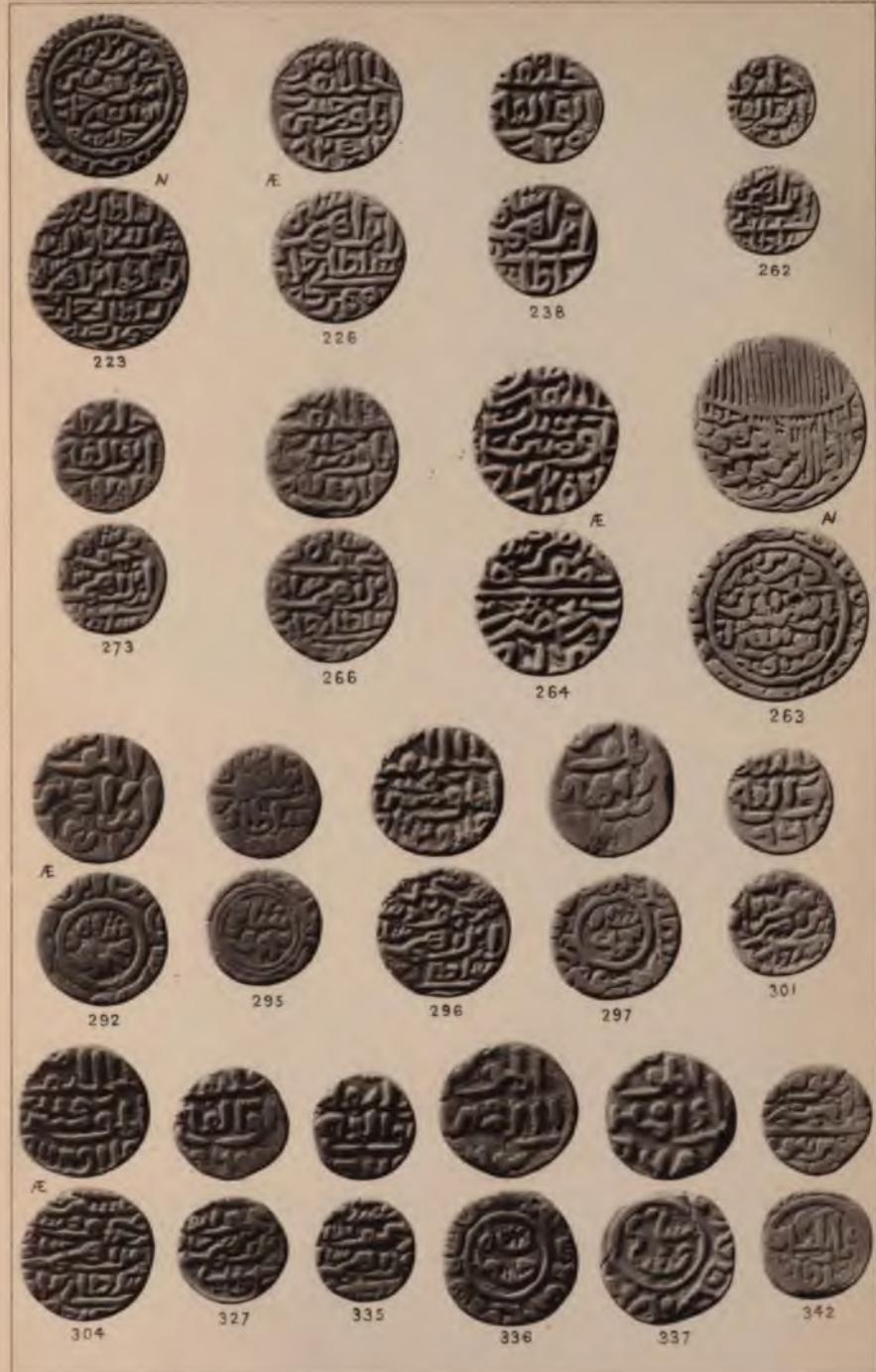


PL. VIII.



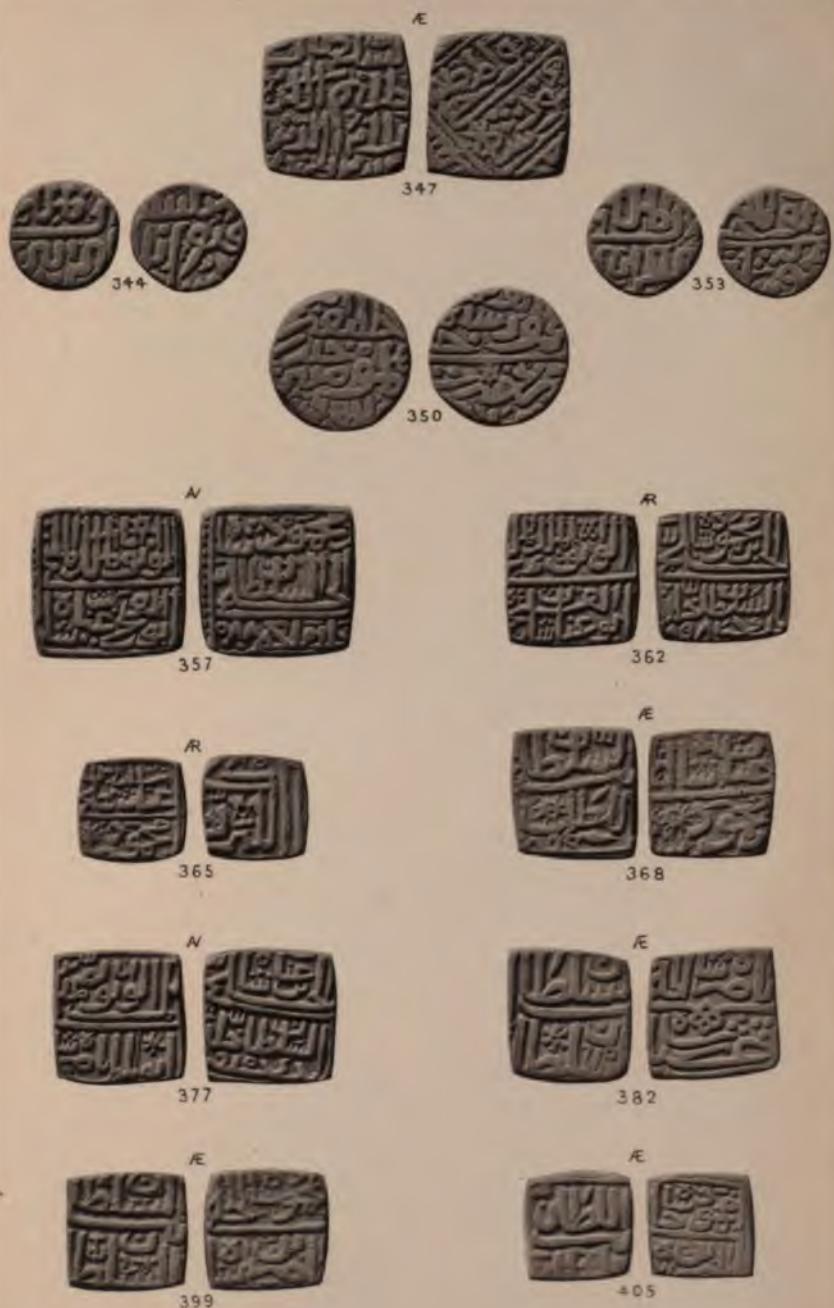
SIND-KASHMIR.





JAUNPUR.





MÁLWAH.





